

TRAVELS

THROUGH

GERMANY, BOHEMIA, HUNGARY,
SWITZERLAND, ITALY, and LORRAIN.

Giving a TRUE and JUST

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

PRESENT STATE of those COUNTRIES ;

THEIR

NATURAL, LITERARY, and POLITICAL HISTORY;
MANNERS, LAWS, COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, PAINT-
ING, SCULPTURE, ARCHITECTURE, COINS, ANTIQUITIES,
CURIOSITIES of ART and NATURE, &c.

With COPPER-PLATES, engraved from Drawings taken
on the Spot.

By JOHN GEORGE KEYSER,

Fellow of the ROYAL SOCIETY in LONDON.

Carefully translated from a Second Edition of the GERMAN.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

THE THIRD EDITION.

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TRAVERS

THE

GERMAN, BOHEMIA, HUNGARY,
SWITZERLAND, ITALY, AND LOWLANDS

OF THE

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

PRESENT STATE OF THE COUNTRY;

AND

NATURAL HISTORY, AND PHYSICAL HISTORY,
MINERAL, PLANT, ANIMAL, AND HUMAN HISTORY,
AND SCENERY, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE
CIVILIZATION AND MANNERS OF

THE PEOPLE, AND A HISTORY OF THE
COUNTRY, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT

BY JOHN GEORGE REYNOLDS,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY IN LONDON.

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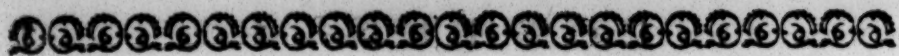
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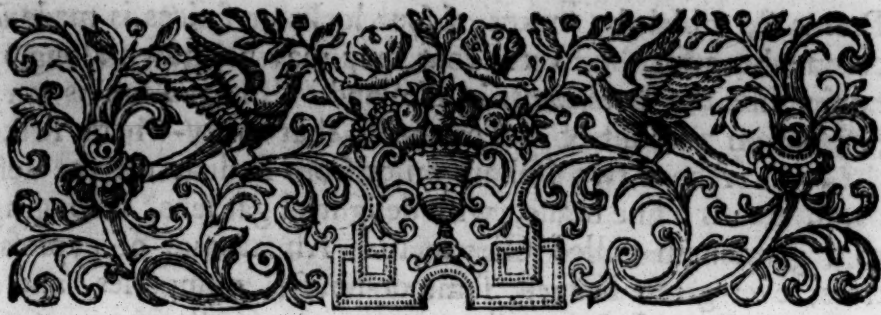
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TRAVELS

THROUGH

GERMANY, ITALY,
SWITZERLAND, &c.



LETTER LXXIII.

Observations on the city of Venice; with an account of the operas, carnival, and other diversions in that city.

S I R,



THE distance from Padua to Venice is five and twenty Italian miles, and the passage by water is generally performed in eight hours. The barges that ply between these two cities are conveniently fitted up and adorned with windows, painting, and sculpture. Such a barge, which is called *brucello*, or *burchiello*, may be hired either for a single person or a whole company for about a guinea. We went as far as the *lagune* or shallows, on a canal and the river

Barges from
Padua to
Venice.

VOL IV.

B

Brenta,

Giovanelli's
gardens.

Pisani's
villa.

Veneri's
gardens.

Lagune.

Brenta *, which by means of four locks or sluices is made so commodious for the boats, that they may be drawn along by horses like the *treckschuits* in Holland. The passage is very pleasant on account of the prospects that every-where strike the eye. About two Italian miles from Padua, on the left hand, stands a fine house, with delightful gardens, belonging to a gentleman called Giovanelli. An avenue of cypress-trees, ever-green hedges, summer-houses, orangeries, and a great number of curious statues, are no small ornament to these gardens. Three miles further brought us to signior Pisani's villa and gardens, which, excepting the Borromean islands, is the finest I remember to have seen in Italy. I do not here include the superb palaces and other edifices in the gardens at Rome, but speak only of the laying out and beautiful disposition of the gardens. This villa of signior Pisani probably exceeded many others as to the magnificence of its buildings, at the time they were erected. However, at present a person must overlook the house, and be contented with fine prospects, wildernesses, theatres, beautiful hedges, rows of orange and lemon-trees, alcoves, and curious statues. The improvements made in this garden have already taken up twenty years, during which time incredible sums have been expended on it.

Five miles farther towards Venice lie signior Veneri's gardens, which would be much admired by a person who had not before seen Pisani's villa.

Five Italian miles on this side of Venice are the *lagune* or shallows, where there is a continual flux and reflux of the sea; but at ebb the bottom may almost every-where be touched with poles. These shallows are in every part nearly of an equal depth, as appears by the smoothness of the water. The vessels that row on the Lagune must be carefully ranged in proper order. The large barques are here fastened by a rope to a small boat which tows them along; and the barque is at the same time shoved on with long poles. Large stakes are driven into the ground to shew the entrance between the shallows. On the south side of Venice the sea is of a greater depth, particularly in certain places: but large ships or vessels of burden cannot come up to the city on any side, which is no small security to it from invasions. On the side towards

* The Brenta seems to be the *Meduacus major* of the ancients; and probably the name of its mouth or harbour, which at present is called *Porto di Malamocco*, is derived from a vitiated pronunciation of *Meduacus*.

V E N I C E.

the *terra firma*, all imaginable care is taken to prevent the shallow parts from being quite deserted by the sea, and becoming dry land, lest by that means the city should be deprived of its advantageous situation, according to the prophecy of Luca Gaurici, where, among other things, he says,

*E pelago emergens tellus fecunda colonis
Præbebit miseris alimenta è frugibus altis,
Nec nautæ pisces capient in litore sicco.
Sed varios pueri flores, & gramina pingues
Lætæ boves, hastâ non remis pulchra Juventus
Certatim ludent, mœsto spectante senatu.*

Gaurici's
prophecy
concerning
the city of
Venice.

‘ The fertile earth emerging from the sea shall yield a
‘ plenteous sustenance to the hardy rustics. Mariners shall
‘ no longer fish on the dried shore : but boys shall there ga-
‘ ther flowers where now the sea flows, and cattle feed on its
‘ rich pastures. The active youth, instead of the oar, shall
‘ exercise themselves with the warlike spear, while the senate
‘ shall look on with grief at the surprizing change.’

It was on this account that part of the Brenta magra, by means of a canal, has been diverted more towards the south ; for it is supposed that the quantity of sand usually carried by that river into the *lagune* or shallows, will thereby be considerably diminished.

The situation of Venice has been celebrated in the following lines by Sannazario * ; and the republic made him a present of a hundred louis-d'ors † for every verse.

Sannazario's
panegyric on
Venice.

*Viderat Adriacis Venetam Neptunus in undis
Stare urbem, & toti ponere jura mari.
Nunc mihi Tarpeïas quantumvis Jupiter arces
Objice, & illa tui mœnia Martis, ait.
Si Pelago Tiberim præfers, Urbem aspice utramque,
Illam homines dices, hanc posuisse Deos †.*

‘ Neptune

* See vol. ii. p. 412, & seq. for a further account of this poet.

† About 100*l.* sterling.

‡ Sannazario has celebrated this city in the following lines, besides the epigram quoted above :

*Quis Venetæ miracula proferat urbis,
Una instar magni quæ simul orbis habet ?
Salve Italûm regina, altæ pulcherrima Romæ
Æmula, quæ terris, quæ dominaris aquis !*

V E N I C E.

- Neptune saw Venice on th' Adriatic strand,
- And all the sea under her wide command.
- Now Jove, said he, thy Roman towers object,
- And those proud walls which Mars could not protect;
- Before the sea if Tiber thou prefer,
- Behold both cities, and thou wilt aver,
- That men built Rome, but gods plac'd Venice there.

COLLIER.

Another encomium on the same.

Formerly the following dialogue betwixt a foreigner and an old man was to be seen in St. Mark's church. The former was distinguish'd by the letter A, which signified *Advena*, and the latter by the letter S, which stood for *Senex*.

A. *Dic antique Senex, Venetæ quis conditor Urbis?*

S. *Jupiter. A. Unde arces? S. Attica. A. Scorta. S. Venus.*

A. *Mœnia? S. Neptunus. A. Nummi? S. Dido. A. Bellica? S. Mavors.*

A. *Artes? S. Mercurius. A. Jura? S. Minerva dedit.*

Non mirum est si altis inter caput exhibet urbes,

Quam tot celestes composuere Deæ.

Tu tibi vel reges cives facis, O decus, O lux

Aufoniæ, per quam libera turba sumus,

Per quam Barbaries nobis non imperat, et sol

Exoriens nostro clariùs orbe nitet!

Lib. iii. Eleg. 1.

- Venetia stands with endless beauties crown'd,
- And as a world within herself is found.
- Hail queen of Italy! for years to come
- The mighty rival of immortal Rome!
- Nations and seas are in thy states enroll'd,
- And kings among thy citizens are told.
- Aufonia's brightest ornament! by thee
- She sits as sov'reign, unenslav'd and free;
- By thee the rude Barbarian chac'd away,
- The rising sun cheers with a purer ray
- Our western world, and doubly gilds the day.

ADDISON.

In another part of his poems, he says:

Nec tu semper eris, quæ septem amplecteris arces,

Nec tu, quæ mediis æmula surgis aquis.

- Thou too shalt fall by time or barb'rous foes,
- Whose circling walls the seven fam'd hills inclose;
- And thou, whose rival tow'rs invade the skies,
- And, from amidst the waves, with equal glory rise.

ADDISON.

Stranger.

V E N I C E.

5

‘ *Stranger*. Pray, old gentleman, by whom was the city
‘ of Venice founded? *Old man*. By Jupiter. *Stranger*.
‘ Who contrived its arsenal? *Old man*. Minerva. *Stranger*.
‘ Who stocked it with ladies of pleasure? *Old man*. Venus.
‘ *Stranger*. Who built its walls? *Old man*. Neptune.
‘ *Stranger*. From whom did it derive its coin? *Old man*.
‘ From Dido. *Stranger*. To whom does it owe its military
‘ glory? *Old man*. To Mars. *Stranger*. Its commerce?
‘ *Old man*. To Mercury. *Stranger*. Its laws? *Old man*.
‘ To Minerva. No wonder, therefore, it so far excels
‘ other cities, since it owes its origin to so many deities.’

This city is fenced from the violence of the waves by several small islands, namely, S. Erasmo, il Lido di Palestrina, and il Lido di Malamocco. The last lies about two Italian miles from the city; it is very narrow, but extends between four and five Italian miles in length. The coast of this island near the sea affords variety of shell-fish, sea-weeds, and other marine productions; particularly the *pulmo marinus* Il Lido di Malamocco, and other islands. *virgatus*, which is of a considerable bigness, and looks like a white jelly streaked with brown and yellow. A kind of sea-grass, called *fucus marinus*, grows on several of the shell-fish found here; and others are covered with the *lactuca marina*. Pulmo marinus. Lactuca marina. These and other kinds of shell-fish are cleared of the weeds by laying them in vinegar, and afterwards scraping off with a knife the ragged black shells which cover them.

I shall not enter upon a description of these small islands, as the learned Zannichelli has left behind him an accurate natural history of them, which his son intends shortly to publish. In the sequel I shall entertain you with an account of these two ingenious persons. Trevesani’s description *della Laguna di Venezia*, published here in quarto in the year 1715, is a curious piece. Zannichelli’s natural history of these islands.

The *saffes*, or *visitatores*, and custom-house officers, keep a sharp look-out in the Lagune, that no prohibited or contraband goods be brought into the city, nor any other commodities, without paying the usual duty: however, they do not much care to molest German travellers, by whom they have sometimes been very roughly handled; nor are they less cautious of meddling with persons who have a barque of their own. Indeed any person, for a small gratuity, may get rid of these troublesome fellows very quietly. Visitatores.

It must be owned that the great number of islands dispersed in the sea, and the churches and other magnificent buildings Prospect of the city.

Houses,
Compared
with Am-
sterdam.

Canals.

Ebb and
flood.

Gondola's.

towering above the water, give the city a very grand appearance at a distance; and the canals which in most parts of the city run close to the houses, cause the greatest admiration to a stranger, as it is a very uncommon sight. However, excepting the Piazza di S. Marco, or St. Mark's place, and a few other areas, Venice may, without any great injustice to it, be said to have nothing extraordinary beautiful or grand, when compared with many other cities. The houses in general are but meanly built, and far inferior to those along the sides of the *grachts* or canals of Amsterdam. *Il canale maggiore*, or the great canal, is indeed remarkable for its breadth, and has some very superb houses on its banks; but the other canals are crooked and narrow, and in summer-time emit a very disagreeable smell, occasioned by the great quantity of filth of all kinds which runs into them. The tide flows here about six hours, and in spring-tides generally rises four or five feet; but this is not sufficient for cleansing the small canals. I have more than once observed a small wisp of straw, or any other light substance, floating on the water for two or three days, being hardly carried thirty or forty paces from the place where it was first thrown in. The sea-water is also generally thick and foul here.

The gondola's glide very swiftly on these canals; but as they are painted black, and lined with black cloth, or serge, they make a dismal gloomy appearance. They will not carry above four or five persons; and as the awning is so low, that a person cannot stand upright in the gondola, when a stranger gets into one of them, it seems as if he was creeping into a hearse or tomb, hung with black. A gondola may be hired for seven or eight *lire* * a day, except on Ascension-day, when they raise their prices considerably. In a gondola the left-hand is the place of honour; for as the first rower sits on the right-hand, he intercepts the prospect from the person who sits on that side. The gondoliers avoid each other with surprising exactness and celerity, and make use of the word *stacando*, or *stali*, to signify to those coming another way to keep on the right-hand, and *premando*, or *premi*, as notice to pass on the left; so that the gondola's seldom run each other down. The noble Venetians themselves are obliged to paint and line their gondola's with black, in order to prevent the extravagant expences, which would arise from an emulation to out-vie each other in the splendor of these

* About 4s. sterling.

naval equipages. The lady of a noble Venetian, for the first and second year after her marriage, is indulged with greater freedom in this respect. Indeed foreigners are at liberty to spend what money they please in fine gondola's, &c. but few strangers stay so long in this city as to make use of this political indulgence; so that the only persons here who distinguish themselves by splendid gondola's are the foreign ministers, who always make their public entries in these vehicles. On these occasions the gondola's are extremely gay, being decorated with the finest paintings, gildings, and sculpture.

The whole city is divided by a great number of canals; Bridges, but by means of small bridges, of which there are above five hundred, one may go a great way by land. Most of the houses which front the water have back-doors to the streets, by which they have a communication with each other by land and the bridges. These streets are very narrow, and, after rain, something dangerous to walk on, the smooth and broad white stones with which they are paved being slippery in wet weather; but particular care is required in crossing the bridges, the steps and pavement of them being of the same smooth free-stone; besides very few of them have any fence on either side.

In allusion to this, there is a proverb, which advises to Four P's; beware of the four P's at Venice, namely, *Pietra bianca*, *Putana*, *Prête*, and *Pantalone*; i. e. 'A white stone, a whore, a priest, and the last P may denote either mountebanks and jugglers, or the nobility themselves; that being a nickname given them by the vulgar.' To these inconveniences may be added the great number of persons who share in the government; the violent tempests of thunder and lightning, frequent there in summer; and the diversions and public festivals. The three last inconveniences are specified in a common saying, viz. *Troppo teste, troppo feste, troppo tempeste*.

The city of Venice, according to some, stands on sixty Number of islands; others increase the number to seventy-two. But if islands. all the spots which have successively appeared above the water in the Lagoon, and been rendered a proper foundation for buildings, by driving piles into the ground, are to be accounted islands, the number would be still greater. It is probable, that some parts of the city were originally islands, so as to require no art or labour to make them more solid and compact: Or perhaps the whole foundation was formerly

Fresh-water
springs at
Venice.

terra firma; for it is not to be conceived whence the springs of fresh-water to be seen at Venice should issue, if the foundation had been laid in the salt-water by the hand of man.

Cisterns.

Unquestionably the springs of fresh-water derive their origin from the mountainous parts of the continent; for there is not one eminence on any of the islands included in the city, nor so much as a spot of waste ground, on which the dew, or rain-water from the clouds, might settle, and penetrate into subterraneous passages to form springs. There are near two hundred fountains in Venice; but the water is so indifferent, that many private families preserve the rain-water in cisterns, which are sometimes also filled with river-water out of the Brenta.

Water for
baking on
the island of
St. Helena.

On the island of St. Helena is a fine well, the water of which is very convenient for the bakers, who bake bread on that island to supply the army and navy. As this water does not agree with rye, they use a coarse kind of wheat, and to every bushel of meal they allow half a pound of salt. Though this bread, or biscuit, be made of wheat, it is very black; but it is said, that it will keep above thirty years. In this bakehouse are forty-six ovens, and sixty hands, continually employed in baking. The water about the island of St. Helena is very shallow, and in some places is hardly a foot deep; on which account several engines are made use of for removing the mud, or slime, as it accumulates.

Observations
on the bit-
terness of
sea-water.

Bread mixed with sea-water, is, at first, pretty palatable; but in time becomes so bitter as not to be eatable. It was the opinion of Vossius, that the sea-water near the bottom, or at any considerable depth, was not so salt as it is near the surface. But the following experiment has shewn the contrary. Some vessels, contrived so as not to open till they touched the ground, and then to shut, were let down to the bottom of the sea; and the water was found extremely bitter and salt*. Were Vossius's opinion well grounded, mariners would have less difficulty in supplying themselves with drinkable water. But as the brackish and bitter taste of sea-water is chiefly caused from detached particles of saline and resinous *strata*, these two qualities must necessarily be stronger, according to the proximity of the water to the bottom; and as salt is more easily abraded by water than resin, the taste of

Its saltness.

* Count Marfigli, by several experiments he made with the barometer at Marfeilles, found that the sea-water at a considerable depth is a degree warmer than it is at the surface.

The

V E N I C E.

9

The circumference of the city of Venice is reckoned to be six Italian miles, and it takes up about two hours to make the circuit of it in a gondola. The number of inhabitants is supposed to be two hundred thousand, including those of the islands of Murano, La Giudeca, and those who live on the water in barges, &c.

Circuit of
the city, and
number of
inhabitants.

The most famous inns at Venice are *l'Aquila nera*, or the Black Eagle; *il Leone bianco*, or the White Lion; and *il Scudo di Francia*, or the Arms of France; but they are something extravagant in their demands. About a year ago, another inn, called the St. George, which is something more reasonable, has been opened, where a traveller pays but seven *lire* * a day for dinner, supper, and the use of two rooms neatly furnished; and when he happens to dine abroad, three *lire* are deducted from that sum. For a servant's board three *lire* and a half is the usual price; but the charge of keeping a hired lacquey is in all but three *lire* a day.

Inns.

The wine usually sold at the inns is but indifferent; however, there are several convents and wine-vaults, where *Vino di Malaga*, *di Malvasia*, *di Cypro*, *di Capo d'Istria*, may be bought at a reasonable rate.

Wine.

They who are not disposed to take up with the fare of inns, and have a good cook, may always have their table very well furnished at Venice, provisions of all kinds being brought thither in great plenty from the *terra firma*.

Provisions.

The sea, and the rivers which empty themselves into the gulph, afford a great variety of good fish, as cray-fish, muscles, oysters, &c. The last, though they are very large, are not to be compared for flavour with those of Holland and England. The fish is flabby, and the ground about the arsenal is of such a nature, that it gives these oysters a disagreeable taste, and makes them appear very nasty. Great quantities, however, are brought to this city from the island of Murano. The sea and neighbouring rivers furnish the Venetian tables, at the proper seasons of the year, with no less than seventy-seven different kinds of fishes, several of which are peculiar to these parts. Their names are as follows:

Fishes.

* A *lira* is something more than 6*d.* sterling, seventeen *lire* being equal to a *sequin*, or 9*s.* 2*d.* sterling.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Albero,</i> | 40. <i>Luccio da Latte,</i> |
| 2. <i>Anguilla,</i> | 41. <i>Masenetta,</i> |
| 3. <i>Angusigola,</i> | 42. <i>Marsiono,</i> |
| 4. <i>Afiato,</i> | 43. <i>Menola,</i> |
| 5. <i>Afiaca,</i> | 44. <i>Molecca,</i> |
| 6. <i>Astado,</i> | 45. <i>Molli da Paraguai,</i> |
| 7. <i>Baraccola,</i> | 46. <i>Monora fresca,</i> |
| 8. <i>Barbone.</i> | 47. <i>Orada di Canale,</i> |
| 9. <i>Baicolo,</i> | 48. <i>Orada di Porto,</i> |
| 10. <i>Bobba,</i> | 49. <i>Orada di Valle,</i> |
| 11. <i>Bosegna,</i> | 50. <i>Orada vecchia,</i> |
| 12. <i>Brancino,</i> | 51. <i>Ostrica.</i> |
| 13. <i>Calamareto,</i> | 52. <i>Paganello,</i> |
| 14. <i>Calamara,</i> | 53. <i>Panocchia segnata,</i> |
| 15. <i>Cappa dentale,</i> | 54. <i>Panocchia col corallo.</i> |
| 16. <i>Cappa longa,</i> | 55. <i>Passara,</i> |
| 17. <i>Cappa Santa,</i> | 56. <i>Passarino da Latte,</i> |
| 18. <i>Capparazzolo,</i> | 57. <i>Peverazzo,</i> |
| 19. <i>Cappari,</i> | 58. <i>Poreffa,</i> |
| 20. <i>Chieppa grassa,</i> | 59. <i>Raina,</i> |
| 21. <i>Chieppa di Po,</i> | 60. <i>Rombo,</i> |
| 22. <i>Cievolobottolo,</i> | 61. <i>Sardella,</i> |
| 23. <i>Cievol Bosega,</i> | 62. <i>Sardellina,</i> |
| 24. <i>Cievol Caostello,</i> | 63. <i>Sardone,</i> |
| 25. <i>Cievol Detregan,</i> | 64. <i>Schila,</i> |
| 26. <i>Cievol Volpin,</i> | 65. <i>Seppa,</i> |
| 27. <i>Coppesa,</i> | 66. <i>Seppolina,</i> |
| 28. <i>Corbetto,</i> | 67. <i>Sfoglio,</i> |
| 29. <i>Dentale,</i> | 68. <i>Sgombro,</i> |
| 30. <i>Gambari,</i> | 69. <i>Soazo,</i> |
| 31. <i>Gambarelli,</i> | 70. <i>Sparo,</i> |
| 32. <i>Gò,</i> | 71. <i>Sturione,</i> |
| 33. <i>Grancio,</i> | 72. <i>Suro,</i> |
| 34. <i>Granceolla,</i> | 73. <i>Tenca,</i> |
| 35. <i>Granciporo,</i> | 74. <i>Ton,</i> |
| 36. <i>Latticioli,</i> | 75. <i>Variolo,</i> |
| 37. <i>Lizza,</i> | 76. <i>Verzelato,</i> |
| 38. <i>Lucerna,</i> | 77. <i>Volpino.</i> |
| 39. <i>Luccio,</i> | |

Great quantity of fish taken in the Adriatic.

The coast of Naples is reckoned to abound in fish more than any part of Italy; yet it is commonly said, that a greater quantity of fish is caught at Venice in a month, than at Naples in a whole year.

Of all the diversions which this city offers to strangers, the ^{Carnaval} carnival is generally accounted the chief; but I question ^{diversions.} whether it will be thought so in the eye of an impartial judge.

Young persons, who seek for entertainment only in debauchery and exorbitant licentiousness, may here, indeed, if not satiate their desires, at least tire themselves. But the diversions at this and other festivals, especially on Ascension-day, are of such a nature, that to take an habitual delight in such a dissolute manner of living, a person must have cast aside all regard to decency and morality.

The *courtesans* who tender their services here, are the most ^{Courtesans} abandoned wretches, who are lost to all sense of modesty and decorum, and, for the most part, have been, for their debaucheries and villanies, driven out of the neighbouring imperial dominions; often bearing on their backs the marks of the punishment they have more than once suffered by the hands of the common hangman.

The Italians in general are excessively fond of masque- ^{Carnaval} rades, and are generally masqued during the whole time of ^{masque-} the carnival, except from the preceding Friday to Shrove- ^{rades.} Tuesday, the last of that jovial season. The masquerade dress at Venice consists only of a night-gown, or a cloak, with a masque on the face. The general use of masques prevents a stranger from making any acquaintance at this season, and likewise from seeing any curiosities; for no person is permitted to go into a church or convent in any manner of disguise. As the carnival season is often attended with rain, frost, and snow, which occasion defluxions, colds, catarrhs, &c. great numbers of people, for fear of worse consequences, are obliged to confine themselves to their chambers.

A stranger is soon tired of the *ridotto* at Venice; and as ^{Ridotto} the purses of most travellers will not allow them to game very high, it would be imprudent in a foreigner to engage too far in this diversion; especially as the cards are different from what he has been used to. None but noble Venetians hold the *banco*, or bank, as it is called, in the *ridotto*-room. Close by every banker sit two ladies in masques, who are allowed to put him in mind of any mistakes he may chance to commit to his disadvantage. The bankers are unmasqued; but the *pointeurs*, as they are called, keep them on. No masque is denied admittance into the *ridotto*-room; so that it may well

well be conceived what inconveniencies one must suffer from such a crowd.

Carnaval
diversions on
St. Mark's
Place.

Fortune-
tellers.

The grand scene of all the follies acted during the carnival is the *Piazzo di S. Marco*, or St. Mark's Place, where mountebanks, buffoons, and others, whose profession is to make a prey of the simple vulgar, have their stages, and exhibit their shows. But the most ridiculous figures among all the rest, are the old women, or old men, who sit upon a table, and are consulted like oracles concerning future events, the success of enterprises, &c. That among such a multitude of people this may be done without confusion, and with the greater secrecy, these fortune-tellers make use of a long speaking-trumpet, through which the consulter conveys his queries by a whisper, whilst the conjurer lays his ear to the large opening, and inverts the trumpet to resolve the questions proposed. Amidst the pity which naturally must arise in a humane breast at any instance of weakness or wickedness, that debase rational creatures, a person can scarce forbear smiling to see poor simple girls coming up to these fortune-tellers (whose looks and gestures betray their fear and confusion) to enquire about their fate with regard to their amours, &c. To raise the higher idea of their abilities, these impostors are sure to place on their tables some paltry globes, or other astronomical instruments. Even ecclesiastics, both regular and secular, have been known openly to have recourse to these fortune-tellers.

Coffee-hou-
ses, why no
sitting in
them.

In the colonade or cloister round St. Mark's Place are several coffee-houses, which are frequented chiefly by foreigners. Formerly the company used to sit and converse together at their ease in these coffee-houses; but this custom has been for some time prohibited. This was owing to a discovery made, that the son of Balagnos, the Imperial envoy, had, in the carnival, made use of this opportunity, when masqued, to hold discourse with several of the Venetian nobility; and from that time no benches or chairs are allowed in the coffee-houses of this city.

Other mas-
querades.

It is not only in carnival-time that masques are allowed, but on several other occasions, namely, on the four days when the republic holds its public feasts; at the *regate*, or boat-races, and other entertainments for the diversion of foreign princes; at the nuptials of one of the nobles; on the election of the procurators of St. Mark and the *patricii*; and likewise when they enter on their office: at the public entry of a foreign ambassador, and that of the patriarch, or *primicerio*, &c.

Sc. These opportunities the Venetian ladies wait for with the most eager impatience ; but the husbands at the same time are no less on their guard to secure the honour of the marriage-bed. And there are too many instances of intrigues, and even trifling gallantries with these wanton syrens, having been revenged with death. However, as the commerce between the sexes in Italy has undergone great alterations since the beginning of this century, this is also the case in Venice : where ladies of character not only receive male visitants in the morning, when in an undress, but accept of invitations to entertainments in mixed company, and even to treats at taverns. In short, such improvements have already been made in this freedom of behaviour, that parties of both sexes meet at private balls in dancing-masters houses in this city ; but these are parties where foreigners are seldom or ever admitted, unless they happen to be known to some of the principal persons of the company.

Conversa-
tion with
the women
in Italy.

On the last Thursday of the carnival, when licentiousness is carried to its greatest height, bulls are baited in several streets, and on St. Mark's Place ; but these *feste de' tori* may be seen, at other times, every Friday morning, near the shambles.

Conclusion
of the car-
naval.

The Italian plays in general are wretched performances, and those of Venice are not at all better than the rest. As the whole design of the actors is to raise a laugh in the audience, to that purpose they employ all manner of grimaces, postures and distortions, which sometimes border upon obscenity.

Plays.

The Italian opera may be very justly reckoned among the principal diversions both of the carnival and the Ascension-time. I shall not now enter upon a description of this entertainment till I have the pleasure of seeing an opera at Venice. In this particular the Italians unquestionably surpass all other nations ; and nothing but an insupportable vanity can make the French bring their music in competition with that of Italy. The decorations of the theatre at Paris are indeed scarce to be exceeded, and the dancing and interludes between the acts are excellent. The recitativo also among the French receives an agreeableness from its being performed more in the manner of airs * than the Italians. They also make use of cho-

Opera.

Comparison
between the
Italian and
French opera.
ras.

* I must differ from the author in this point : for the Italian recitative, as it approaches nearer to the tone of voice in common discourse (in Italy) must be more natural than that used in France, which little agrees

chorus's and duettes, which the Italians have not. These are all points in which the latter might with advantage borrow something from the former. But in the composition, and especially the executive part, the French are vastly inferior to the Italians. Their airs for the most part resemble *chansons à boire*, or drinking songs, and have so little variety, that the repetition of the same sounds must be tiresome to a nice ear. The semitones or transitions from one note to another are too much lengthened out by their vocal performers, and are generally accompanied with a trill or shake on the last syllable of the verse. When a new opera is exhibited, if the French audience cannot make themselves masters of the airs, so as to be able to join with the performers in singing them on the second night, they are displeased with it, but in the Italian theatre the case is different; for though the latter have naturally a great fondness and a genius for music; yet to be able to imitate the fine airs of their singers, they are sensible it requires a much longer time. Indeed there are many airs sung by Farinelli and Faustina, which those who have a great command of voice know very well they can never reach. Possibly the liberty allowed by the Italians to their *vocalisti*, or vocal performers, merely to display their talent, may be ill grounded; and an opera composed in a medium between the Italian and French taste in this particular, would be the most perfect. The instrumental music at Paris is arrived at a great height; some of the performers certainly are not to be exceeded, as Guignon, an Italian, for the violin; Demarets and Battista for the bass-viol; Blavet for the German flute; and Fabio for the archi-lute.

Account of
Farinelli.

Among the singers in Italy Carlo Broschi, also called Farinelli, indisputably makes the greatest figure for the fineness and modulation of his voice. He is master of twenty-three different notes or gradations of voice; and as it is universally allowed that he excels all other singers, this extraordinary talent is said to have been bestowed on him by the virgin Mary, as a grateful return for the extraordinary adoration which Farinelli's mother constantly paid to her. He is now in the twenty-third year of his age; so that he may possibly improve, and even surpass his present skill in music.

agrees with the rapidity of the French pronunciation. Besides, there is a certain gloominess in the recitative of the French opera, which is not unlike some of our old English ballad tunes.

Next

Next to Farinelli for a graceful manner, propriety of gestures, and strength of voice, Giovanni Caristini deserves to be mentioned; and after him Senesino, Giacinto Fontana, otherwise called Farfarello, Gaetano, Majorano, called Caf-farello, Angelo Amerovoli, Nicolini, Gaetano Valletto di Milano, &c. Care has been taken that none of these famous singers should be disfigured with a beard; however, their smooth faces, with their shrill and effeminate voice, seem to be something out of character, when they make their appearance on the stage like warlike heroes, animating their troops to second their bravery. But we must observe that opera's are not calculated to please the judgment, but to tickle the ear; so that propriety of characters is as little to be expected in these pieces, as sublime and poetical language. The music of the airs is often composed before the words; and the author is sometimes obliged, in certain syllables pointed out to him, to introduce a word which has the vowels e or a; those vowels being the two sounds on which a good voice can best display its strength and variety of modulations.

It is certain that no language is so well adapted to music as the Italian, on account of its using so many vowels in proportion to the number of consonants; for even all the substantives terminate in a vowel in that harmonious language.

Among the Italian female singers the precedence is not determined by the connoisseurs; some declaring in favour of Francesca Cuzzoni Sandoni, and others of Faustina Bordoni. Neither of them indeed has any pretence to beauty, but of the two Cuzzoni has the advantage in that particular. Her voice is also clearer, and she is mistress of a greater compass of notes. On the other hand, Faustina has a very graceful manner of singing, more skill and variety of modulations, makes quicker trills or shakes, and acts better on the stage than Cuzzoni. As these two ladies are declared rivals, they never sing together; especially since their late return from England, where they endeavoured to mortify each other to the utmost of their power. It was indeed contrived to bring an opera on the stage, applicable to these two performers, in which two enamoured and jealous princesses were introduced; and, as far as possible, all precedence to either of them avoided. But this did not totally remove their jealousy. As the virulence of party-spirit in England plainly discovers itself in many things quite remote from politics, it proved so with respect

Caristini,
&c.

Italian lan-
guage, why
best adapted
to music.

Of Faustina
and Cuzzoni.
Jealousy be-
twixt them.

Why they
left England.

respect to these two Italian singers. But since the origin of this difference of parties is foreign to my purpose, I shall only say, that the party which opposed the court espoused Faustina. The two directors of the opera also departed from their neutrality. And whenever the famous Handel favoured Faustina in the composition, and gave her opportunities to display her voice and skill to the utmost, Buonancini took care to give Cuzzoni the like advantage. This affair produced several private quarrels. The ladies particularly expressed great warmth for the different causes which they had espoused. Those who favoured Faustina, used to hiss and make a noise whenever Cuzzoni began to sing. And this rudeness was, with no less violence, returned by Cuzzoni's adherents, when Faustina was to perform. At last, when the opera subscriptions came to be renewed for the succeeding year, several absolutely refused to subscribe if Faustina was allowed to sing any longer, and others entered the like protest against Cuzzoni; so that the only expedient for continuing the opera's, and restoring harmony among the politer part of the nation, was to send the two rival heroines out of England. Upon this, Handel himself made a voyage to Italy, on purpose to provide new singers, who might be persuaded to agree together, without causing such heart-burnings among the audience.

Of Madamoi-
selle Somis.

At Turin, Handel laboured hard to prevail on Madamoi-
selle Somis, sister to the celebrated musician and director of the royal chapel there, to accompany him to London. But her brother, from his nice sense of honour, strenuously opposed her appearing on the stage, notwithstanding Mr. Allen, the English minister, offered to be answerable that, for five or six years, she should have an annual salary of a thousand pounds sterling, or twenty thousand Piedmontese *livres*, though she could not appear in a principal character, as she never had been upon the stage.

Liberality of
of the Eng-
lish to fo-
reign sing-
ers.

The vast sum of money which Faustina must have amassed in England, appears from what she got by one benefit-night, the clear profit of which amounted to fifteen hundred pounds sterling. Besides, she received of my lady ———, during her stay in England, above a thousand pounds sterling in money and presents. The agreeableness of her conversation also procured her admittance to all the assemblies of those persons of quality who favoured her. Though a voyage to England is so advantageous to the Italian singers of both sexes, who are treated there with the greatest civility, yet they

they do not seem to be very willing to undertake it, from a pretence, or a real persuasion, that the saline exhalations of the sea are detrimental to a fine voice: but probably this prejudice may wear off, since Faustina and Cuzzoni are returned from England with their voices unhurt, and their fortunes greatly improved. The English have taken a great deal of pains to induce Farinelli to take a voyage to London, but hitherto to no purpose *. This refusal may possibly proceed from the great sums of money which fine singers get even in Italy; Farinelli having, during the last carnival at Venice, received five hundred pistoles †, and Cuzzoni a thousand zequins ‡. And very lately Faustina, in five weeks, during which she performed about fifteen times, brought away from Turin five hundred louis-d'ors ||; and for performing in seven or eight operas, acted about Ascension-time at Venice, she received three hundred louis-d'ors. Senesino, during the last carnival at Turin, got six hundred louis-d'ors. He has now above twenty thousand Piedmontese *livres* ¶ a year (being the interest of the money he has saved) with a country-house near Sienna, which cost him above a hundred thousand Piedmontese *livres* *†, and has some thoughts of quitting the stage, and living on his estate.

Faustina has likewise amassed a considerable fortune; and is going to be married to M. Haffe, a native of Brunswic, whose skill in music is so great, that not a few connoisseurs in Italy think him equal to Handel. Some of these singers, however, seem to despise all oeconomy: and as they get large sums without much trouble, so they lavishly spend them by keeping elegant tables, wearing rich dresses, and other extravagances; but throw away still more by gaming. Many of the famous singers extravagant.

I remember one Barbaruccia, a female singer at Turin, Story of Barbaruccia. who, being offered two hundred ducats for one night's lodging, by a young French traveller, sent him for answer, 'That, if her person was as agreeable to him as it was disa-

* Farinelli was at last prevailed upon, in the year 1734, to go to England, when an offer was made him of an annual allowance of two thousand five hundred pounds sterling. His stay at London was not long; for he had still more advantageous offers made him by the Spanish ambassador, to engage him to go to Madrid, that his music might sometimes divert the melancholy into which Philip V. was then fallen.

† 447*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

|| About 500*l.* sterling.

*† 5000*l.* sterling.

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‡ 616*l.* 8*d.*

¶ About 1000*l.* sterling.

C

' greeable

‘ greeable to herself, the possession of it should not only cost him nothing, but she would also make him a present of two hundred *louis-d’ors* for his good services.’

Other female singers now living.

Other famous female singers, besides Faustina and Cuzzoni, are Selvai, or Maria Maddalena Frigeri, Anna Ciro, Giustina Turcotti, Ceresina, and Lancetti. A young woman, called La Rosa, has been for some years instructed in music here at the expence of the elector of Bavaria, and great things are expected from her. Mr. Handel, who at present resides at London, the above-mentioned M. Haffe, Nicola Porpora, director of the band of music in the hospital of incurables at Venice, Giovanni Porta, of the chapel of the hospital *della Pietà* at Venice, Geminiano Giocamelli, and Luca Antonio Predieri, are highly celebrated as excellent composers of music.

Composers.

Interludes.

Interludes which consist of drolleries of all kinds, accompanied with suitable songs, are introduced between the acts of the opera on the Italian stage, to divert the audience. Ballads and dances are also frequently exhibited, in which the two sisters of the name of Galetti, and Aquilante a famous dancer, perform with great applause. But these ballads are not to be compared with the opera-dances at Paris; for Cammargo, who is now in that city, has no equal for the solemn dance.

Ridiculous protestations of the authors of printed Italian opera’s.

In the printed Italian opera’s, it is well known, that the authors seldom fail to fill the first page with a devout and solemn protestation, that they are true catholics in their hearts; and that the words *idolo, numi, deità, fato, fortuna, adorare*, and the like, which they were obliged to make use of, are to be looked upon only as poetical fictions.

Diversions of the festival of the Ascension.

If a traveller cannot contrive to be at Venice in carnival time, the best way to retrieve that loss, is so to order his route as to be there about Holy Thursday; or, if one of the two must be omitted, I would advise it should be the carnival. For the Ascension-festival affords all the diversions of the carnival, as masquerades, opera’s, &c. excepting the ridotto’s and the dissolute revels about the close of the latter. But to a person of any taste the loss of those extravagant festivities is sufficiently compensated by the delightfulness of the season, the annual fair, and the solemnity of the *doge*’s marriage with

Annual fair.

the sea. The annual fair begins on the Sunday before Ascension-day, and lasts till Whitsunday. During this fair, St. Mark’s Place is taken up with booths so arranged as to form several streets; and all sorts of goods are exposed to sale

at

at the shops in the little streets called *Le Mercerie*, near the *Piazza di S. Marco*. On Ascension-eve, vespers are performed with great pomp and splendor, and the pretended miraculous blood of Christ, with other remarkable relics kept in St. Mark's treasury, are exposed to public view in the great church, which is dedicated to that saint.

On Ascension-day, about ten o'clock in the morning, the signal being given by a discharge of great guns and ringing of bells, the *doge*, or, if he happens to be indisposed, the *vice-doge* (who is always one of the six *consiglieri*) goes on board the *bucentoro* or bucentaur, and, accompanied by several thousand barques and gondola's, a great number of gallies finely ornamented on that occasion, and the splendid yachts of foreign ambassadors, is rowed out to sea about two hundred paces, between the islands of St. Erasmo and il Lido di Malamocco. The patriarch, (who on this day, according to an ancient custom, in commemoration of the simple diet of the primitive clergy, is entertained in the Olivetan convent, on the island of St. Helena, with chesnuts and water) and several of the dignified clergy come on board the *bucentoro*, and present the *doge* and *signoria*, as they pass, with artificial flowers or nosegays, which, at their return, they make presents of to their acquaintance. The *doge*, at his putting off and return, is saluted by the cannon of a fort on the Lido, of the castle on the island Rasmo, or Erasmo, and with the small arms of the soldiers, who are drawn up along the Lido shore. These islands lie about two Italian miles from the city; and an eminence on the island of Lido affords a distinct view of this pompous procession, and of the vast number of boats, &c. which cover the surface of the water, and make a beautiful appearance. In the mean time several hymns are performed on board the *bucentoro*, by the band of music belonging to St. Mark's church, and several prayers appointed for the occasion are read or sung, till the *doge* has passed the two forts of Lido and St. Erasmo; and then he proceeds a little farther towards the Lido shore, the stern of his barge being turned towards the main sea. Here the patriarch pours into the sea some water, which has been consecrated with particular prayers, and is said to have the virtue of allaying storms and the fury of the waves. After this the *doge* drops a gold ring into the sea, through a hole near his seat, at the same time repeating these words, *Desponsamus te, mare, in signum veri perpetuique dominii; i. e.* 'We espouse thee, O sea, in sign of our real and perpetual dominion

Marriage of
the doge
with the
sea.

Origin of
this cere-
mony.

Fable of the
pope's tread-
ing on the
neck of Fre-
deric I. ex-
ploded.

‘over thee.’ The ring indeed is of gold, but is plain, and without any stones; so that it cannot be of any great value. This ceremony is said to have been first instituted by pope Alexander III. in gratitude for the good offices which the Venetians had done him. For under the *doge*, Sebastiano Ziani, they defeated and took prisoner Otho, son of the emperor Frederic I. The truth of the whole story is dubious; but the circumstance of the emperor’s purchasing the pope’s pardon, with the scandalous submission of lying down and suffering the pope to tread on his neck, is without any foundation *. However, on this day prints representing this extraordinary transaction, and paltry poems on the same subject, are publicly carried about and sold at Venice.

How far the power of the Venetian republic over the Adriatic extends, I shall not pretend to determine; but it is certain that the pope could not transfer to others what did not belong to him. Besides, it seems strange that the imperial ambassador, without the least form of protestation, not only assists at this ceremony, but together with the French ambassador accompanies the *doge* in the *bucentaur*. As for the Spanish ambassador, he has never appeared at any public ceremony, since the Venetians decided the contest about precedence between him and the French minister in favour of the latter.

The *doge* in his return goes ashore at the island of Lido, where he hears mass performed by the patriarch in St. Nicholas’s church. In the evening the principal members of the council, and all who attended the *doge* in the *bucentaur*, are entertained at the *doge*’s palace; where the desert, which represents *gondola*’s, forts, &c. is exposed the whole day to the admiration of the populace.

* The authorities on which the whole is grounded has been overthrown by Majus and Heumann. Naclerus seems to be the first who invented this fable, and was blindly followed by Schedel, Sabelicus, and other credulous writers. This story is still the more suspicious, as none of the writers of that time take notice of it; and even Romualdi, bishop of Salerno, who seems to have been present at the interview, is wholly silent as to this remarkable circumstance. Besides, the pope, who, in his letters to the bishops of York and Durham, gives a circumstantial account of the reconciliation, says not a word of this affair, which must have highly flattered his vanity. Others mention it in very obscure terms, and observe, that Frederic I. was of a character little disposed to make such a scandalous submission. [Perhaps the author’s prejudice in favour of the head of the empire makes him reject this story, as the arguments he uses to confute it are not sufficient to convince impartial persons.]

The

The word *Bucentoro* is said to derive its origin from the first vessel used for this solemnity, which had the image of a Centaur carved on it. *Bu*, in the ancient language of this city, signified huge, or great; and this also was the import of the Greek particle *Bu*, as appears from Varro, *de re rusticâ* *.

Etymology
of the word
Bucentoro.

Three such vessels are shewn in the arsenal. The oldest of these was built in the year 1520, the second in 1605, and the third about two years ago. It is natural to suppose that these barges have been gradually improved in splendor and magnificence year after year.

The newest *bucentoro* is a kind of galeass, a hundred feet in length, and twenty broad. It has forty-two benches for the rowers, which are concealed under the two great cabbins, and on every bench are four rowers. The *bucentoro* is not manned with galley-slaves, but with men belonging to the arsenal, who, on this occasion, are allowed an extraordinary pay. The *bucentoro* is never brought out of the arsenal, but for these espousals, being there kept dry under cover; from whence it is launched about eight days before Ascension-day, and remains on the water about eight days after the ceremony.

Description
of the Bu-
centaur.

The sculpture on the *bucentoro* represents the pagan sea-gods, the water-nymphs, rivers, sea-monsters, shells, &c. with the statues of Justice, Truth, Fidelity, Vigilance, Peace, Plenty, Apollo and the nine muses, the Twelve months, and several other emblematical figures. The gilding was performed by Giovanni Adami, a Venetian, and cost about ten or twelve thousand *ducati d'argento* †. It is true, the *bucentoro* is very beautiful in its kind; yet it must be owned, that the king of Great-Britain's chief yacht makes a much more splendid and nobler appearance, though it did not cost near so much as the former.

When the *Bucentoro* goes out, it has three officers on board, who are styled admirals. One is called *ammiraglio dell' arsenale*, the second *ammiraglio del porto del Lido*, and

* *Lib ii. c. 5. No-vi, Menas, majestatem boum, & ab his dici pleraque magna, ut βασυκον βεδιψος, βελιμος, βωπις. βασυκον is a kind of large fig, βελιμος denotes extreme and insupportable hunger, βεδιψος, a violent thirst, βωπις, a person with large eyes. These instances shew the injustice done to Homer, when he is censured for calling a goddess, whose beauty he intends to extol, ox-eyed, as βωπις is generally rendered.*

† About 2000*l.* sterling.

the third *ammiraglio del porto di Malamocco*; but the first is invested with the command of the vessel, and takes a most ridiculous oath, that he will bring the *doge* safe and sound back to the city, in spite of wind and weather. Indeed, he is in little danger of forfeiting his oath, as the solemnity is deferred till the ensuing Sunday if a brisk gale happen to blow. This caution either proceeds from an excessive care for the safety of the *doge* and the *signoria*, or such an opportunity is readily embraced for detaining the great numbers of strangers, who resort hither from the *terra ferma*, as long as they can, that they may spend the more money in the city.

Rowing
matches, or
water-races.

On Ascension-day in the afternoon, several hundreds of boats and *gondola's* may be seen rowing for wagers on the *corso* or *canale di Murano*. And their dexterity in keeping clear of each other, tacking about, &c. is very surprising. In most of the *gondola's*, on this day, there are masques and music; and there appears an universal emulation among them who shall divert themselves most.

Called Re-
gatta.

When any foreign prince of distinction arrives at Venice, the republic generally entertains him with a *regatta*, or rowing-matches of *gondola's*, on the great canal. The word *regatta* seems to be derived from the *aurigatio*, or chariot-races of the *Circensian* games.

Fight be-
twixt the
Castellani
and Nico-
loti.

Formerly another diversion was exhibited at this season on a bridge near St. Barnabas's church; which was an engagement betwixt the *Castellani* and *Nicoloti*. During this mock battle, several persons on both sides are thrown over into the water. This bridge is seven common paces broad, eighteen long, and without any fence; and when such an engagement was going to be exhibited, the water under it was made deeper than usual. The combatants were not allowed to scratch or seize one another, but only to shew their strength and address with their arms and fists. But this diversion has been suppressed for some time, having once occasioned a dangerous tumult, when the populace assaulted with stones the houses where the nobles were posted to view the battle and encourage the combatants.

Venice, May, 1730.



L E T T E R LXXIV.

Of the *Doge*, the senate, the nobility, the inquisition, the police, the ducal-palace, the *Piazzo di S. Marco*, or St. Mark's place, the mint, the public library, the great arsenal, and military forces at Venice.

S I R,

THE form of government in the republic of Venice, Govern-
has been so fully described by Sanfovino, Didier, ment.
Amelot, and others, that it would be superfluous to enlarge
on it here.

The *doge* is very justly said to be *rex in purpura, senator in curia, in urbe captivus, extra urbem privatus*. 'A king as to
his robes, a senator in the council-house, a prisoner within
the city, and a private man out of it.' His sons and brothers
are excluded from all considerable offices, and incapable
of being sent on embassies as long as he lives; and, without
the senate's consent, they are not to accept of a fief from a
foreign prince, or a benefice from the pope. Even the *doge*
himself is not to marry the sister or relation of a prince, with-
out the permission of the *gran consiglio*, or great council.
On his demise, his administration is strictly enquired into,
and frequent opportunities taken of laying a heavy fine on his
heirs for his male-administration. Even in his life-time he is
subject to the decrees of the state-inquisition; the president of
which may, at all hours, go into his most secret closets, and
search his bed and all his writings, while the *doge* dares not
express the least disgust or resentment. In state affairs he
cannot do the least thing, nor go out of the city without the
consent of the senate; and during his stay on the *terra ferma*,
he is looked upon as no more than a private gentleman.

The yearly revenue of his office amounts to about twelve
thousand dollars *, and half of this sum is expended on the

* About 2000*l.* sterling.

four † entertainments which he is obliged to give every year. The *doge* is not to accept of the least present from a foreign prince; neither can he resign, though he may be deposed; and instances are not wanting of several *doges* who were condemned to lose their lives, or to be deprived of their sight.

If it were not a flagrant truth that the human heart idolizes every thing which has a splendored exterior, we should conclude, that the dignity of a Venetian *doge*, under such disagreeable circumstances, would be rather avoided, than eagerly sought after. The state and retinue of the *doge*, on all public occasions, is indeed very magnificent. He is the president of all councils; and in the great council he has two votes. All the courts stand up in his presence, and pay their obeisance to him. On the other hand, he never rises from his seat, nor takes off his cap or *corona**, except on the elevation of the host at mass, before a prince of royal blood, or a cardinal, to whom he also gives the right-hand. His name is also stamped on the money of the republic. All public letters and credentials are directed to the *doge*, and answered in his name. He has also the nomination of the *primicerio*, or dean of St. Mark's, as likewise of the canons of that church. He fills up the lower offices belonging to the palace, creates knights, and has several other privileges of that kind.

Election of
the Doge.

In order as much as possible to prevent all intrigues in the election of a *doge*, the ceremony is conducted in the following manner: Upon the demise of a *doge*, the whole *gran consiglio*, or great council, is convened, except the members under thirty years of age, who are excluded on this occasion. A number of balls equal to the number of persons present (which often amounts to above a thousand) are put into a vessel; thirty of which are gilt with gold, and the rest only silvered over. Every one of the nobles present, according to his seniority, draws a ball; and they to whose share the thirty golden balls are fallen, withdraw into a private room, in order to continue the election. But in draw-

† Namely, on St. Stephen's and St. Mark's days, on the festival of the Ascension, and on the 15th of June, in commemoration of a conspiracy detected in the year 1310.

* When the *doge* is ill, and his place supplied by one of the six *consiglieri*, the *vice-doge*, though he does not wear the robe, nor sit in the seat, never pulls off his cap to any person but those mentioned above.

ing the golden balls, least two or three persons of the same family should happen to be appointed electors, all the relations of any nobleman who has drawn a gilt ball are obliged to withdraw; and, for every person that departs on this account, a silver ball is taken out of the vessel, that there may be none remaining, as all the balls are to be drawn out of the vessel. After this, the thirty electors who had drawn the golden balls, draw a second time out of another vessel, in which there are one-and-twenty silver, and nine golden balls. The nine who draw these golden balls chuse forty other electors, all of different families, but are allowed to name themselves of the number; and as all these nine cannot chuse an equal number of electors, each of the four persons who draw first has the privilege of chusing five persons, and each of the remaining five names four new electors. In the next place, these forty electors draw from a vessel, in which are twenty-eight silvered, and twelve gilded balls. To those who draw the latter, is annexed the right of chusing twelve other electors, of whom the senior nominates three, and each of the remaining eleven chuse two, so that the whole number is twenty-five. These again, by drawing gold and silver balls as before, are reduced to nine; each of these nine nominates five persons, who make forty-five, who are likewise reduced by lot to eleven. Lastly, these eleven nominate forty-one other electors, the eight seniors naming four each, and the remaining three chusing but three persons each. These forty-one nobles being (as in the foregoing elections) confirmed by the great council, are locked up in a particular apartment of the ducal palace, where they are confined till they have chosen a *doge*. In the mean time they are treated pretty much in the same manner as the cardinals in the conclave; but the time of their confinement here is not so long: for the preliminary elections, &c. with the nomination of the last one-and-forty electors, are generally dispatched in two days, and the election of a *doge* is generally brought about in seven or eight days more. He that is elected *doge* must have twenty-five voices, out of the forty-one, in his favour.

When a person is elected *doge*, he is not permitted to decline the office. Of this there was an instance in 1368, when Andrea Contareni made some difficulty of accepting the dignity, and was threatened with banishment and confiscation of goods, unless he immediately consented to take upon him the office, in consequence of his election.

All

Great council.
The senate,
or Pregadi.

All the nobleſſe, who are about ſixteen hundred in number, have a ſeat in the great council. The ſenate, or the *pregadi*, conſiſts of two hundred and fifty members, and is the chief college; having the power of making war, peace, and foreign alliances, with the diſpoſal of all offices by ſea and land. The ſenate alſo appoints ambaffadors, fixes the value of money, and impoſes duties and taxes for the ſervice of the ſtate. Theſe two colleges, namely, the great council and the ſenate, meet on Sundays and holidays in the palace. The time of their meeting, during the ſummer ſeaſon, is in the morning, and the afternoon in winter.

Ballottatione.

The votes are not collected in the colleges with a regularity becoming ſuch auguſt aſſemblies; for the charity-boys, or *ballotini*, make a great buſtle in running about to diſtribute the balls, or to put them again into the boxes. Theſe boxes are called *boſſoli*, and are painted half green and half white; and when the ſenator's hand is put into the balloting-box, the perſon that ſits next cannot perceive on which ſide of the partition, which divides the box in the middle, he puts the ball. The balls are all white. The balloting being ended, the drawers, of which there are two alſo of different colours in every box, are taken out, and the number of votes are carefully reckoned up. The balls in the white drawer denote the votes for, and thoſe in the green the votes againſt the queſtion.

In order to ſee the great council and the *pregadi* fitting, a perſon muſt give a few ſhillings, and leave his ſword at the door; for the *nobili* themſelves are prohibited, under pain of death, from coming into the council-room armed with any weapon.

Want of cleanliness.

What is no leſs ſurpriſing than offenſive to a ſtranger, is the diſagreeable ſmell of urine, &c. which is always very ſtrong between the council-houſe and the ſenate-houſe, for want of water and cleanlineſs.

How tumults are prevented.

Whiſt the council is fitting, the lower gates of the palace are ſecured, and ſome of the *procurators* of St. Mark, from a *logietta*, or little gallery in St. Mark's tower, keep a look-out, and give notice of the leaſt appearance of an inſurrection. The palace alſo, in caſe of ſuch an exigency, is provided with a ſmall armory.

The *doge*, with his ſix *conſiglieri*, who conſtitute the *ſignoria* and *conſiglietto*, together with a few other ſenators, ſit on a place that is raiſed ſomething above the reſt; the latter being ſeated on benches or forms of an equal height, like thoſe

those which are seen in many protestant churches. In the great council several things are transacted by committees, &c. because the members are so numerous.

The third council is *il pien collegio*, which consists of the *doge*, his six counsellors, the *capi della quarantia criminale*, the *savii grandi*, the *savii di terra ferma*, and the *savii de gl'ordini*. In this council, letters and instruments relating to the state are read, ambassadors are admitted to audience, and other important affairs are transacted. Il Pien Collegio.

The *savii* are a kind of public inspectors, or consuls. One of the *savii di terra ferma* has the care of mustering the soldiers of the republic, and superintends their marches, raises new levies, &c. Hence he is called *savio alle scritture*. Savii.

Il consiglio di dieci consists of ten counsellors, the *doge*, and his six *consiglieri*. This court decides all criminal cases without appeal, and is greatly dreaded for its severity, as its power extends even to the *doge* himself. This council is particularly distinguished by the title of *il excelso*, or the high council. Il Consiglio di Dieci, or council of ten.

The *procurators* of St. Mark were at first appointed only as commissioners to superintend the building of the church; but, in time, wills, guardianships, *piæ causæ*, and making a proper provision for the poor, fell under their jurisdiction. This office is reckoned the more considerable, because it is held for life. The *procurators* of St. Mark are at present but nine in number: when the state is distressed for money, the title may be acquired by advancing a considerable sum. Procurators of St. Mark.

Il tribunale dell' inquisizione, or state-inquisition, consists of three presidents, who keep a very watchful eye over the safety of the republic; so that it behoves every prudent person to be upon his guard, and to observe the strictest caution in talking of state affairs at Venice. The nobility are forbid to hold any conversation with ambassadors, or foreign ministers; but at *ridotto's* and balls this order is frequently transgressed under the convenient disguise of masques. Political or state inquisition.

For still greater security of the state, the heads of lions or leopards are carved in the wall on several parts of the ducal palace, with their mouths open, to receive billets or informations of any plot or contrivance against the public tranquillity, or other matters which it imports the state to be informed of. Behind these mouths are placed boxes to receive the notes, of which the inquisitors alone have the keys. Such informations require no signature, but are generally anony- Denuncie Secrette,

anonymous; and, if a reward is expected, the informer may at any time make himself known, by producing a piece of paper torn from the billet put into these *denuncie secrete*, as they are called, so as to tally with it. It is left entirely to the wisdom and integrity of the inquisitors to determine how far such informations are to be relied on.

The ecclesiastical inquisition.

Il tribunale della S. inquisizione, or the holy inquisition, falsely so called, (for erecting which, the pope has at last extorted the consent of the republic, after a long opposition) consists of the pope's nuncio, the patriarch, the inquisitor, and three *assistenti*, or lay-assistants, nominated by the republic. The power of this tribunal, so formidable in other popish countries, is here confined within proper limitations by the republic; and when things of moment are transacted in the court of inquisition, the *assistenti* (without whom nothing can come under deliberation) give notice of it to the state. As for what relates to the Jewish or Greek religion, witchcraft, &c. it does not come under the cognizance of the inquisition, whose vigilance is confined to heresy, and the abuse of the sacraments.

Liberty allowed to protestants.

In consequence of this regulation, protestants at Venice are not only indulged in the private exercise of their religion; but here are also not a few such sectaries, as even among protestants would be called to account for some of their tenets, who are suspected to be Pietists, as they are called. The Lutherans belonging to the German factory maintain a preacher here, who dresses in a lay habit, and calls himself counsellor to the duke of Sax-Meinungen. This the republic connives at; and the protestants, on their side, omit singing hymns in their assemblies. They used formerly to bury their dead on the Lido; but within these few years the German house has purchased of the monks of St. Christopher a piece of ground that belonged to the convent for that purpose.

The host carried without any procession.

Such as scruple to kneel at the host need be under no apprehensions at Venice, where, by reason of the narrowness of the streets, and the many canals, it is carried privately to the sick.

Regulation of dress.

Here is a particular college instituted, to whose care the regulation of dress is committed by the republic. None are exempted from the jurisdiction of this college, but noblemen's wives for the two first years after their marriage, who are called *noviziate* during that time, and strangers. The former are no farther indulged than in wearing a pearl necklace,

lace, and a gold fringe at the bottom of their gowns ; and in giving their gondaliers ribbons to wear on their caps. But here also, as in other countries, the women are connived at in this respect ; particularly the courtesans, who readily find patrons, under whose protection they trespass against this sumptuary law with impunity ; though there is sometimes an instance of one or two being fined on that account. It is probably owing to the great number of persons who offend against this law that it is not strictly put in execution †.

All the *nobili* wear black, and the importation of foreign cloth is totally prohibited. I have already taken notice of the black lining of the gondola's ; but this ordinance is limited to those belonging to the city of Venice : for the Venetian subjects on the *terra ferma*, or main land, are at full liberty as to this article.

Casimir Freschot has published a particular list of the noble families at Venice. They are divided into four or five classes. In the first class the following families are ranked, *viz.* the Contarini, Morosini, Badouari, Tiepoli, Michieli, Sanudi, Gradenighi, Memmi, Falieri, Dandoli, Polani, and Barozzi, who are compared to the twelve apostles. Next to these are reckoned four other families, called the four evangelists, namely, the Giustiniani, Cornari, Bragadini, and Bembi. The Contarini and Morosini families are the most illustrious and powerful ; and the former has been subdivided into more than fifty branches. When the republic is at war, a person may purchase a patent of nobility for a round sum of money : however, such upstart families have hitherto been excluded from the chief posts in the republic. As soon as a nobleman has a legitimate son born, he causes his name to be entered in the *libro d'oro*, as it is called, without which circumstance the child cannot be looked upon as of noble extraction. If a noble Venetian marries a *cittadina*, or citizen, it proves of no detriment to his issue. The *cittadini* are those who are descended from the noble families, which formerly, at the reformation of the state, were excluded from having a share in the government ; and among

Nobili, or nobility.

Cittadina.

† Tacit. Annal. iii. *Omittere potius prævalida & adulta vitia, quam hoc assequi, ut palam fieret, quibus flagitiis impares essemus.* 'It is more prudent to overlook such faults as prevail and have taken deep root, than publicly to expose those enormities which we are not able to suppress.'

these

these are also classed the rich merchants, lawyers, physicians, notaries, and the glass-makers of Murano. If a nobleman marries a woman of low birth, who is not of the *cittadini* class, the children of such a marriage forfeit their nobility. It was on this account that Cornaro, one of the *procurators* of St. Mark, and father of the learned Cornaro, was obliged to save the forfeiture of nobility, which his children whom he had by his marriage with a gondolier's daughter must have undergone, by paying a considerable fine.

If a nobleman declines an office to which he has been elected, he is obliged to pay a fine of two thousand ducats, and is excluded from the great council, and likewise from the *broglio*, for the space of two years. The *nobili* are not allowed to hold any lands or fiefs on the *terra ferma*; but gardens and houses of pleasure are not included in this prohibition. A noble Venetian who enters into holy orders, is excluded *ipso facto* from the great council, and all public employments; and this law extends even to such as are made knights of Malta. None of the nobility must take presents, pensions, or receive any order of knighthood from foreign states. The relations of such Venetians as are cardinals, are excluded from all deliberations in the council relating to ecclesiastical affairs. No one must congratulate any person on his obtaining a post in the government, except he is promoted to be *doge*, or *procurator* of St. Mark, nor solicit any judge but in criminal processes. No person enjoys more than one office at the same time, be it ever so inconsiderable. In the division of hereditary estates, the eldest son of a noble Venetian has no advantage over his younger brothers, by which means several families are reduced to poverty; especially as they are not allowed to mend their circumstances by trade or commerce. It is hardly credible what a mean appearance several persons among the nobility make in the streets of Venice, by the shabbiness of their dress, &c. Many of them are not able to keep a servant; so that they are obliged to buy their provisions even in the market, and carry them home along the public streets. When there are several brothers in a family, in order to prevent their falling thus into contempt by their poverty, only one of them marries: but by this practice not only the increase of the nobility is hindered, but likewise a great many scandalous vices are propagated among the rest of the brothers, which are committed at Venice in a most flagrant manner, without shame or concealment. Keeping a mistress is looked upon as an

Mistresses
kept in com-
mon.

un-

undoubted privilege belonging to a noble Venetian; and when one, by reason of his poverty, cannot keep a mistress for his own use alone, he enters into a copartnership with three or four other indigent persons, who all contribute to support her, and enjoy her company in their turns. Criminal pleasures are prosecuted with such licentiousness at Venice, and the consequences arising from such indulgences so common, that it is thought hardly worth while to apply for a cure; especially as the climate is so favourable for such disorders.

The nobility are far more conversable out of Venice than within the city; for here they are far from concealing the high opinion they have of their own power and rank; which betrays many of them into a rude and unpolite, not to say indecent behaviour. As for instance: at opera's and plays they not only throw the rind of oranges and other fruit which they eat, but likewise even spit from the boxes on such as sit below in the pit. For which reason it is best for strangers, who would avoid being subject to this inconveniency, to sit in the boxes.

The ducal palace was very much damaged by two fires which happened in 1573 and 1577, when the loss, with regard to the fine paintings, was irretrievable; but the palace has been repaired, and several buildings, which are furnished with fine pictures, have been added to it.

In the court of the palace stands a marble statue of Francesco Maria, duke of Urbino, who was general of the Venetian army in 1536. It was cut by Giovanni Bandini, a Florentine sculptor, and was formerly erected at Pesaro; but was afterwards sent hither as a memorial of his grandfather by Francesco Maria II. duke of Urbino, who died without heirs, and left his estate to the papal see. Over it are the following words cut in *pietra di paragone*, or touch-stone:

*Francisco Maria I. Urbini Duci
Reip. Copiarum imperatori, Pisauri
Erecta, à Francisco Maria II.
Posteritatis orbitate, Venetæ pietati
Commendata
S. C.
M. DC. XXV.*

Rudeness of
several noblemen.

The Doge's
palace.

Statue of
Francesco
Maria duke
of Urbino.

' To Francesco Maria I. duke of Urbino, general of the forces of the republic, this statue was first set up at Pesaro;
' but

‘ but Francesco Maria II. leaving no issue behind him, re-
 ‘ commended this monument of his illustrious father to the
 ‘ care of the Venetian senate, who erected it in this place
 ‘ in the year 1625.’

Statues of
 Adam and
 Eve, &c.

Not far from hence, towards St. Mark's church, are the marble statues of Adam and Eve, by Andrea Riccio of Padua; and over-against these, on the steps leading up to the palace, are Mars and Neptune, by Sansovino. Both these statues are by the vulgar called giants, and are a great ornament to the Perron, on each side of which is also a basket, full of fruit, cut in fine marble. Hard by, in the gallery which goes round three sides of the palace, is the following inscription, being a monument to the memory of Henry III. king of France, in red letters on gilt brass.

Monument
 of Henry III.
 king of
 France.

Henricus III. Galliae Rex & I. Poloniae Christianiss. accepto de immatura Caroli IX. Galliae Regis, fratris conjunctissimi, morte tristi nuncio, è Polonia in Franciam ad ineundum Regnum haereditarium properans, Venetias Anno Salut. MDLXXIV. XIII. Calend. August. accessit, atque ab Aloysio Mocenigo Sereniss. Venetorum Principe, & omnibus hujusce Reipubl. Ordinibus, non modo propter veteris amicitiae necessitudinem, verum etiam ob singularem de ipsius eximia virtute atque animi magnitudine opinionem, magnificentiss. post hominum memoriam apparatus, atque alacri Italiae propè universae, summorumque Principum praesertim, concursu exceptus est. Ad cujus rei gratique Regis animi erga hanc Rempubl. memoriam sempiternam, Senatus hoc monumentum fieri curavit. Arnoldo Ferrerio Secretioris Consilii particeps, Regio apud Remp. Legato id etiam postulante.

‘ Henry the most christian King, of France the Third, and
 ‘ of Poland the First of that name, who upon receiving the
 ‘ melancholy news of the untimely death of Charles IX.
 ‘ king of France, his most dear brother, in his journey from
 ‘ Poland to France to take upon him his hereditary kingdom,
 ‘ came to Venice on the 19th day of July 1574, where he
 ‘ was received by Aloysi Mocenigo the most serene doge of
 ‘ Venice and all the orders of this republic with the greatest
 ‘ splendor and magnificence known in the memory of man,
 ‘ amidst the joyful acclamations of almost all Italy, and
 ‘ especially its most illustrious princes, who resorted to this
 ‘ city. The senate erected this monument as a lasting me-
 ‘ morial

• morial of this tranſaction, and the great eſteem which that
• monarch expreſſed towards this republic, &c.

The *ſcala aurea*, or golden ſtair-caſe, is decorated with *Scala Aurea*.
ſtucco-work and fine paintings. A great number of the Paintings in
latter are to be ſeen in the apartments, for the moſt part re- chambers.
preſenting the noble exploits of the Venetians, or the hap-
pineſs of their government. The painters Giovanni Con-
tarino, Carletto Calliari, Marco Titiano, Domenico Tin-
toretto, Paolo Veroneſe, Giacomo Palma, Civetta, Giro-
lamo Baſſi, Franceſco Baſſano, Albert Durer, and other
celebrated painters have here given admirable ſpecimens of
their ſkill.

In the middle of the cieling of the *ſala del conſiglio di pre-* The Sala di
gadi, the republic of Venice is repreſented above the clouds Pregadi.
and ſurrounded with a multitude of gods, while the Tritons
and Nereids, at Mercury's command, bring ſhells, coral,
pearls, &c. and preſent them to her as the queen of the ſea.
This is one of Tintoretto's beſt pieces. But here I muſt not
omit another piece of painting by the ſame maſter in one of
the apartments, which exhibits Jupiter with ſeveral other
gods conducting Venice, in order to lay the foundation of its
power and grandeur in the Adriatic ſea; in which the artiſt
has given the god ſuch a glory round his head, as is uſually
Jupiter with
a nimbus, or
glory round
his head.
painted round that of our Saviour. I am very ſenſible that the
ancient pagans uſed to adorn the heads of their gods with ſuch
a *nimbus*, or glory; but in modern times it is ſomething un-
common to diſtinguiſh any other figures, but that of Chriſt
or the ſaints, with this ornament.

Tintoretto's proper name was Giacomo Robuſti; but he is
commonly called Tintoretto, becauſe his father was a dyer Account of
(in Italian *tintore*) by trade. His daughter Maria Tinto- Tintoretto
retta painted good portraits, and, according to Le Comte, the painter.
married a German of fortune.

Over the door leading to the *capella del pregadi*, is a repre- A picture in
ſentation of the dead body of Chriſt painted by Tintoretto; the chapel.
and in the church is to be ſeen a piece of painting, of our
Saviour converſing with the two diſciples at Emaus, by Titian.
This piece, indeed, is finely executed; but I queſtion
whether any intelligent perſon will think that the following
circumſtances are introduced in it with propriety, viz. one
of the diſciples in a pilgrim's habit with a roſary, the inn-
keeper's noſegay, the ſpread-eagle on the tapeſtry of the
Faults in a
painting by
Titian.
room

room, the wine-glass and the coarse bread on the table; and lastly, a dog snarling at a cat under the table.

Some account of him.

Titiano Veccelli, the celebrated painter, was descended from a noble family, though in mean circumstances, and was born at Cadore (in Latin *Cadubrium*) situated on the banks of the river Piave, in 1377, and died at Venice of the plague in the year 1476, and the ninety-ninth of his age. He was of a very jealous disposition, as appears from the following instance. He dissuaded his younger brother, Francesco, from applying himself to painting, and put him to a cabinet-maker, merely because he observed that the young man had such a genius for painting, that, if he had continued his application to that art, he would at least have equalled, if not surpassed Titian. To the same motive his discharging Tintoretto, who was one of his disciples, is attributed.

The Sala del Gran Consiglio.

Picture of the submission of Frederic I. to the pope.

The *sala del gran consiglio* is seventy-three feet in breadth, and a hundred and fifty in length. Paoli Calliari, Leonardo Bassani, Francesco Bassano, Tintoretto, Andrea Vicentino, Paolo Fiamingo, Palma, Federico Zuccaro, Girolamo, Gambarato, Giulio dal Moro, and other celebrated painters, have in several pieces represented the transactions between pope Alexander III. and the republic of Venice. Among the rest is a picture of the scandalous humiliation of Frederic Barbarossa, who lays his neck under the pope's foot *. This picture resembles that which is to be seen in the Vatican at Rome, only the latter is much larger than the former. In the same hall are also a great many pieces representing other famous achievements of the Venetians, which are explained by inscriptions underneath.

Before this palace was damaged by fire in 1577, several pieces painted by the two brothers, Giovanni and Gentile Bellini, were to be seen in the *sala del gran consiglio* and *la sala dello scrutinio*. The same artists were also employed in painting the history of pope Alexander the Third's transactions with the republic, in the *Sala del gran consiglio*.

Account of the painters Giovanni and Gentile Bellini.

Gentile was sent by the republic to the grand signior, at the request of the latter, and was well received at Constantinople. Among other pieces, he there painted the decoliation of John the Baptist. But the sultan, in order to convince him that the neck of the Baptist was not properly represented, sent for a slave, and ordered his head to be

* This is a farther proof of the emperor's mean submission, though the author calls it a fabulous story.

struck off in the presence of Gentile, to convince him of his mistake. This act of barbarity made the painter apprehensive for his own safety; so that he did not care to continue any longer in such a country, but returned again to Venice, where he died in 1501, in the eightieth year of his age. His brother Giovanni Bellini lived ninety years, and died in 1510*.

The celestial glory over the *doge's* seat in the *sala del gran consiglio*, by Tintoretto, is looked upon as an admirable piece. It is painted upon a piece of canvas, which is seventy feet by thirty. The finest piece among all the paintings in this palace is, the taking of the fortress Zara in the *sala dello scrutinio*, by which Tintoretto has perpetuated his fame. In the same hall is to be seen the last judgment, exquisitely painted by Palma.

Fine paintings by Tintoretto.

In this palace is a small arsenal to furnish arms upon any sudden insurrection of the people. Besides the usual weapons, with which a vast number of chests are filled, here are some uncommon instruments of destruction with which Francesco Carrara, the last possessor of Padua (who by order of the Venetian council was strangled) used to take off his enemies in a clandestine manner, and some *caustra castitatis* by which he secured the fidelity of his mistresses; Scanderbeg's dagger; a machine by which five hundred lamps may be lighted at once; and two little statues of Adam and Eve, cut with a knife in an uncommon kind of wood, by Albert Durer, during his confinement, for which he was rewarded with his liberty. Here is also a most curious lantern of rock crystal, for which a yearly pension of four hundred ducats was ordered to the inventor and his heirs to the fourth generation. When the great council sits, the key of this arsenal is laid before the *doge*, or, in his absence, before the senior counsellor.

The arsenal of the ducal palace.

On one side of the palace over against the canal called *Rio di Palazzo*, is a kind of dungeon or prison, strongly secured with iron grates. The bridge over which the prisoners are carried from this dungeon to the palace in order to be tried, is called *Ponte de' Sospiri*, i. e. 'the bridge of sighs.'

Ponte de' Sospiri.
The Broglio.

The lower gallery of the palace, on the side opposite to St. Mark's place, together with the hall under the new *procuratie*, over-against it, is called *broglio*. This name is de-

* Le Comte's *Cabinet des Singularités d'Architecture, Peinture, Sculpture & Graveure*, Tom. ii.

rived from the Greek word περιβόλαιον, which signifies a place enclosed with a wall. Hence came the Latin word *peribolium*, and in the middle ages *briolium* and *brolium*, which are to be met with in several authors, and particularly in Luitprandus's embassy to Nicephorus *.

Origin of
the words
Brogliare,
Brouiller,
Brigue, &c.

These galleries serve the Venetian nobility to walk in at certain hours of the day, there being but little conveniency for walking in this city. According as the sun shines, the nobility remove to the shade from one side of the piazza to the other; and on the pavement of St. Mark's place, over-against the market, is a line of white stones to mark out the bounds of the *broglia*; where no Venetian, unless he be noble, dares walk while the *nobili* are present. With respect to strangers, indeed, they are not so strict; but a prudent foreigner would forbear to appear on the *broglia* at such times, as the noble Venetians are not pleased when strangers mix with them in this place. For while they walk on the *broglia*, they generally converse about state-affairs, and form parties for obtaining public employments, &c. Hence the phrases *far broglia*, and *patire il broglia* are particularly applied to a man who is ambitious and aspires to public posts. Probably also the Italian words *brogliare*, *imbrogliare*, *imbroglio*, and the French *brouiller*, *brouillonerie*, *brouillons*, &c. are derived from the bustle, cabals, and intrigues which are commonly carried on in this place.

A nobleman, who is excluded from the great council, must not appear on the *broglia*.

St. Mark's
place.

The *piazza di S. Marco*, or St. Mark's place, is the greatest ornament of the city. It is a large area; and the shortest side of it extends the length of the ducal palace, and from thence southward for two hundred and forty paces, as far as the canal. The finest part of this area is that between the churches of St. Mark and St. Geminiano; where it is about six hundred and eighty feet, or two hundred and seventy-four common paces in length. The breadth is not uniform, being, near St. Mark's church, a hundred and twenty-six common paces exclusive of the colonade; but lower down, near St. Geminiano, it is but eighty-nine paces broad.

* See Otto Morena *Histor. rerum Laudensium*, p. 18, 84. Bened. Jovius in *Historia Norocomensi*. Ferrarius *Epist.* p. 129. Chart. Odolrici *Archiep.* in *append. ad Flodoard.* *Brul* or *bryl*, also in the old German language, signifies an inclosed place or park.

The most considerable buildings in St. Mark's place, besides the ducal palace and the two churches above mentioned, are called *procuratie*, where the procurators of St. Mark reside. They are divided into old and new. The *procuratie vecchie* are on the right-hand, when viewed from the main entrance to St. Mark's church, and extend to that of St. Geminiano; and the *procuratie nove* take up the other side on the left-hand. Procuratie.

Before St. Mark's church three large poles like the masts of a ship are erected on brass pedestals of curious workmanship. On these, silk colours with the arms of the republic are hoisted on public days and holidays. That which stands in the middle is the oldest; and the other two were first put up in 1505. These are said to be emblems of the liberty of the republic; but the number three particularly alludes to the states of Candia, Cyprus, and Venice, or, as some will have it, the Morea. However, no difference is to be seen in the colours.

Near St. Mark's church and on the *procuratie vecchie* side, A curious clock. is a tower with a curious clock; which not only points out the hours and their subdivisions, but likewise exhibits the signs of the zodiac, with the course of the sun and moon. On certain festivals, and especially every hour while Ascension-fair lasts, the statues of an angel and the three eastern *magi* make their appearance on this clock, and, in passing by the image of the Virgin, pay their adoration by bowing their heads. This piece of clock-work resembles that at Macerata; but the images in the former are larger. On the spire of this tower are the images of two Moors, of brass, who strike the hours with hammers on a large bell.

Opposite to this, on the side where the *procuratie nove* stand, Another tower. is a lofty quadrangular tower three hundred and eighteen feet in height. The ascent to the top of this tower is by steps, but so contrived that a person may ride up and down on horseback; which Augustus king of Poland once did without meeting with any accident. On the top of it is a spire with an angel sixteen feet high, cut in wood and gilt, instead of a weather-cock or vane; so that the height of the whole is three hundred and thirty-four feet. This tower has a gallery which is quite open above, and yields a very fine prospect. While the gilding of the spire is bright, it may be seen at sea upwards of thirty Italian miles off: Nay, some give out, that in clear weather, and when the gilding was quite fresh, it could be plainly discerned off Capo d'Istria, at

the distance of an hundred miles from Venice. What Sabelli farther says, namely, that the foundation of this tower is laid as deep in the earth as it is high above the surface of it, may doubtless be looked upon as one of those gasconades which are not at all uncommon among the Venetians.

Logetta.

The *logetta*, or small stone building, where some of the procurators of St. Mark, together with several armed men, keep guard, while the great council is sitting, stands at the foot of this tower. The front of it is adorned with curious pieces of sculpture in marble, by the celebrated Sansovino.

The library.

Over-against the ducal palace stands the public library of the common-wealth. The poet Petrarch first begun this collection*, and in Tomasini's *Petrarcha redivivus*, cap. 13. p. 85, is to be seen a catalogue of the books which Petrarch bequeathed to the republic of Venice. After him cardinal Bessarion, by his last will, added his curious collection of Greek manuscripts, which he had made in Constantinople and Greece, to this library.

The cardinals Niceno, Aleandro, and Gramini, have likewise made great additions to this library; which, however, is not kept in the best order.

Paintings.

The paintings by Titian and other celebrated masters, together with several antiquities and Greek marble statues in this library, deserve particular notice. Among the latter, the most curious is the rape of Ganymede by Jupiter in the shape of an eagle, which some take to be the work of Phidias. A Venus, an Apollo, two gladiators, Leda, Paris, and several busts of the Roman emperors are also exquisitely done. The memory of the donors of these rare statues is preserved in the following inscription, over the door of one of the apartments adjoining to the library.

Signa marmorea perantiqua, olim à Dominico Cardinale Grimano, Ant. Principis F. & postea à Joanne Patriar. Aquilejensi ejusdem Principis Nepote, Pasquale Ciconea Duce, magna ex parte Reipublicæ legata, partim verò Marino Grimano Principe à Friderico Contareno Divi Marci Procurat. ad absolutum ornamentum suppleta, idem Federicus ex Senatûs Consulto hoc in loco reponenda curavit, Anno Domini M. D. XCVII.

* Petrarch gave his collection of books to the republic of Venice by an instrument dated September 4, 1362, upon condition that a decent edifice should be built for the reception of them at the public expence.

Farther

Farther on in the library is a white marble bust supported by two angels, with this inscription :

*Silvestro
Valerio
Principi,
Principis filio
Præsidi,
Tutelari Benefactori,
Annuate Senatu
Anno Domini
MDCCI.*

‘ To Silvester Valeri, *doge* (whose father was likewise *doge*) president, and tutelary benefactor, with the consent of the senate, 1701.’

Among the portraits of the philosophers painted on the walls of the library, that of Diogenes by Tintoretto deserves particular notice.

On each side of the principal entrance of this edifice; instead of a pilaster or pillar, is a marble statue of a female, done by Alessandro Vittoria, and these statues support the ornaments above.

Between the two galleries or walks of the *broglia*, near the side of the canal, are two large granate pillars, which were brought hither from Constantinople in the year 1192, when the Venetians made themselves masters of that city under the command of Sebastiano Ziani their *doge*. Three of these pillars were brought to Venice; but one of them in unloading fell into the canal, and sunk so deep in the mud, that it was never afterwards found. Nicolo Barattiero, a native of Lombardy, erected the two remaining pillars, after they had laid a whole year upon the ground, for which he was well rewarded. On the pillar that stands next to the ducal palace is a brass lion, being St. Mark's symbol, with its head towards the east, as an emblem of the republic's dominion over several places in the Levant. On the other pillar stands a marble statue of St. Theodore, or, as others will have it, of St. George, who holds his shield in the right-hand; which either proceeds from the sculptor's mistake, or perhaps it was copied from an intaglio. But the Venetians pretend it was done designedly to express the justice of the

republic, which, they say, aims only at defending itself, without doing any hurt or injury to other powers.

The place of execution for malefactors.

Avoided by the nobility.

All malefactors are executed between these two pillars. A noble Venetian would not pass this way upon any terms. For when the *doge* Marino Falieri (who in 1354 was beheaded for treason against the state) came to Venice after his election, he was obliged to land between these pillars, because the water was remarkably high. On the canal, opposite to these pillars, a galley completely rigged and armed is kept in readiness for any sudden exigency.

Zecca or mint.

The *zecca* or mint lies behind the *procuratie nove*, and near it stands the statues of two giants, in a threatening attitude: One of them is the work of Titiano Aspetti, and the other of Girolamo Campagna.

Origin of the words Zecca or Gazzetta.

From the Italian word *zecca*, the *zecchino*, a gold coin, derives its name, which goes for a *lira* more than a German ducat, though both as to weight and standard, the latter exceeds the former *. This coin is over-valued, in order to prevent the exportation of the *zecchini*, or at least to induce strangers to send most of them back to the Venetian dominions. The word *zecca* seems to be originally derived from Cyzicus, which city, in ancient times, was celebrated for the beautiful coin struck there. One of the smallest pieces of money at Venice is called *gazzetta*; and as the literary news-papers †, which were published at Venice in single sheets, so early as the sixteenth century, were sold for a *gazzetta* a-piece, all kinds of news-papers were from thence called *gazzette* or *gazzets*.

News in Venice.

At present no political news-paper is allowed to be published at Venice, but by those who are appointed by the state to collect an account of occurrences, &c. These intelligencers dictate the several articles they have collected to thirty or forty writers at once.

Pictures in the rooms over the mint. The great arsenal.

In the apartments over the mint, which is all arched with stone, are several fine pieces of painting by Palma, Tintoretto, Marco Titiano, Benedetto, Diana, and Foller.

The great arsenal stands in another part of the city; and the expence of seeing it is about four-and-thirty *lire* ‡. Sometimes those who preside over the arsenal are very suspi-

* Its value is 9s. 2d. sterling.

† See Gimma's *Idea della Storia dell' Italia Letterata*, published in 1723, at Naples, in quarto.

‡ About 18s. 4d.

cious ; and a few years since they walled up two windows of the Franciscan convent adjoining to the tower ; having been informed that two Frenchmen had, by the help of a telescope, taken from thence an exact view of the arsenal. The different accounts given by travellers of this affair, depends in a great measure on the temper of the persons who attend foreigners. One of our company asked a person who shewed the arsenal, whether we might write down minutes of what we observed there ; which was readily granted us.

This famous armory, which is two Italian miles and a half in circumference, is entirely surrounded with water, and fortified with ramparts, and twelve towers. Facing the main entrance, a small marble lion, with the following inscription under it, is erected near the canal :

Ex Atticis. i. e. ' From Attica.'

On one side of this is a lions couchant, with these words under it :

Anno Corcyrae liberatae.

' In the year when Corfu was delivered from slavery.'

Farther on is a large lion couchant, with this inscription :

*Atheniensia Venetæ Classis Trophæa
Veneti Senatûs Decreto
In Navalis vestibulo constituta
Anno Salut. MDCLXXXVII.*

' The trophies which the Venetian fleet brought from Athens, erected by a decree of the senate before the arsenal, in the year 1687.'

On a tower of the arsenal on the same side is the following inscription : Inscription
on a tower.

Senatus

V E N I C E.

*Senatus Consul.**Eodem tempore navibus egressum**& dominium ampliavit;**Sic faustæ plurima regna**Patriæ restituit**M. Antonio Justiniano Duce,**Andrea Valerio Paulo, Justo Lolino, Jo. Ant.**Ruzzino, Anton. Canati, Nicol. Duodo &**Georgio Cornelio**Navalis armentarii Præfectis**Anno Sal. MDCXXCVI. Fæd. III.*

‘By order of the senate, this harbour and the dominions
 ‘ of the republic were enlarged, and many kingdoms happily
 ‘ restored to their mother country, &c. in the year 1686.’

Over the entrance are these words under a marble lion :

Victoriæ Navalis Monument. 1157.

‘ In memory of a naval victory gained in 1157.’

The statue
 of a lion.

On the left-side of the entrance is to be seen a large lion
 couchant, likewise of marble, with the following inscrip-
 tion :

Franciscus Maurocenus Peloponesiacus

Expugnatis Athenis

Marmorea Leonum simulacra

Triumphali manu è Piræo direpta

In Patriam transtulit, futura Veneti Leonis

Quæ fuerant Minervæ Atticæ monumenta.

‘Franciscus Maurocenus, a native of the Morea, after
 ‘ taking the city of Athens by storm, transported into his
 ‘ own country these marble lions, which he took as trophies
 ‘ of his victory from the Piræus; that these monuments of
 ‘ the Athenian Minerva might for the future be dedicated to
 ‘ the Venetian lion.’

At the gate, every person, on entering the arsenal, leaves
 his sword, which is returned to him at coming out.

Monument
 of count
 Konigsmark.

Within the area of the arsenal over the door of a building
 full of arms is the marble bust of count Konigsmark, with
 the following inscription :

Ottoni

*Ottoni Wilhelmo Comiti a Konigsmark,
Suprema terrestrium copiarum contra Turcas Præfecturâ
Semper Victori
MDC LXXXVIII.
S. C.*

‘ To Otho William count Konigsmark, chief commander of the land-forces against the Turks, who was always victorious, this bust was erected by the senate in 1688.’

This edifice is divided into four large rooms, two of which are in the lower, and two in the upper story. The arms are disposed in long walks, which are ornamented with the suits of armour wore by Scanderbeg, Mocenigo, Francesco Morosini, Ziani, Giustiniani, Castrani, and other illustrious warriors, by way of trophies. Over that of Morosini’s hang four small red caps, to shew that he had been four times commander in chief. In the left hand he holds a blue surtout, which was sent him as a present from the pope. Attila’s helmet, the iron head-piece wore by Colleoni’s horse, and several sorts of arms taken from the Turks, are likewise to be seen here.

Apartments
for the
arms, &c.
Trophies.

In the vault underneath is a large vessel filled with wine four times a day, out of which every workman in the arsenal (who are above a thousand in all) may drink as often, and as much, as he pleases. Towards the bottom of this vessel are several cocks to draw the wine, which, it must be supposed, is not extraordinary good; besides, it is generally diluted with two thirds of water: for there is a fine spring of good water on the island where the arsenal is built.

Wine given
away every
day at the
arsenal.

In the iron-magazine are all kinds of large nails, &c. which are stamped with a particular mark, and whoever steals or buys one of these nails is condemned for five years to the galleys.

The iron-
magazine.

In the magazine for oars is preserved the fine chair, in which the *doge*, after his election, is carried about by forty men, and throws money among the populace.

The length of the rope-walk is said to be two hundred geometrical paces; and I found it to be four hundred and forty-four common paces. On each side of it is a gallery, supported by forty-three brick pilasters. It is pretended that

The rope-
walk.

the

the ropes, which are kept here among the naval stores, are worth two millions of *ducati-d'argento* *.

Salt-petre works.

The salt-petre works deserve a traveller's notice. Since the fire which happened in 1569, the gun-powder has not been kept in the arsenal, but in large quadrangular towers, which are detached from it.

Other magazines.

Here are twelve magazines full of cannon-balls, and others filled with pitch, hemp, sail-cloth, &c. In one large room several old women are employed in making and repairing sails.

Forges.

A hundred men are daily employed in the forges, of which there are twelve continually going.

Heavy cannon.

In one magazine are five hundred large iron cannon, besides a great number piled in the open air.

Foundry.

In the foundry none but brass guns are cast. When Henry III. king of France, dined in the arsenal, a large cannon was cast while he sat at table; and, when the present king of Denmark was at Venice, two great guns, two culverins, and as many mortars, were cast, and one of each sort was afterwards sent to Denmark. In 1729, a fire happened in the arsenal, by which two hundred culverines, arms for ten thousand horse, together with rigging for twelve galleasses, and fifteen galleys, were entirely consumed. At the same time one of the culverins cast in the presence of the king of Denmark, and the fine gun cast in honour of Henry III. of France, received some damage. The republic's foundries for iron guns, &c. are at Brescia and Bergamo. In order to make up the loss they sustained by the late fire, they are now proving forty thousand musquets, and as many pistols lately purchased. I cannot say that the arms here are kept very bright; but the rust which appears on them is probably owing to the dampness of the place, and the saline exhalations from the sea.

Memorials of a victory over the Turks. Venetian navy.

The heads of six Turkish galleys are preserved here under cover, as a trophy of so many vessels taken at one time by Morosini.

The number of the republic's galleys at present is fifty, twenty-five of which are at sea, and the rest almost ready to quit the harbour. They have also four-and-twenty ships of war on the stocks, the largest of which is to carry seventy or eighty guns. There is a shed built for every galley and man of war, where they lie unrigged under cover, and may

* A silver ducat is about 3s. 4d. sterling.

be kept without receiving any damage fifty or sixty years. From these sheds they are launched into the deep canals, of which there are three in the arsenal. At Rochefort, where the king of France has an excellent dock-yard, the men of war are built and rigged in a deep dry dock, and then the water is let into it from a large canal, in order to set them a-float, and carry them out of the dock. The same curious contrivance is to be seen in the royal yard at Chatham, and also along the Thames, and some other places in England. But these dry docks have no covering, as the ships are not kept in them for any considerable time. Besides the five-and-twenty galleys above-mentioned, four galeasses and four bomb-galliot lie ready rigged in the Venetian arsenal; and they have two galeasses always out at sea. A *galeazza*, or galeass, is a large low-built galley with three masts, and carries sails; besides which, it has from thirty to fifty oars, and six or seven hands to every oar. Over the rowers is a deck for guns. Towards the head of the vessel are three tires of guns, the uppermost tire consisting of ten pounders, and the other two of twenty-four pounders. Towards the stern it has but two tires of eighteen pounders *. The whole complement of guns in a galeass generally amounts to forty cannons, and six culverins. The latter are said to carry a ball six Italian miles. The full complement of men in a large galeass is near twelve hundred, rowers included.

Formerly such a vessel had orders not to strike to twenty-five Turkish galleys; and the captain, who is always a noble Venetian, was sworn to observe this order; but things are now altered, and of late the Turkish navy is become more formidable than it was a century ago.

A galley has a much flatter bottom than a galeass, and carries but two masts, with about twenty-five or thirty oars on each side, and five or six galley-slaves to every oar. It generally mounts but five guns, the largest of which is placed at the prow, and carries a ball weighing from thirty to forty pounds. These vessels go very swift; but are not fit for bad weather, on which account they seldom go far from shore. The Venetians pretend that their galleys exceed all others, because they are double-timbered. The galliots are still smaller than the galleys, and are chiefly used as transports; fifty of these are always kept ready in the arsenal, to-

* See the ancient and modern state of Dalmatia in High-Dutch, printed at Nuremberg in 1718.

Advice-boats.

Timber.

Proof of good timber.

Yearly charge of the arsenal.

Ammiraglio del arsenale.

Foreign troops.

gether with four advice-boats, some of which are continually at sea. As it is of great consequence to the republic to have a sufficient quantity of timber always ready for ship-building, the trunks of ten thousand large trees (of which about a thousand are required for building a ship) are kept here in the water for that purpose. Among other ways for trying the goodness of the timber after a tree is felled, the following method is practised: One person applies his ear to the center of one end of the trunk, while another with a key hits the other end with a gentle stroke; if the tree be sound and good, the stroke will be distinctly heard at the other end, though the tree should be a hundred feet or more in length.

I have already given an account of the *bucentoro*, or the vessel in which the *doge* goes to sea.

Whether this arsenal can furnish arms for ten thousand horse, and a hundred thousand foot, and fit out ten galleasses, sixty men of war, and a hundred galleys, as some pretend, is a point I must leave undecided.

The annual charge of the whole work is said to amount to five hundred thousand ducats, which unquestionably must be understood of *ducate-d'argento*, each of which goes for seven *lire* * and a half. It is under the direction of three of the nobles, who are called *patrone d'arsenale*, who continue but three years in their office. Under the *patrone* are three *proveditori*, who appoint officers and artificers, and make the necessary payments; the artificers and labourers are paid their full wages every Saturday night, without any deductions.

In time of war the number of workmen in the arsenal is increased to two or three thousand. These are under the direction of the *ammiraglio del arsenale*, who commands the *bucentoro* on Ascension-day; and, during the election of a *doge*, guards the ducal palace with a party of *arsenalotti*, or the arsenal-watch. The sailors, with which the Venetian fleet is manned, are mostly natives of Italy. The republic is very cautious in accustoming its subjects to military exercises, being conscious that the severe oppressions of the great so imbitter the minds of the people, that they have no great love for their superiors. On this account the government think it the safest way to deprive the people of the means which might induce them to shake off the yoke. Their wars with the Turks are chiefly carried on by foreign troops, which they hire from the German princes.

* About three shillings and four-pence.

The *capitaneo generale* is at the head of the republic's naval force. He is always one of the principal nobles, and has under him the *proveditore generale di mare*, and other great officers. The land forces, as soon as they are debarqued, are under the command of the field-marshal, or *generale di sbarco*, who is generally some foreigner of distinction. Accordingly that high post is at present filled by count Schulemburg. The senate join two of their members, stiled *proveditori in campo*, with the general.

I saw formerly, in the cabinet of baron Bernstorff, minister of state to the king of Great Britain, as elector of Brunswick Luneburg, a very curious medal, struck in honour of the republic of Venice; but without any particular marks to shew on what occasion it was struck. It is of silver, and about the bigness of a Rhenish guilder, but not so thick. One side represents the islands belonging to Venice, with part of the *terra ferma* towards the frontiers of Germany; and that part which represents dry land is inlaid with gold. The names of the chief churches and islands are in very small characters. On the reverse side is the following inscription within a cross:

*Inclitæ
Andriacæ Virgini
Justitiæ & Legum
Præstantiæ insi-
gnitæ armisq.
Victrici.*

‘ To the renowned virgin city in the Adriatic, famed for its justice, and the excellency of its laws, and always victorious in war.’

The republic of Venice can boast of one advantage almost peculiar to itself, namely, that for several centuries the ablest pens have, as it were, succeeded each other in composing the history of it. The first in this series of historians was Sabellicus, whose works, entitled *Res Venetæ*, in forty-three books, were elegantly printed by Andreas Maurocenus, in the year 1487. This excellent history was continued by Pietro Bembo, who was succeeded by Andrea Mauroceni. The next historian was Battista Nani; and where he left off, Mich. Foscareni continued the history of Venice. After him Pietro Garzoni wrote the modern part.

Remark on
the Vene-
tian histo-
rians.

I shall

Encomium
on the re-
public.

I shall conclude my letter with an elegant inscription in praise of this famous republic, which Ottavio Ferrari presented to the three moderators of the university of Padua, namely Giovanni Nani, Giovanni Pisauri (who were also procurators of St. Mark) and the cavalier Giovanni Grimani, on New-year's-day :

*Janæ Pater triceps
Musarum ac temporum moderator,
Fastorum titulus & honos,
Qui totum in Orbem cum spectes
Nil præter Venetos habes quod tuearis,
Apud quos, terris omnibus pulsus,
Æternum cum libertate sacrarium nactus es,
Cujus unius initium & finis
Te cuncta videntem latent.
Janæ Pater,
Qui patens claususque pacem
Ac pacis opera in invidiam foves,
Aditumque divinitatis reſeras,
Hanc sapientiæ strenam placatus excipe,
Et volens fove
Trojanos rerum dominos gentemque togatam.'*

' Venerable Janus, president of the Muses, and regulator of times, whose name is the most honourable in the whole calendar, and whose triple view comprehends the past, present, and future ; be propitious to Venice, where thou didst find an eternal asylum with liberty, when banished from every other part of the world. And though all things are open to thy comprehensive view ; yet the beginning and end of that illustrious republic are concealed from thy sight. Janus, propitious father, who dost preside over peace and war, and openest the way to immortality ; graciously accept this literary New-year's offering, and protect the victorious republic of Venice, and all the learned members of this celebrated seat of the muses.'

L E T.



L E T T E R LXXV.

Of the Rialto, the German factory, the most remarkable palaces and cabinets of curiosities in the city of Venice; the island of Murano, &c.

S I R,

THE bridge called Rialto is all of marble, and consists of a single arch, which is ninety feet wide. It was built by the famous architect Antonio dal Ponte. This bridge is supported by twelve thousand piles of elm, and cost the republic two hundred and fifty thousand ducats. The breadth of it above is thirty-seven common paces, which is divided by two parallel rows of shops into three streets; but the middle street is broader than those on each side.

The great canal over which this bridge is built, is narrower here than in any other part, being only forty paces over. It is thirteen hundred paces in length, and the best houses in the city stand on its banks.

Not far from the Rialto are the exchange and the bank. The latter belongs to the state, and pays no interest for any funds lodged there: but the merchants place their money there partly for security, and partly for the facility of transferring, and remitting it in trade.

Il fontico del Tedeschi, or the German factory, which is the magazine for all goods coming from Germany or signed thither, stands also in this neighbourhood. The company of German merchants concerned in this factory at present consists of twenty-eight families: and though the building belongs to the state, both they and their factors, if unmarried, have the privilege of living in it; for it contains near five hundred rooms. The front towards the great canal is painted by Georgione, and that towards the street by Titian; but the weather has greatly impaired the beauty of both performances. Several fine paintings by Titian, Paolo Veronese, Giovanni Contarini, and Tintoretto are also to be seen in the apartments.

VOL IV.

E

Con-

Academy of
painting.

Connoisseurs in painting will be pleased to find two academies for that noble art at Venice, where the disciples generally draw from the life. The most remarkable pieces of painting throughout the city of Venice are judiciously described by Borghini, in a work entitled *Le Minere della pittura*.

Ultramarine
or fine blue
colour.

On this head I must add, that here is made the best sort of that fine blue used by painters, and distinguished by the name of *ultramarine*. The chief ingredient in this colour is *lapis-lazuli*, though not the best oriental kind, but such as is found in some parts of Italy.

Roofs of the
houses flat.
Flooring.

The roofs of the houses in Venice are flat, and covered with tiles. The flooring of most of the apartments is a kind of red plaster, made of pulverized marble and brick, mixed with oil: it makes a beautiful appearance, and is very lasting.

Palazzo di
Grimaldi.

Among the private palaces in this city, that of Grimaldi is one of the most elegant, for the architecture, the furniture, and the curiosities, both modern and antique, to be seen in it. Mabillon has given an accurate description of it in his *Diarium Italicum*: and Sanfovino has thought it worthy of a particular treatise.

Palazzo di
Pefaro.

The Pefaro palace is one of the best on the banks of the Canale maggiore, or great canal. The front is of free-stone, and as high as the first story the stones are cut like a diamond: the gallery over it is supported by pillars, and makes a very grand appearance.

Palazzo di
Pisani.

Not far from S. Maria Zobenigo, a nobleman of the name of Pisani is building a very elegant and spacious house. In the court are several busto's and statues; and among the latter, is one of a woman, whose head is, as it were, covered with a fine white veil of such exquisite workmanship, that the face is seen as if it were through a piece of gauze.

Palazzo di
Grimani.
Ancient
busto and
inscription.

Among other curiosities in the Grimani palace, is a busto with these words under it:

*Bono Deo
Brotonti*

Astori of Venice has published a learned letter to Zenir concerning this inscription. That *Brontonti*, or Thunderer, should be read instead of *Brotonti*, is certain, as may be seen by the following ancient inscriptions in Gruter, p. 17.

Jovi

Jovi. Sancto. Brontonti.

Aur. Poplius.

And p. 34.

* *Deo. Soli. invicto. Mithre*

Fl. Septimius. Zosimus. V. P.

Sacerdos. Dei. Brontontis.

But in all probability *Deus Brontons* is no other than *Jupiter Tonans*, or *Jupiter Fulminans*, as he is called in an ancient monument in Gruter, p. 21. n. 3. And the same author makes mention of *Deus Fulguratus*, in *loc. cit.* and *Deus Fulgenerator*, n. 4. *Jupiter optimus maximus sarranicus*, in an inscription found in the village of Mombach, not far from Mentz, mentioned by Gruter, p. 22. n. 13, also seems to be the same deity. *Saran* and *Taran* appear to be synonymous terms; and the latter, in the Celtic language, signifies thunder *. From this word I conceive is derived the name of *Thor*, the idol of the Germans and other northern nations, which seems to agree in most points with the *Jupiter* of the Greeks and Romans †. The name of the god *Tharamis* occurs in the poet Lucan ‡; and Lucius, in his *Inscriptiones Dalmaticæ*, cites the following inscription on a stone found in Dalmatia :

Jovi. O. M.

Taranuco

Arria Successa.

V. S.

I make

* It has the same signification in the ancient British or Welch language.

† This resemblance has been generally allowed in all ages. See Cluver. Germ. Antiq. l. i. c. 26. Lofcher. Litter. Celt. thes. xii. p. 25. Worm. Fast. Dan. l. i. p. 85. Scheffer. Upsal. Antiq. c. 6. Arnkiel Cimbr. Gentil. l. i. c. 10. But Weiland; in his dissertation on *Thor*, printed in quarto at Copenhagen, in the year 1709, finds the greatest resemblance to be betwixt the *Mars* of the Romans and the *Thor* of the Celtæ: and it must be owned, that some of the attributes of *Thor* have an affinity with those of the god of war. But it must also be allowed, that we must not be too positive, when we search into the dark ages of antiquity.

‡ The poet speaks of the barbarous human sacrifices of the Celtæ in the following words :

E 2

----- Quibus

I make no scruple also to attribute the following monument, dug up at Chester in the year 1653, and now to be seen among the Oxford antiquities to the same deity:

I. O. M. T A N A R O
T. E L V P I U S. G A L E R
P R A E S E N S G V N + A
P R I. L E G. X X. V. V.
C O M M O D O. E T
L A T E R A N O
C O S S.
V. S. L. M.

I give you this inscription as it was copied by Dr. Prideaux, an English divine of extraordinary learning, and no less piety. For as the stone, on account of its great weight, stands in the open air, exposed to all weathers, the letters are so worn out, that, in the year 1715, I could make out no more than the two X X. and V. in the fourth line.

An ancient monument published by Boissard, in which *Brontons* is represented as a beardless young man with a lyre, might occasion some persons to conjecture that this *Bonus Deus Brontons* was rather the same with Apollo, than Jupiter. But it is well known that every statue of Jupiter has not a beard. The lyre in Boissard's monument, which is without strings, and rests on a ball or kettle, may (according to the explanation of the celebrated Montfaucon) in general allude to the noise of the thunder. Besides, in Gruter's

-----*Quibus immitis placatur sanguine diro
Teutates, horrensque feris altaribus Hesus,
Et Tharamis || Scythica non mitior ara Diana.*

Pharfal. lib. i.

‘ And ye, where Hesus’ horrid altar stands;
‘ Where dire Teutates human blood demands;
‘ Where Tharamis by wretches is obey’d,
‘ And vies in slaughter with the Scythian maid.

ROWE.

|| It is *Taranis* in some editions. *Vid. ed. Thomæ Farnab. Amst. 1643.*

in-

inscription, p. 36. n. 11, *Bonus Deus Brontons* is manifestly distinguished from Apollo.

In the Savorniano, Nani, Morosini, Lorendano and Van-Palazzi di dramini palaces, are to be seen a great many fine pieces of painting. The apartments in these palaces are also very elegantly furnished. Sagredo's celebrated gallery at present is shut up, on account of some repairs he is making there: But it consists chiefly of antiquities, natural curiosities, and especially foreign arms and weapons.

Signior Tiepolo has also a very valuable cabinet where the arrangement is very judicious, especially as to the coins and medals.

Capello, a noble Venetian, is possessed of a copper-plate on which part of the *fasti consulares* is engraven. Bon has written a very learned dissertation on this antique. In the same nobleman's cabinet are fourteen gems, or *cammeo's*, representing the chief passages of the life of Christ, several intaglio's, curious works in wood, natural curiosities, &c. As the owner was in mourning for the death of his father Antonio Capello, I found all the paintings in the hall in such disorder, that I could not take a view of them.

Connoisseurs in medals and old coins may see fine collections of them at the above-mentioned Signior Bon's, and in the cabinets of the following *nobili*, namely, Ruzzini, on the *Canale regio*; Correr, in the *Riva di Biaggio* (who likewise has published a curious treatise on the medallions in his possession) Cornero, in the *Calle del Regina*; and at Barbaro's, in the *Procuratie vecchie*.

As to natural curiosities, minerals, fossils and petrifications, Zannichelli an apothecary has an incomparable collection left him by his father, who died in the year 1729, and was particularly famous for his preparation of *nix ferri*; which secret he learned from one St. Hilaire, a Frenchman. The *nix ferri* is of a beautiful white colour, and consists of clear and sparkling filaments, as if it was made out of the purest silver. It is used as a very powerful remedy in various cases, but particularly for a gonorrhœa, and is properly the quintessence or finest particles of iron. This metal, as appeared by several experiments Zannichelli tried on it, consists of a little quicksilver, a pretty large quantity of sulphur, and a good deal of salt. *Nix martis* is prepared from filings of steel dissolved in antimony, which being sufficiently sublimed over a gentle fire, are then crystallized. The inventor, in

1713 and 1719, published at Venice a particular treatise entitled, *De ferro ejusque Nivis præparatione*.

Among the petrifications in Zannichelli's collection, are likewise to be seen the upper jaws of two large fishes, a flying-fish, a *tauroporus*, a *lapis numismalis*, and other curious pieces. Here are also some artificial curiosities worth observing; particularly, an ivory cylinder, finely carved in relievo.

Paintings of
count Schu-
lemburg.

Among the curious collections of paintings at Venice are those, which some years ago were purchased by the field-marshal count Schulemburg, whom I have mentioned above, when it was probable he would have continued some time, if not always resided in this city. Some pieces by Castiglione deserve particular notice, together with the last siege and new fortifications of Corfu, which are not only represented in paintings, but there is likewise a model of them cut in wood, Corfu * is not only a bulwark to the Venetians against the attack of a foreign enemy, but is likewise of great advantage to the republic on account of its salt-works, which, with those of Chiosa (an island lying not far from the influx of the Brenta Nuova, and twenty Italian miles from Venice) yield an annual revenue of upwards of five millions of *lire*. There is now a garrison of four thousand men continually kept in the castle of Corfu; and, since count Schulemburg caused several new fortifications to be added to it, it may justly be looked upon as one of the strongest places in Europe. The Venetians are very sensible of the signal service that general did them by holding out so long in this island; for which reason they erected a statue to him in his life-time; an honour which they never conferred on a general before, Morosini only excepted. It stands in the large piazza of the city of Corfu, and represents count Schulemburg somewhat bigger than the life, in a Roman habit, with a truncheon in his hand. On the pedestal, which, together with the statue, is of white marble, is the following inscription:

The impor-
tance of the
island of
Corfu,

Statue erec-
ted to count
Schulem-
burg by the
republic.

* The antiquities of the island of Corfu have been at full length described by its late archbishop cardinal Quirini, in his *Primordia Corcyrae*, published at Lecce in 1725, and at Brescia in 1738, in quarto.

Matthiæ
Comiti Schulemburgio,
Summo terrestrium copiarum
Præfeto,
Christianæ Reipublicæ,
In Corcyræ obsidione
Laborantis,
Fortissimo Assertori
Adhuc viventi
Senatus
Anno
M. DCC. XVI.
Die XII. Mens. Sept.

‘ To Matthias count Schulemburg, chief commander of
‘ the land forces of the Christian republic of Venice, when
‘ pressed hard by the siege of Corfu, the senate erected this
‘ statue on the twelfth day of September, 1716, while the
‘ brave defender of that city is living.’

Some years after this statue was erected, a powder magazine, at a small distance from it, happened to be set on fire by lightning, and did great damage to many public buildings, both civil and ecclesiastical, that stood near it. But the count's statue was not so much as touched. This circumstance, and the allusion to the ancient opinion, that the lightning spared heads crowned with a laurel-wreath, the emblem of victory, gave occasion to the addition of the following line on the pedestal :

*Intacta fulmine laurus *.*

* *Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. xv. c. 30. Tiberium principem tonante cælo coronari eâ (lauro) solitum ferunt contra fulminum metus.*

‘ The emperor Tiberius is said, when it thundered, to have put a
‘ wreath of laurel about his head as a charm against lightning, of
‘ which he was much afraid.’

The medal struck on the death of the great marshal Turenne alludes to this opinion of the ancients. One side of it was the marshal's head ; and on the reverse, a tree hung with laurel-wreaths, and blasted by lightning. The inscription,

Non lauri mille tuentur.

‘ A thousand laurel-wreaths are no defence.’

Ingenious
addition to
the inscription.

‘ The laurel’d victor still remains unhurt,
 ‘ Tho’ mimic lightning play’d about his head.’

His income.

His conver-
 sation with
 foreigners.

Medals
 struck in
 honour of
 him.

This general’s income, as *generale di sbarco*, in time of peace, is about thirty thousand dollars*; but during the time of war it amounts to eighty thousand. His messages or proposals relating to military affairs, and likewise the state’s directions to him, are all sent in writing. Amidst all the mistrust which the Venetians conceive against their nobles and officers of state, lest they should have any conversation with foreign ambassadors, count Schulemburg, even at the beginning, never thought fit to conform himself to such severe restrictions; and when a foreign ambassador arrived at Venice, he always paid him the first visit. However, for some time past, this commerce has been in some measure intermitted; for the general expects the first visit from them, when he returns from the *terra ferma*, and the ambassadors, on the other hand, refuse to pay him that compliment.

I cannot omit three medals struck in honour of this nobleman at Nurenberg. The first represents the marshal’s head, with this inscription:

Matth. Joh. S. R. I. Com. de Schulemburg Ser. Reip. Ven. Marech. Gen. Corcyrae Propugnator.

‘ Matthias John de Schulemburg, count of the holy Roman empire, general of the forces of the most serene republic of Venice, and defender of Corfu,’

On the reverse is the count’s coat of arms, with these words:

Ab ipso ducit opes animumque ferro. Horat. l. iv. c. 4.

‘ Collecting wealth and spirit from the sword.’

The second medal agrees with the first as to the head and the legend round it; but on the reverse is a representation of the siege of Corfu, and a plan of the city, with this motto:

Auspiciis Venetum virtus Germana tuetur

* A rix-dollar is equal to 3s. 6d.

German

‘ German bravery under the auspices of the Venetians,
‘ defends’——

In the exergue :

Corcyram

D. XXII. Aug. A. MDCCVI.

‘——Corfu, August 22, 1706.’

The third medal has on one side a laurel wreath, and within it the inscription, engraven on the pedestal of his statue at Corfu, cited above. On the reverse is the figure of the statue, and the island of Corfu at a distance, with this inscription :

*Semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt *.*

‘ Thy fame, thy praise, and honour’d name shall last
‘ Till time shall be no more——’

The island of Murano, which lies about a mile from Venice, has its own magistrates, and is said to contain eighteen thousand inhabitants. Island of Murano.

The beautiful mirrors, and others glasses made in this island, have spread the reputation of it into foreign countries. Looking-glasses.
However, this trade is considerably decayed ; other nations having found out the art of making glass, which far surpasses that of Venice : For the looking-glasses made at Murano are only blown ; whereas in other places they are cast and ground. The Venetian glass is very pure and ductile when it is in fusion ; on which account it is more easily melted, and answers much better than any other for works of fancy. The best flints, called *cuogoli*, pulverized and mixed with fine ashes for this purpose, are gathered out of the river Po, and are not inferior in whiteness to alabaster. Foreigners are permitted to see and observe every thing in these glass-works as long as they please ; whereas to have a sight of those at Paris, it is often a matter of great difficulty.

This precaution of the French appears the more strange, as the glasses are all cast in Picardy, and only polished and silvered over at Paris. On the contrary, no scruple is made of shewing the polishing-mill at Dresden, which, in its con- Compared with those of Paris and Dresden.

* *Virg. Eclog. v. ver. 73.*

trivance and execution, far exceeds any thing in the Paris glass-manufactory.

At Murano, when a large lump of ignited or melted glass is blown as much as possible, it is drawn out into a long hollow cylinder by waving it about in the hand. This is afterwards cut open, and laid on a large flat shovel, like an oven-peel. It is then put in the furnace, where it farther dilates itself, and is several times clipped, till at last it comes out a smooth-finished plate, and is brought to the cooler. The whole process takes up but six or seven minutes; in which short space of time the looking-glass is put into the fire ten or twelve times.

The French have indeed found out the art of casting glass, whereas at first they used to blow it like the Venetians. I am apt to believe, however, that the other method, by the progressive motion of the swinging or waving it in the hand, makes the glass clearer, and dissipates the small bubbles of air. But the lungs of a man are not able to perform, in point of size, what has been compassed by casting; for looking-glasses have been made in France to the height of a hundred and five inches; whereas the utmost extent acquired by blowing cannot exceed fifty inches. On this account the Venetian glasses of any considerable size are extremely dear, when other looking-glasses at present are so cheap, that a glass of fourteen inches high, and twelve broad, may be bought, at the best hand, for six livres*. The prices of looking-glasses at Paris rise in the following proportion. A looking-glass,

Price of
glass at
Paris,

* About five shillings; a French livre being nearly equal to 10d. sterling.

In height.

In height.	In breadth.	Livres.
20 Inches. —	16 Inches. —	Costs 15
25 ———	20 ———	27
30 ———	24 ———	52
35 ———	26 ———	100
40 ———	30 ———	150
45 ———	33 ———	200
50 ———	35 ———	255
55 ———	38 ———	325
60 ———	40 ———	400
65 ———	43 ———	510
70 ———	45 ———	620
75 ———	48 ———	780
80 ———	50 ———	1000
85 ———	53 ———	1515
90 ———	55 ———	2000
95 ———	58 ———	2520
100 ———	60 ———	3000

The polishing-house for looking-glasses in the *Rue St. Antoine* at Paris, in which four hundred men are continually employed, was set up in the year 1666, under the ministry of the celebrated Colbert. The French glass is cast at Cherbourg and St. Gobine. Formerly the French were supplied with looking-glasses from Venice. But those happy times for the republic are now past, and the making of all sorts of glasses has been brought to great perfection in England*, Saxony, Berlin, and the dutchy of Wurtemberg. Great quantities of small glass tubes (like those used in thermometers) of different colours, are also blown at Murano. Of these are made at Venice what they call *margaritini*, which the women of the lower class wear about their arms and necks for ornament. The larger sort are used for making rosaries. This work is performed with great dispatch; the artisan taking a whole handful of these tubes at once, and breaking them off one after another with an iron tool. These short cylinders are mixed with a kind of ashes, and put over the fire in an iron pan; and when the two ends begin to melt, by stirring them about (which is done with an iron wire) they are brought to a round figure; but care is taken not to leave them too long over the fire, lest the hole through

Polishing-house at Paris.

Process of the making margaritini.

* Query, whether the glass made in England does not exceed any other in fineness? I am certain our drinking-glasses are much superior to those of France, and, I believe, of all other countries.

which

which they are to be strung should be entirely closed by the melting of the glass.

At S. Francesco di Vigna are several streets entirely inhabited by people, whose sole occupation is to make and string these *margaritini*.

Privilege of
the glass-
makers of
Murano.

The managers of the glass-house at Murano lay claim to nobility, by virtue of a grant made to them and their descendants by Henry III. king of France, who expressed great pleasure and satisfaction when he viewed their work. They are not looked upon as people of the lowest class or mechanics even at Venice, but of the rank of *cittadini*; and on Ascension-day they make their appearance in three very elegant gondola's.

Trevifano
and Corna-
ro palaces.

Length of a
gallery said
to be an
Italian mile.

On this island formerly stood the beautiful palace of Trevifano, which is now extremely decayed. The Cornaro palace on this island has a gallery of paintings very well worth seeing; but, as this gallery is said to be an Italian mile in length, it does not answer the high idea one is apt to conceive of it from such an account. It is indeed true, that, exclusive of the apartments of the first story (which lead into the gallery, and are decorated with fine paintings) it takes up nine hundred and eighty-four common paces in length: but this gallery, as it is called, is of a very unequal breadth, and in several parts is no more than a narrow passage, which goes round the garden in a curve, forming several angles. It is natural to suppose, that among the vast number of pictures required to fill a gallery of such a length, many indifferent pieces must have found a place there. It is also adorned with a considerable number of marble statues and busto's.

Dominican
church.

Among the fifteen churches on the island of Murano, the principal is that of St. Peter, which belongs to the Dominican monks. The descent from the cross, over the high altar, is a celebrated piece by Gioseppe Salviati. Near this piece is another of the marriage at Cana; and opposite to it hangs a large and beautiful picture, representing the miraculous feeding of the five thousand, painted in the year 1721.

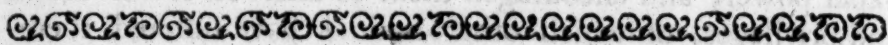
St. Ber-
nard's
church.

The church of St. Bernard, adjoining to which is a convent of nuns, has several good pictures, by Falange and Petrelli. In one of its chapels is a picture of the dead body of Christ, together with the virgin Mary and some of the disciples. The common people bestow very liberal offerings of copper money * through the grate under this picture.

* That the ancient Romans made use of their little copper pieces of money not only for alms, but in honour of their gods, appears from

In the church of the holy angels are also some remarkable pieces of painting, by Belini, Paris Bordone, &c. The annunciation of the virgin Mary, over the altar, is by Parde- none; and the four angels under the organ were painted by Paolo Veronese. Chiefa de' S.S. Angeli.

The Jews, who formerly lived in a place to which they gave the name of Giudeca, or Zueca, are now limited to a particular quarter near the *Canale regio*. They are obliged to wear a piece of red cloth on their hats, by way of distinction. The number of Jews here amounts to about fifteen hundred.



L E T T E R LXXVI.

Of the clergy, and the principal churches in the city of Venice.

S I R,

THE Venetian clergy are in no great repute either for their learning or morals; nor do the nuns observe the strictest discipline, especially in those convents, where none but those of noble families are admitted. For as they do not voluntarily enter into this recluse way of life out of a principle of devotion, but are persuaded to take such a galling yoke upon themselves against their inclination, for the conveniency of their families, they leave no stone unturned

Free man-
ner of living
in nunne-
ries.

Seneca de Benef. vii. 4. Omnia Deorum sunt: tamen & Diis posuimus donum, & stipem jecimus. 'All things belong to the gods; yet we make offerings to them, and cast small copper coins in their treasury.' It was also customary with the heathens to throw money and other valuable offerings into springs and rivers consecrated to deities. And to this usage Seneca alludes, in *Quæst. Nat. iv. 2.* when, speaking of the springs of the Nile issuing from the craggy rocks, he says, *in hac orâ stipem sacerdotes & aurea dona præfetti, cum solenne venit sacrum, jaciunt.* 'Here, on the solemn festival, the priests throw in their bras money, and the great men their golden offerings.' To which may be added what Pliny, *lib. viii. epist. 8.* says of the sacred springs of the Clitumnus: *Fons purus & vitreus, ut numerare jactas stipes & reluctes calculos possis.* 'A spring so pure and clear, that you may count the pieces of money that have been thrown into it, and the shining pebbles at the bottom.'

by

by company, which they receive in their *parloir*, and other entertainments, to make it the more supportable. The nuns of S. Lorenzo once threatened to set the nunnery on fire, rather than submit to be brought under any greater restraint. These nuns, on account of their rank, have the title of *excellenza* as soon as they take the veil, though they be but young at that time.

Limitations
of the power
of the pope
and clergy at
Venice.

The common people, as in other places, are superstitious at Venice; but persons of quality often run into the other extreme, and give themselves no concern about religion. Their skill in politics has opened their eyes to see the indignity and detriment accruing to a state by submitting to the papal power, and encouraged them to assert several freedoms and privileges, of which other nations have suffered themselves to be deprived by the incroachments of the pope. In order to secure and perpetuate this liberty, and to prevent disturbances, every person who embraces an ecclesiastical life, is, by a particular law, excluded from the great council, and from having any share in the government.

Patriarch.

The patriarch, who is at the head of the clergy, styles himself *divinâ miseratione patriarcha Venetiarum*; i. e. 'by the divine mercy patriarch of Venice;' without the addition used by the bishops of other nations, *et sanctæ sedis apostolicæ gratiæ*; 'and the favour of the holy apostolical see.' He is primate of Dalmatia, metropolitan of the archbishops of Candia and Corfu, as also of the bishops of Chiozza and Tercello. The great council chuses him out of the nobility, and the pope confirms the nomination. His power and dignity are very inconsiderable; and even in Venice itself does not extend to the church and dean of St. Mark, who bears the title of *primicerio*, and as to his office and habit, is, as it were, a bishop, but dependant on the *doge* and senate.

Number of
churches,
&c.
Ecclesiasti-
cal bounda-
ries.

The number of churches, convents, and hospitals in Venice is computed to be a hundred and eighty.

In the streets near many of these religious edifices, white stones are set up, inscribed with the word *sacrum*, or *il sacro*, to denote how far the privileges of every such foundation extend.

The most remarkable churches are as follows in alphabetical order.

St. Ange-
lo's church.

The church of S. Angelo is consecrated not only to Christ and the virgin Mary, but also to the archangel Michael. The admirable piece over the high altar, which represents our Saviour healing the lame man, was painted by Trevisani.

In

In this church are also some pictures by Titian, Peranda, Contarini, and Palma; all, as may be concluded from the names of the painters, exquisitely done.

On the pavement before the high altar is the following epitaph:

LAURENTIUS PASSINI P. Presbyter æta- Epitaph of
tis suæ anno LXXII. Lorenzo
Passini.

Ne in mundi pelago naufragium patiar, hanc mihi arcam con-
struo. Expectabo pacis columbam, per quam salutis portum at-
tingam.

Anno MDCLXXXIII.

‘ Lorenzo Passini, a priest, aged seventy-two.

‘ That I may not be shipwrecked in the troublesome sea of
‘ this world, I build this ark for myself. Here I wait for
‘ the peaceful dove, which shall conduct me to the port of
‘ salvation. A. D. 1683.

In the church of the Holy-Apostles are several monuments of the Cornelli or Cornari family, one of which has the following inscription: Chiesa de’
Santi Apo-
stoli.

GEORGIO CORNELIO Eq. D. Marci Pro- Epitaph of
curatori Meritissimo, genere atque opibus claro, virtute verò sum- Georgione
misque suis erga Rempublicam meritis clariori. Cujus unius ope- Corneli.
râ à Catharina Sorore Regina, ejus posteris mirâ pietate post-
habitis, Imperium Venetum Cypro Insulâ auctum ornatumque
est.

‘ To Georgione Corneli, knight, procurator of St. Mark,
‘ a person of distinguished merit; eminent for his descent
‘ and fortune, but much more eminent by his virtues, and
‘ important services to the republic. For to him alone the
‘ state of Venice owes the island of Cyprus, who persuaded
‘ queen Catharine, his sister, generously to bestow it on this
‘ republic, in preference to her heirs and descendants.’

Georgione and Catharina were the son and daughter of the doge Marco Cornaro. James II. the bastard, king of Cyprus, raised Catharina to the throne on account of her beauty: but after his decease, and that of her son, she was prevailed upon by her brother to take a voyage to Venice. Of his sister
Catharina
queen of
Cyprus.

Ac-

Accordingly the *Bucentoro* was sent in order to convey her to that city; and such honours were paid to her, that she not only continued at Venice till her death, which was in the year 1510, but also made the republic her heir. This was indeed a manifest injury to Charlotta, the lawful daughter of John III. and wife to Lewis duke of Savoy, who had been expelled by the illegitimate James II. But the Venetians, without paying any regard to these considerations, took possession of the kingdom of Cyprus: from which, however, in 1574, they were in their turn expelled by the Turks.

On another tomb is the following inscription:

Inscription
on Andr.
Corneli's
grave.

*ANDREÆ CORNELIO Hieronymi Equitis
ac D. Marci Procuratoris filio, qui ad maxima pacis bellicue
negotia semper vocatus, toga æque clarus ac armis, nunc Veronæ
Prætor, Brixia Præfectus, nunc in Venetâ continente summus
copiarum Provisor, dum Cretæ Proconsul ac Imperator potenti
Turcarum invasioni conatu omni ubique ardens occurrit, & ob-
sessæ Cydoni sedulo fert suppetias & operam, misso quoque cum sua
Triremi Catharino filio, qui & pugnans vulnus accepit, & nun-
quam deditiōni acquievit, dumque infraetus Rethymi dimicat,
ferrea ictus pectore glande, repetito Patriæ nomine moritur æter-
num victurus, Ætatis L I. Salutis M.DC.XLVI.*

‘ To Andrea Cornelio, son of Gieronimo, knight, and
‘ procurator of St. Mark, whose life was spent in the highest
‘ civil and military dignities; illustrious both in peace and
‘ war; prætor of Verona, prefect of Bressia, proveditor-ge-
‘ neral of the army on the Venetian *terra ferma*, and after-
‘ wards commander in chief in Crete, where, with the most
‘ active courage and ardour, he opposed the powerful inva-
‘ sion of the Turks, and hastened with succours to the relief
‘ of Canea, then besieged; and having sent away in a gal-
‘ ley his son Catharino, who also was wounded in the en-
‘ gagement, and would not surrender, he received a fatal
‘ wound in the breast by a musket-ball as he bravely fought
‘ and died that he might live for ever, often repeating the
‘ name of his dear country, in the 51st year of his age
‘ 1646.’

The paintings in this church are all done by the most celebrated masters.

The church of St. Basso, in *Sestiero di S. Marco*, has a beautiful marble tabernacle on the high altar; and on another altar, an excellent basso-relievo of St. Francis supported in the air by angels. Opposite to it is an admirable statue of St. Antony, with the infant Jesus in his arms.

The church of S. Cantiano is adorned with several good pieces of painting and sculpture. Here is also the following epitaph on Tiberio Tinelli, a painter, who was created a knight by Lewis XIII. of France:

*TIBERIO TINELLI Equiti, quem mortalium
imagines animantem mors heu rapuit intempestiva, ut naturæ ab
arte deviæ indulgeret, Johannes Baptista Casella Antistes Fra-
tri bene merenti mærens pos. Vixit annos LII. M. IV. D. XXII.
Obiit Anno M.DC.XXXVIII.* Tinelli's
epitaph.

‘ To Tiberio Tinelli, knight, whom death, out of pity
‘ to nature, which was surpassed by his art, hastily snatched
‘ away, while he was inspiring human figures with life.
‘ Giov. Battista Casella, a priest, erected this monument as
‘ a mark of his tender affection for his brother. He lived
‘ fifty-two years, four months, and twenty-two days, and
‘ died in the year 1638.’

This church lies in the quarter of the *canale regio*.

La Carità, in the *Sestiero di dorso duro*, belongs to the La Carità.
teran canons, and is famous for having been the place where How Alex-
pope Alexander III. privately resided; who was pleased to ander III.
return the civility he met with here with a grant of perpetual pays for his
indulgence, which is granted every year on the third day of entertain-
April. Accordingly the following inscription is to be seen ment.
over the door:

*Alexander III. Pontifex Maximus, Frederici à rabie profugus,
has sacras Regularium ædes pro munere receptæ hospitalitatis inex-
hausto indulgentiarum thesauro perpetuo ditavit. M.C.LXXVII.*

‘ Pope Alexander III. in recompence of the hospitality
‘ shewn to him in this holy place, when he was obliged to
‘ fly from the brutal rage of the emperor Frederic, perpe-
‘ tually endowed it with an inexhaustible treasure of indul-
‘ gences, in the year 1177.’

The pope's original bull, written on parchment, is hung up in the church.

Picture of
the submis-
sion of the
emperor
Frederick I.

The memory of Frederick the First's submission to pope Alexander III. is also preserved here in a picture ; in which, however, the pope does not set his foot directly on the emperor's neck *. The inscription is exactly the same with that in the *sale regia* of the Vatican, under a representation of the same transaction.

The walls of the *capella di san Salvatore* are inlaid with a great number of large pieces of porphyry and serpentine.

In this church is a beautiful marble monument of the doge Nicolo da Ponte, with the following inscription :

Epitaph of
the Doge
Nicolo da
Ponte.

NICOLAO DE PONTE Principi, qui ad Reipub. administrationem præter nobiliss. scientiarum ornamenta singularem quoque sapientiam atque innocentiam cum attulisset, ampliss. honoribus ac legationibus apud omnes Europæ Principes præclariss. functus, illisque potiss. duabus, altera ad Tridentinam Synodum, altera exactâ jam ætate ad Gregor. XIII. Pontif. Max. suscepta, optimè de Patria meritis, ad Principatum evectus, Republ. graviss. ære alieno liberatâ, Urbe plurimis belli subsidiis & pacis ornamentis auctâ, decessit memorabile suis civibus exemplum M.D.LXXXV. III. Kal. Sextil. Vixit annos LXXXIV. in Principatu VII, Mens. IV. Die XI.

‘ To the memory of prince Nicolo da Ponte, who was
‘ qualified for the administration of public affairs, by his
‘ universal learning, extraordinary wisdom, and singular
‘ probity ; and after discharging with great honour the most
‘ arduous employments, and embassies to all the princes of
‘ Europe (particularly one at the council of Trent, and
‘ another, in his advanced age, to his holiness Gre-
‘ gory XIII.) was deservedly raised to the ducal dignity.
‘ In that high station he discharged the heavy load of debts
‘ under which the republic laboured ; furnished the city with
‘ the implements of war, and embellished it with the orna-
‘ ments of peace ; and, leaving a noble pattern of patriot
‘ spirit to his countrymen, died on the 30th of July, in the
‘ year 1585, after a life of eighty-four years, having been
‘ doge seven years, four months, and eleven days.’

* This is a farther proof of the truth of the fact, though the author seems unwilling to believe it.

Over

Over the images of the virtues which are represented on this monument, is the following line :

Eximiae virtutis monumenta ad gloriae studia excitanda.

‘ These monuments of virtue are designed to excite a love of glory.’

And at the feet of them :

Vitæ curriculum exiguum, gloriae vero immensum.

‘ Short is the duration of human life ; but that of glory is eternal.’

Here also are interred two brothers of the house of Barbarighi, who were both raised to the *dogeship*, of which there had never been an example before.

S. Catharina, in the quarter of the *canale regio*, is visited by connoisseurs in painting, on account of a picture of Christ espousing St. Catharine, exquisitely painted by Paolo Veronese. This church also exhibits several other pieces, painted by Tintoretto, Foller, Pietro Vecchia, and Tinelli.

Paintings in the church of St. Catharina.

La Sertosa, or the Carthusian convent, stands on the island of S. Andrea. The gardens are remarkably large, and the chief nobility have their little cells with as many private altars in this convent, which they make use on as solitary retreats for devotion ; particularly in Lent. To every one of these cells there is a little garden, where they keep turtles, which are the most delicate provisions allowed in Lent. In the church belonging to this convent are to be seen some good pieces of sculpture in marble, particularly St. Bruno, the founder of this order, by Nicolo Rinieri.

La Sertosa.

The church of S. S. *Cosmo e Damiano*, in *sestiero di dorso duro*, is elegantly ornamented, and belongs to the Benedictine nuns. The painting in fresco on the arched roof over the *altare maggiore*, or high altar, is by Pellegrini ; and the crucifixion of Christ, over another altar, is by Tintoretto. Opposite to this, is the virgin Mary with her divine infant in the clouds, painted by Buonconfigli in the year 1497. Here are also four other pieces of painting, equally remarkable for their largeness and beauty, viz. 1. Moses

Paintings in S. S. Cosmo e Damiano.

causing water to issue from the rock. 2. David dancing before the ark. 3. Christ feeding five thousand men. 4. The buyers and sellers driven out of the temple by our Saviour.

Corpus Domini church.

In the church *ad corpus Domini*, belonging to the Dominican nuns, which stands in the *sestiero di canale regio*, is a fine piece, representing king David bringing home the ark, hung over the door. But the most admired piece, is the adoration of the Magi, by Giacomo Palma.

Chiesa della croce.

The church called *la croce di Venezia*, in *sestiero della croce*, is adorned with fine paintings; but, as to the beauty of the edifice, it is far surpassed by *la croce della Zueca*. In the latter are fine altars, embellished with excellent sculpture, and a great number of admirable pictures.

St. Domenico.

The church of *di S. Domenico*, in *sestiero di castello*, will afford entertainment to a connoisseur in painting. Among the epitaphs in this church, is the following of Stefano Doria, a young nobleman of Genoa:

STEPHANUS DORIA florens genere, opibus, ætate ac spe, primo vix limine juventutis (proh dolor) sublati, cæteris omnibus reliquit continentiaæ atque innocentiaæ exemplum singulare, parentibus vero mœstissimis & amicis desiderium, quale nemo antea, triste ac lachrymabile. Vixit annos XXII. Menses VIII. Obiit die XIX. Dec. M.D.XLII.

‘ Stefano Doria, a youth of noble descent, extensive fortune, and of the greatest hopes, was snatched away by relentless fate in the flowery pride of youth; leaving to those who survived him a remarkable pattern of innocence and chastity; but to his inconsolable parents and friends the mournful task of lamenting their irreparable loss. He lived twenty-two years and eight months, and died on the 19th of December, 1542.’

In the vestry stands a beautiful white marble statue of pope Benedict XIII.

S. Eufemia.

S. Eufemia deserves a traveller’s notice for its elegant high altar, and some good pieces of painting.

Li Frari.

The chief convent and best church belonging to *li Frari*, or the Franciscan monks, is in the *sestiero di S. Polo*. Among the paintings in the church are several pieces by Titiano, Vivarino, Carpaccio, Contarini, Catena, Peranda, Giovanni Perino, Palma, Salviati, &c. Among its chapels, that of St. Antony is particularly worth seeing.

In

In this church is the following epitaph on the tomb of Giacomo da Pesaro, bishop of Baffo, who was chief commander of the pope's gallies against the Turks :

*JACOBUS PISAURIUS Paphi Episcopus, qui Turcas bello, Epitaph of
se ipsum pace vincebat, ex nobili inter Venetos ad nobiliorem inter Pesaro.
angelos familiam delatus, nobilissimam in illâ die Coronam justo
judice reddente hic situs expectat. Vixit annos Platonicos. Obiit
M.D.XLVII. IX. Kal. Aprilis.*

‘ Giacomo da Pesaro, bishop of Baffo, victorious over the
‘ Turks in war, and over himself in peace ; who, being
‘ translated from the assembly of the nobles of Venice to the
‘ more august assembly of the angels, lies here in expectation
‘ of that glorious crown, which the just judge shall bestow
‘ on him at the last day. He lived the life of a philosopher,
‘ and died on the 24th day of March, 1547.’

The monument of the *doge* Giovanni da Pesaro is one of Monument
the most magnificent in all Venice. I could not, however, of the *doge*
help smiling, to see the four *colossal* statues which support the Giovanni da
superb canopy under which the *doge* is represented sitting, Pesaro.
with marble cushions on their shoulders and heads, as if it
were in some measure to ease them of the pressure of so
great a load *.

Under the monument, on the right hand, are these words :

Vixit annos LXX.

‘ He lived seventy years.’

On the left :

Devixit anno M. DCLIX.

‘ He died in the year 1659.’

* His epitaph is very long, and full of the most extravagant flattery. He is celebrated for his courage, eloquence, and penetration in finding out the death of James I. king of England, which had been concealed with wonderful artifice : but what entitled him to this panegyric on his tomb, above all the rest, was his favouring the Jesuits, who, probably, were the authors of it.

And in the middle juſt under his ſtatue :

Hic revixit anno MDCCLXIX.

‘ He revived in this ſtatue in the year 1669.

Francesco
Dandolo's
tomb.

Near the door leading from the choir to the convent, lies Francesco Dandolo, who was *doge* of Venice from the year 1328 to 1339 ; and, taking advantage of the diſturbances in Lombardy, he reduced Treviſo, and added it to the Venetian dominions.

The phyſician Peter Scivos, who invented the beſt method of curing caruncles that ſometimes grow in the neck of the bladder, is commemorated by the following inſcription on his tomb-ſtone, which is near the *altare di S. Girolamo*.

Monument
of Scivos the
phyſician.

PETRO SCIVOS, Gallo, Medico noſtrâ tempeſtate celeberrimo, & curandæ Carunculæ Veficæ collo adnatæ autori verè principi, Jo. Carolus F. mœſtiſſ. ejusdem artis profeſſor ſi- bique & hæredibus P. C.

Obiit anno M.D.XCIIII. III. Kal. Aprilis.

‘ To Peter Scivos, a native of France, the moſt celebrated phyſician of our age, &c. He died March 30, 1594.’

Monument
of the fa-
mily of Ber-
nardi.

In the chapel of the Bernardi family, under a ſtatue of black marble, are theſe words :

*Veritas jaceret hic publica,
Si in uno viveret Senatore,
Sæpè cum in Senatu perorâſſet,
Sæpiſſimè in ſupremis Comitibus
Auditus eſt, nunquam pro familia,
Semper pro Republica,
Eâ modeſtiâ ac libertate, quâ loqui ſolet
Patriæ Pater.
Quis fuerit ? habes etiam ſine nomine,
Mortuus enim adhuc ſpirat & loquitur.*

‘ If truth and public faith were confined to one breaſt,
‘ they would lie buried here with this illuſtrious ſenator.
‘ Though he often harangued in the ſenate, and oftener in
‘ the

‘ the great council, he was never heard to speak for his own family, but always for the commonwealth ; and his speeches were delivered with that modesty and freedom which became a true patriot. Reader, if thou askest who this great man was ? I need not repeat his name ; for, though he is dead, he still breathes and speaks in this statue.’

I must not here omit the monument of a learned lady called *Modesta dal Pozzo*, who was famous for several compositions both in prose and verse. She is also known by the name of *Moderata Fonte*, and lies in the cloister not far from a statue of the *madonna miraculosa*, with the following epitaph :

MODESTÆ A PVTEO, fœminæ doctissimæ.

Monument
of a learned
lady.

*Quæ varios virtutis partus Moderatæ Fontis nomine Rythmis
Hetruscis (quibus memoranda cecinit) & sermone continuo felicitè
enixa, naturæ partum dum ederet, puellæ vitam, sibi vero
mortem (proh dolor) ascrivit. Philippus de Georgiis Petri F.
in off. super aquis pro Ser. Dom. publici jura defendens Aman-
tissimæ conjugii P. abiit ann. Dom. M.D.XCII. Kal. No-
vembris.*

‘ To the memory of *Modesta dal Pozzo*, a lady of great learning, who, after being happily delivered of what her genius conceived in prose and verse, in the Tuscan language, which were published under the name of *Moderata Fonte*, lost her life in child-bed, while she gave being to a daughter. *Filippo de Georgiis*, the son of *Peter*, who bravely maintained the rights of the republic at sea, erected this monument to his beloved consort. She left this world on the first day of November, 1592.’

Above eighty monks reside in this convent, who express no great respect for the memory of their brother *P. Coronelli*, a celebrated Venetian cosmographer. For they told us, that he sunk some thousands of ducats, of the convent’s money, in his phantastical undertaking, which was an universal library, or encyclopædial dictionary, in five-and-forty volumes in folio. But this work is now entirely at a stand, though a great number of copper-plates have been already engraven for it, which are sold for a mere trifle. Eight volumes of this dictionary have, indeed, been published : but it has been very prudently laid aside, as there is little need of

Account of
Pietro Coronelli.

*Accademia de
gli Argonauti.*

Coronelli's
globes.

further encumbering the world with a new load, which is nothing but a heap of errors and absurdities. Venice, however, owes the institution of the *accademia cosmografica de gli Argonauti*, a literary society calculated to improve geography and cosmography, to him; but they have hitherto given no remarkable specimen of the improvements they have made in this science. The globes made by Coronelli, have, indeed, gained him some reputation, though they are far from being correct, as may be seen at first sight. The two largest globes that he ever finished, were made by cardinal d'Etree's desire, for Louis XIV. king of France, and were formerly placed at Marly, from whence they have been since brought to the king's library at Paris. They are fifteen feet in diameter; and yet, notwithstanding their size, they may be turned on their axes with one finger. This gave occasion to the following flattering distich on the pedestal of one of these globes:

*Inclita Gallorum proh! quanta potentia Regis,
En! digito caeli voluit & Orbis Opus.*

‘How great is the power of the French monarch, who with his finger moves both heaven and earth?’

The flattery here is not more gross and fulsome, than the thought on which it is founded is false, it being nothing but a paltry pun; for, as the meanest person could move these terrestrial and celestial globes, it could certainly be no proof of the monarch's great power.

Under the terrestrial globe are these lines:

*Fictus, Aloysi, Tibi sistitur Orbis ab arte,
Verus at ante pedes, Marte jubente, cadet.*

‘Here, great Lewis, art presents her mimic world to thee; but by thy victorious arms the real world shall fall at thy feet.’

This prophecy, that the whole world was to fall at the feet of Lewis XIV. was far from being verified when that prince concluded a peace with England, in the year 1713.

S. Francesco della Vigna. Here is another church dedicated to St. Francis, which is called *S. Francesco della Vigna*, and lies in *sestiero di castello*. It

It has an elegant front built from a design of the celebrated Palladio, on which are two bronze statues, bigger than the life, representing Moses and St. Paul. Under the former are these words:

Ministro umbrarum

‘ To the minister of types or shadows.’

And under the latter,

Dispensatori lucis

‘ To the dispenser of light.’

And near them are the following words shewing the sculptor’s name :

Tiziani Aspecti Patavini Opus.

‘ The work of Titiano Aspetto of Padua.’

On the right hand at going into the church, is the *Capella Grimana*, where the altar-piece is the adoration of the *magi*, painted by Zuccaro, in 1564. On each side stands a bronze statue cast by Camillo Bozzetti. Under one of them are the words,

Duce judicio. ‘ Guided by judgment.’

And under the other,

Comite bello. ‘ Accompanied by war.’

In the adjoining chapel of St. Antony the abbot, are some good marble statues by Alessandro Vittoria.

The next chapel in order belongs to the family of Sagredo, and is remarkable for the *palliotto* or front of its altar, which is exquisitely inlaid with marble.

Over the passage to the convent is a monument erected to the memory of the *doge* Trevisano, who expired at mass in the fervour of his devotion. On one side of the door is the scourging of Christ, painted by Giacomo Palma; and on the other the virgin visiting Elizabeth her cousin, by Peranda.

Over the high altar are two beautiful historical pieces of the Old Testament by Parisio Michiele, some fine pieces of sculpture, and on each side are the elegant monuments of

Monument
of Triadani
Gritti.

two celebrated persons of the Gritti family. The most remarkable was Triadani, who, being admiral of the Venetian fleet, defeated the Turks, and died at Catara in the year of Christ 1474, and the eightieth of his age.

In the *Capella Morosina* is the monument of Marco Antonio Morosini, with the two following encomiums :

Monument
of Marco
Antonio
Morosini.

I.

M. ANT. MAVROC. Equit. & Procurat. Viro eloquentiâ, rerum doctrinâ, civilibus negotiis & bellicâ virtute claro. Qui cum omnia ornamenta, quæ in Republ. sunt amplissima, suâ virtute adeptus esset, majoribus tamen digniss. semper est judicatus. Legationes innumeras maximasque sapienter fortiterque gessit, repressâ præsertim apud Maximilianum Imperat. quorundam Legatorum temeritate. Legatus in castris Imperatoria omnia munia feliciter obiit. Insubrico bello Magister Equ. designatus mirâ celeritate transmissa Abduâ se Gallorum Regi conjunxit, & Ludovicum Sforziam victoriæ spe jam exultantem, armis regnoque spoliavit.

II.

Cremonâ capta, Mediolani Principis insignibus potitus, ea suis ædibus affixit. Quæ ut suæ virtutis & præclaræ victoriæ posteris monumenta essent, exactâ jam ætate, dum videt totam Europam armari contra Rempublicam, & luctuosi belli causam præcidere contendit, divino consilio è vita discessit, ne Urbem, quam auctam imperio & florentem opibus reliquerat, paulo post multis cladibus afflictam videret. Obiit anno Salutis M. D. IX. Sexto Id. Aprilis omnium ferè suorum bonorum Silvestro Mauroceno Joann. Fr. 2. S. M. & ab eo uni semper ex eadem familia usufructu legato. Vixit annos LXXV.

I.

‘ In memory of Marco Antonio Morosini, knight and
‘ procurator, distinguished for his eloquence and learning,
‘ his civil and military talents ; who, though raised by his
‘ merit to the highest dignities in the republic, was always
‘ accounted worthy of greater. In his embassies, which were
‘ many and of the greatest importance, he behaved with pru-
‘ dence and courage ; especially at the court of the emperor
‘ Maximilian, where he checked the rashness of other foreign
‘ ambassadors. He discharged his military commands in the
‘ field with great ability and success. In the war of Lom-
‘ bardy, being appointed general of the horse, he passed the

Addige

‘Addige with wonderful expedition, joined the king of France, and totally defeated Luigi Sforza, already elate with the hopes of victory, and stripped him of his dominions.’

II.

‘Having taken Cremona, and thus become master of the duke of Milan’s colours, he set them up in his own house, as a monument to posterity of his courage and signal victory. In his advanced age, whilst all Europe was arming against the republic, and he indefatigably labouring to prevent the threatening war, Divine Providence removed him out of the world, that he might not see that city, which he had raised to the height of prosperity and power, soon after harassed, weakened, and brought low by many losses, and a series of calamities. He died April 18, 1509, having lived seventy-five years.’

The altar-piece in the *capella di casa Badoera* is a piece of Of Andrea painting representing our Saviour’s ascension, by Paolo Vero- Badoera. nese: And among other epitaphs in that chapel is the following:

ANDREÆ BADVARIO Equiti, Petri F. Senatori integerrimo, qui eloquentiâ quâ mirificè valuit, usus semper optimè, plurimis Præfecturis egregie administratis, finiumque inter Rempubl. ac Cæsarem disceptatione pertractatâ, & magno cum splendore ad Pontificem Maximum, ad Philippum Hispaniarum, ad Henricum III. Galliæ, & Poloniæ Reges Legationibus habitis, Pace cum Selymo Turcarum Imperat. Reipubl. nomine firmatâ, ad Henricum Galliæ Regem Legatus iterum proficiscens, in ipsomet itinere ad æternam sedem est evocatus, gravi civium omnium dolore, magnâ Reip. jacturâ, egregio posteris relicto ad laudem exemplo D. vixit annos LX.

‘To the memory of Andrea Badoera, knight, the son of Pietro, a nobleman distinguished for his integrity, who always made the best use of that eloquence which he possessed in an eminent degree, and discharged the highest offices with honour and reputation. He settled the dispute between the republic and the emperor concerning their boundaries, and was sent on several important embassies, namely, to the Pope; to Philip, king of Spain; to Henry III. king of France; and Solyman, emperor of the Turks, with whom

whom he concluded a peace, in the name of the republic:
 But, being a second time nominated ambassador to Henry
 king of France, he was, on his journey called away to his
 eternal habitation, to the extreme grief of all his country-
 men, the great loss of the republic, leaving a glorious ex-
 ample for the imitation of posterity. He lived sixty
 years.

Statue of
 the doge
 Francesco
 Contareni.
 Gardens.

In the *Capella Contarena* are several good pictures by Gia-
 como Palma, and a marble statue of the doge Francesco Con-
 tareni, with an inscription under it.

In the garden belonging to this Franciscan convent is a
 very pleasant grotto, beautifully adorned with great variety
 of shell-work.

St. Gemi-
 niano.

The church of St. Geminiano, on St. Mark's place, is
 remarkable only on account of the following inscription on
 the tomb of the famous sculptor Giacomo Sansovino, who is
 interred there:

Sansovino's
 epitaph.

*JACOBO SANSOVINO F. qui Romæ Julio II.
 Leoni X. Clementi VII. Pont. Max. maximè gratus, Venetiis
 Architecturæ Sculpturæque intermortuum decus primus excitavit,
 quique à Senatu ob eximiam virtutem liberaliter honoratus, sum-
 mo Civitatis mœrore decessit, Franciscus F. hoc M. P. D.
 Obiit V. Kal. Decembris M. D. LXX.*

To Giacomo Sansovino, who was honoured with the
 favour and esteem of three popes, viz. Julius II. Leo X.
 and Clement VII. at Rome, and first revived the expiring
 honour of architecture and sculpture at Venice; where
 his skill and virtues were honourably rewarded by the se-
 nate, and his death lamented by the whole city. This
 monument was erected to him by his son Francesco. He
 died on the 27th day of November, 1570.

S. Giacomo
 della Giu-
 decca.
 Large pil-
 lars.

The church of S. Giacomo della Giudecca belongs to the
Servites. Several beautiful statues of white marble are to be
 seen on the high altar; and behind it are two very large pil-
 lars of yellow and red marble, above twenty feet high, each
 of which is said to be cut out of one block.

In the vestry of this church are some pieces of painting by
 Tintoretto.

Li Giesuati.

Li Giesuati were formerly a quite distinct order from that
 of the Jesuits, and a church in the *Sestiero di dorso duro* still
 retains

retains their name. But these monks being in the year 1669 expelled, and the order suppressed at Venice, the Dominicans got possession of the church, and are now very desirous that it should be called *La Madonna del Rosario*. There are some good paintings in this church; and also the following remarkable epitaph:

*A te Gran Rè del Ciel con puro core
 Consacro la più dagna e miglior parte,
 Come l'altra donai su'l più bel fiore
 In Servizio di Carlo al fiero Marte.
 Dò alla Patria, à gl' Amici ogni mio honore
 Nel cui servizio oprai l'ingegno e l'arte.
 Di giovar ad ogn'un fù il mio diletto
 Benedetto Bramier da ogn'un fui detto.*

Bramier's
 epitaph.

* To thee, great King of heaven I consecrate, with a pure heart, the nobler and better part of me, as I devoted the other from my bloom of youth to the service of Charles my sovereign in the profession of arms. To my country and my friends, in whose service I exerted the best of my abilities, I bequeath all my honours. To oblige and do good to every one was my delight; hence I was called * Benedetto * Bramier.'

The church of the *Padri Gesuiti*, or Jesuits, has a superb front, adorned with a profusion of statues and fine pillars; and the ornaments within this edifice are answerable to its outward beauty and elegance. The walls between the pillars, the great altar, and the pulpit, are of white marble inlaid with green, and embellished with flowers. The great altar has sixteen twisted pillars of white and green marble. The steps and the pavement before it, are of yellow and green marble, and resemble a beautiful carpet. The tabernacle is of *lapis-lazuli*. Among a multitude of other fine pictures with which this church is adorned, the most admired are the circumcision and ascension by Tintoretto; the martyrdom of St. Laurence, by Titiano; the beheading of John the Baptist, by old Palma; and the Virgin Mary visiting her cousin Elizabeth, by Andrea Schiavone. The vestry is intirely painted by Palma. A connoisseur in sculpture will be pleased with the monuments of the procurator

The Jesuits
 church.

* i. e. Blessed.

Priamo

Priamo Legi, the *doge* Pasquale Cicogna, and the Venetian general Horatio Farnese, who is represented by a white marble statue, with the following inscription :

Of Horatio
Farnese.

HORATIO FARNESIO præstantis animi & summæ spei Principi, Transalpinæ militiæ Præfecto, navali victoriâ ad Hellesponti fauces trophæis inclyto, non avitam modò, sed summorum Ducum gloriam æquaturò, nisi Imperatoriæ indolis florem fata ante diem rapuissent; Senatus ob navatam strenuè operam, Remigesque ac milites non semel à Duce Parmensi ejusdem Patre benigne transmissos, grati animi M. P. Anno M.DC.LXVI.

‘ To Horatio Farnese, a prince of a noble spirit and the greatest hopes, commander of the Transalpine forces, celebrated for his naval victory near the streights of Constantinople. And who (had not the fates cropped this flower of military virtue before its time) would certainly have equalled the glory, not only of his ancestors, but of the most illustrious commanders; this monument is erected by the senate, in consideration of his services; and by the mariners and soldiers, in gratitude to the kind treatment they had more than once received from the duke of Parma, his father. 1666.’

This epitaph was composed by Ottavio Ferrari, but is a little altered by the author in his *inscriptiones* and *elogia*.

The epitaph of the *doge* Cicogna is as follows :

Epitaph of
doge Cicogna.

PASQUALIS CICONIÆ Venetiarum Principis memoriam sempiternæ. Qui post Rempub. domi, foris, è dignitate administratam, post Cretensem Insulam, cui per decennium summo cum imperio præfuit, in navali ad Echinadas prælio incolumem reservatam, quâ causâ Cydones illi statuem in foro E. C. Patriæ suæ, tandem Princeps, mirâ omnium consensione, creatus, eam pariter per decennium tantâ assiduitate & diligentia gubernavit, ut de ejus commodis atque utilitatibus non prius finem fecerit, quàm animam efflaverit, & ad superos, cum diu æternitati suæ interfuisset, non sine opinione Sanctitatis evolavit. Obiit die II. Aprilis M.D.XCV. Ætatis suæ an. LXXXV. Mens. X. die XXV. Principatus verò sui IX. Mens. VII. D. XV. Paschalis Ciconia ex fratre nepos mæstissimus P. C.

‘ To the eternal memory of Pasquale Cicogna, *doge* of Venice; who, after an honourable discharge of the highest em-

‘ employments, both at home and abroad, and securing the
 ‘ island of Crete, of which he was ten years governor, by
 ‘ the naval victory which he gained near the Curzolaire in
 ‘ the Ionian sea (on which account the inhabitants of Canea
 ‘ honoured him with a statue in their public market-place) was
 ‘ at length created *doge* of Venice, by the unanimous consent
 ‘ of all the senate. He ruled his country likewise during ten
 ‘ years with such care and vigilance, that his zeal for its
 ‘ prosperity did not cease but with his life, when he took his
 ‘ flight to heaven, leaving behind him an eternal fame, and
 ‘ the reputation of uncommon sanctity. He died on the se-
 ‘ cond day of April, 1595, aged eighty-five years, ten
 ‘ months, and twenty-five days, and in the tenth year of his
 ‘ government. Pasquale Cicogna, his brother’s son, erected
 ‘ this monument as a mark of his affection.’

This monument is the work of Campagna, a celebrated
 sculptor and architect. On one side are these words :

Velut alter Simeon manibus Christum excepit.

‘ Like Simeon, he received Christ in his hands.’

This alludes to a fabulous story of a consecrated wafer, which
 in the island of Candia rose up from the altar during mass ;
 and, notwithstanding all the priest could do to bring it back,
 moved towards Cicogna, and lodged itself in his hand.

On the other side, the same inscription is continued as
 follows :

*Et velut alter David Cretæ in Bello, Patavio in Pestilentia,
 & Patria in Fame præstò fuit.*

‘ And, like another David, he was as it were a tutelar
 ‘ deity to Crete in war, to Padua in a pestilence, and to his
 ‘ country in a famine.’

The church of S. Giobbe belongs to the Franciscans, and S. Giobbe.
 stands in the *Sestiero di canaregio*. The most valuable paint-
 ings in this church are the nativity of Christ, by Gieronimo
 Bressano ; the presentation of the infant Jesus in the temple,
 by Carpaccio ; and some others by Bellino, and Carletto
 Calliari, Paolo Veronese’s son.

The

Remains of
St. Luke.

The pretended remains of St. Luke, which by a bull of pope Pius II. (which is also shewn here) have been declared genuine, are kept in this church: however, the Benedictines of St. Giustina's church in Padua produce a like decree of pope Gregory XIII. in favour of St. Luke's remains, which they pretend to have in their possession.

Epitaph of
Dea the
wife of *doge*
Nic. Trono.

In the cloister lies the consort of the *doge* Nicolo Trono, of the Morosini family, named Dea, which possibly is only an abbreviation of Dorothea; and on the pavement is the following epitaph to her memory:

DEÆ, rarissimæ mulieris, Illustriss. Dom. Nicolai Throni inclyti Ducis Venetiarum conjugis, humili hoc in loco corpus jussu suo conditum est; animum vero ejus propter vitæ virtutumque & morum sanctitatem ad cælestem patriam advolasse credendum est. Anno Salutis M.CCCC.LXXVIII.

' In this mean place, by her own direction, lies the mortal part of Dea, a lady of uncommon merit and rare accomplishments, and wife of the most illustrious lord Nicolo Trono, *doge* of Venice; but from her many virtues, and the sanctity of her life, it may be affirmed, that her soul has taken its flight to its native heaven. 1478.'

Renati de
Voyer.

Here is also a superb mausoleum, erected in honour of Renauld de Voyer count d'Argenson, ambassador extraordinary from the court of France, who died at Venice before he had made his public entry. The sculpture was executed by Claude Perravu, according to a draught brought from Rome. On a large black marble pyramid, with which this structure is embellished, a large pompous epitaph, giving an account of his family, &c. is to be seen in gold letters. He died in 1651, and the fifty-fifth year of his age.

In the chapter-room, which is in the first court of the convent, is to be seen the following inscription:

A. M.

V E N I C E.

A. M. D. G.

Memoriae

Excelsi ac Præpotentis Domini

D. Renati de Voyer,

E Comitibus de Paulmy

Comitis d'Argenson,

Christianissimi Ludovici XIV. Regis

Ad serenissimam Remp. Legati,

Cujus exta cippus hic habet,

Cor Gallia possidet,

Corpus in Mausoleo jacet,

Fama terras implet,

Anima cælis æternum vivet.

Plura si requiris viator

In Templo marmor dicet.

‘ To the memory of the high and puissant lord D. Renauld de Voyer count d’Argenson, descended from the counts de Paulmy, ambassador from his most christian majesty Lewis XIV. to the most serene republic of Venice. His bowels are interred in this grave, his heart lies in France, his body in the mausoleum, his fame fills the earth, and his soul enjoys eternal life in heaven. Traveller, if thou desirest to know more of this great man, the marble monument in the church will inform thee.

Opposite to St. Mark’s place lies the convent of *S. Giorgio* Convent of S. Giorgio maggiore. on the island of the same name, where eighty Benedictine monks constantly reside. Here is a fine walk of two hundred and nine common paces in length, which yields a most beautiful prospect. This convent is also remarkable for a grand stair-case, built by Longhena, a famous architect, whose bust stands over the main entrance of the library: and on the wall, on one side of it, is the following inscription:

* *Facilem habes, Hospes,*

Ascensum.

Ut discas,

Ad arduos cæli apices

Modico labore

Pervenire.

* These inscriptions have nothing to recommend them but what the Italians call *concetti*, or playing upon words; which kind of wit is generally lost in the translation.

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‘ Stranger,

V E N I C E.

‘ Stranger, the ascent to this repository of knowledge is
‘ easy and gentle: hence thou mayest learn, that the lofty
‘ heights of heaven, of which this is an emblem, may be
‘ ascended with moderate labour and industry.’

On the other side are these words :

*Quisquis hos gradus premis
Vitæ quoque calca,
Sic tibi ex piaculis
Novo more
Scalam facies
Ad cælum.*

‘ Whoever thou art that treadest these steps, let it remind
‘ thee to trample also in the same manner on vice : so shalt
‘ thou make a ladder of thy crimes, by which thou mayest
‘ ascend to heaven.’

In the middle is to be seen the following date :

M. DC. XLIV.

Library.

This library has three doors, is of a considerable length, and is adorned with two rows of pillars, which support a gallery that goes all round it.

Near the cieling are the statues of several persons who distinguished themselves by their learning, cut in wood. Though the collection of books is nothing extraordinary; yet this library is the finest in all Venice. The symbolical paintings on the cieling are by the two Giovanni Valorosi, Giov. Coli, and Filippo Gherardi, a native of Lucca.

Famous picture in the refectory.

In the refectory or dining-hall, is a piece of painting by Paolo Veronese, representing the marriage at Cana, which, both for size and the execution, is reckoned one of the most celebrated pieces in the world. The depth of it is two-and-thirty feet, and in length it takes up one side of the refectory entirely. The figures in this piece amount to a hundred and twenty; but the bridegroom and bride cannot be distinguished from their guests: however, the painter has taken care to represent himself among the latter, playing on a musical instrument, and his brother with a glass of wine in his hand. The faces of the other guests, for the most part, represent some of the Benedictine monks at that time living in the

the convent. As the Italians, when they would commend any piece of painting, as very extraordinary, usually say, that Lewis XIV. of France, or Augustus king of Poland, offered a vast sum of money for it; but that it was refused: so they tell us, that the king of France would have been glad to have covered this picture with Louis-d'ors, if the monks would have parted with it. But all the artist had from the convent for painting this piece amounted only to three hundred *ducats d'argento*, and a cask of wine. He was a whole year about it, during which time he was in this asylum on account of a murder he had committed in the city. Vanni has published a copper-plate of this piece on two sheets of imperial paper. One fault which the critics find with this picture is, that, in such a numerous company, few seem to take any notice of the miraculous change of water into wine; and that little or no surprize or emotion is expressed in the countenances of those few. Its value; Fault in it;

The garden belonging to this convent is large, and well laid out in ever-green hedges, and with long covered walks interwoven with vines, &c. Garden,

The church has an elegant front of *pietra Istriana*, built from a design of Palladio. And, among other marble statues by Vicentino with which it is adorned, those of St. Stephen and St. George are accounted the best. Church,

At the entrance of the church are the monuments of two *doges*, namely, Tribuno Memi, and Sebastiano Ziani. On the first is this inscription:

Memoriae TRIBUNI MEMI optimi Principis, qui factiosis Urbe pulsus, inde Ottonis II. Caesaris odio mirifice eluso de eadem ubique promeritus, ut aeternam eamque certiores adipisceretur gloriam, abdicato imperio hanc insulam Monachus incoluit ac ejusdem Instituti Viris pie legavit. Idem grati animi ergo posuere M.DC.X. Decessit DCCCCXCII. Epitaph of Tribuni Memi.

To the memory of Tribuno Memi, who, among many other eminent services by which he deserved highly of the state, drove a dangerous faction from the city, and with wonderful prudence averted the hatred of the emperor Otho II. Afterwards having in view an eternal and more certain glory, he abdicated the ducal throne, and lived a monastic life in this island, which he devoutly bequeathed to the monks of the same order, who, in gratitude to their founder,

‘ founder, erected this monument in the year 1610. He
‘ died in the year 992.’

On the second are these words :

Of Sebastiano
Ziani.

*Memoriæ SEBASTIANI ZIANI invicti Ducis,
cujus armis fractâ prius Friderici Enobarb. Cæs. pertinaciâ mox
officiis delinitâ, eundem inter se & Alexandrum III. Pontif.
Max. pacis arbitrum voluit, quâ nutans Christiana Resp. tan-
dem sublato dissidio conquievit. Monachi pluribus obstricti bene-
ficiis, celebriori loco monumentum restituere M.DC.X.*

‘ To the memory of Sebastiano Ziani, a renowned war-
rior, who having by his bravery humbled the obstinacy of
‘ the emperor Frederick Barbarossa, and afterwards winning
‘ him by courtesy, became the mediator of a peace betwixt
‘ that monarch and pope Alexander III. so that, by the ac-
‘ commodation of these differences, the tranquillity of
‘ Christendom, which had been long torn by factions, was
‘ at length restored. The monks, in consideration of his
‘ many favours, have rebuilt his monument in a more con-
‘ spicuous place in the year 1610.’

These two inscriptions, like many others, are very defective in Misson.

The *doge* Domenico Michieli has likewise a superb monument in this church.

His arms.

At the siege of Tyre, the Venetian fleet being in want of money, this *doge* ordered counters, made of leather, to pass current till they should be called in and discharged. These pieces went by the name of *Michelotti*; and, in memory of this transaction, his descendants to this day bear a gold coin in their arms.

Sculpture.

The stalls of the monks in the choir are admirably carved, and represent the life of St. Benedict, with the palaces, temples, gardens, animals, and landscapes occurring in his history. The whole is said to have been done by Albert Van Brule, a Fleming, when he was in the twenty-fifth year of his age. The pavement of the choir is of fine inlaid work of marble.

L'autre mag-
giore.

The high altar is insulated or detached from the wall, and of very curious marble. On it stand four brass statues of the evangelists, which support a large globe of copper, gilt,

gilt, over which is represented God the Father. This piece was cast by Girolamo Campagna.

On the altar of the virgin Mary is a fine marble statue, which deserves notice.

The martyrdom of St. Stephen, whose body, as the monks pretend, is preserved in this church; manna falling from heaven; the Lord's supper; a descent from the cross, and some other fine pictures to be seen here, were painted by Tintoretto. The birth of Christ, which is looked upon as one of the best pieces painted by Giacomo Bassano, who is commonly known by the name of Bassano Vecchio, deserves the attention of a curious traveller.

On the first altar on the right-hand near the entrance, the cavaliere Leandro da Bassano has painted the miracle which was wrought in favour of St. Lucia, whom several oxen could not draw from her seat to a house of ill fame, where an assault on her virtue was intended.

Hard by the *Capella maggiore* stands the altar of Vincenzo Morosini, which is embellished with pillars of white and violet-colour marble, the veins of which represent the heads of men, birds, and fishes. To find out the last, indeed, a strong imagination is required; but the body of a man, with his arms stretched, and legs set close together, may be plainly distinguished on this variegated marble; and though nothing like a cross is to be seen near it, yet it commonly passes for a representation of our Saviour on the cross. Aldrovandi has given a wooden print of it, in his *Museum Metallicum*, p. 759, where he also gives a tedious description of the representations of the virgin Mary, some of the monkish orders, dogs, cats, birds, &c. to be seen in variegated marble. Another such a chimerical representation of our Saviour on the cross I likewise observed in Notre Dame at Paris, on a pillar of white marble with spots of red and grey, behind the high altar; and it is affirmed that forty thousand livres have been refused for that curious piece; for it may be supposed that so rich an archbishop as that of Paris would not sell a curiosity of this kind. Whether art has always been assisting to nature in producing such pieces, I will not pretend to say; but that this is really the case with regard to the eyes and nose of a large death's head, represented by various colours in the veins of a piece of marble on the altar of the church of *S. Giorgio maggiore*, can hardly be called in question.

Pretended miracle wrought in favour of St. Lucia.

A natural crucifix in marble.

S. Giuseppe. *S. Giuseppe*, in *Sestiero di S. Marco*, belongs to the Augustine nuns. The picture of the nativity of Christ, over the high altar, is the work of Paolo Veronese, and was done at the expence of Gieronimo Grimani, *procurator* of St. Mark. The same benefactor also embellished the *Capella maggiore* with several ornaments. He lies buried, and has a fine monument, with an extravagant epitaph, in the same chapel.

Church of St. John the Evangelist. In the church of *S. Giovanni Evangelista* are to be seen some elegant sepulchral monuments belonging to the *Badoaro* family, with epitaphs in the usual strain.

Pictures in St. John and St. Paul's church. The church dedicated to St. John and St. Paul may be looked upon as the finest in Venice for exquisite paintings, which are the works of the following celebrated masters, viz. Palma, Vivarino, Titiano, Paolo Veronese, Polydoro di Caravagio, Tintoretto, Andrea Cortona, Leonardo Corona, Santo Peranda, the two Bassani, Mattheo Ingoli of Ravenna, Liberi, Bellino, &c. But, among all these, the martyrdom of Peter Martyr, the Dominican monk, is reckoned the best; and it must be owned that nothing can exceed the expression of the various passions in the countenances of the persons present. Whether it be Titian's master-piece I cannot pretend to determine; but this is certain, that none of his pieces that are now extant are so much valued and admired.

Titian's master-piece

Statues.

In this church are to be seen a great number of sepulchral monuments of several *doges*, and other famous personages, among whom, four have been honoured by the republic with statues on their tombs; but these statues are only of wood; however, the horse on Horatio Balleoni's monument is reckoned a master-piece in sculpture.

Among the *doges* buried here, are Pietro and Giovanni Mocenigo, and Leonardo Lauredano, whose elegant monuments deserve particular notice, on account of the beauty of the sculpture.

Pietro's epitaph is as follows:

Inscription on Pietro Mocenigo's tomb.

PETRO MOCENIGO *Leonardi F. omnibus non minus optimi quam eloquentissimi Senatoris muneribus domi forisque functi, maris Imperatori. Qui, Asia à faucibus Helleponti usque in Syriam ferro ignique vastatâ, Caramannis Regibus, Venetorum sociis, ab Ottomanno oppressis, Regno restituto, Piratis undique sublati, Cypro à conjuratis non minori celeritate quam prudentia receptâ, Scodrà ductu & auspiciis suis obsidione liberatâ,* cum

rempubl. feliciter gessisset, absens D. Marci Procurator, inde Dux grato Patrum consensu creatus est. Johannes tertius ab hoc Dux, & Nicolaus Mocenici, fratres pientissimi B. M. D. Vixit annos LXX. Mens. I. Dies XX. Obiit non sine summo populi gemitu, Ducatus sui anno primo, mense secundo, die XV. Anno Salutis M.CCCC.LXXVI.

• To Pietro Mocenigo, son of Leonardo, a most eloquent and worthy senator and admiral, who, after having discharged, both at home and abroad, all the duties of the several posts he was invested with, when Asia, from the straits of Constantinople as far as Syria, had been laid waste with fire and sword, restored the kings of Caramania, the allies of the Venetians, who had been oppressed by the Ottoman emperor, to their kingdom; extirpated the pirates, recovered Cyprus from the rebels, &c. was, in regard to these his glorious actions, created procurator of St. Mark in his absence, and afterwards, with the unanimous consent of the senators, chosen *doge*. Giovanni the third *doge* after him, and Nicolo Mocenigo, his most affectionate brothers, erected this to his memory. He lived seventy years, one month, and twenty days; and died, to the great grief of the people, thirteen months and fifteen days after he had been created *doge*.

Girolamo Campagna has given a noble specimen of his skill in sculpture on the tomb of Leonardo Lauredani. Leonardo Lauredani.

The skin of the unfortunate Marco Antonio Bragadeni, who, after the taking of fort Famagusta in Cyprus in the year 1571, was flayed alive by the Turks, contrary to the articles of capitulation, lies in a beautiful marble tomb, with this inscription: Marco Antonio Bragadeni's skin.

MARCI ANTONII BRAGADENI dum pro Fide & Patria bello Cyprio Salamine contra Turcas constanter fortiterque curam principem sustineret, longâ obsidione victi à perfida hostis manu, ipso vivo ac intrepidè sufferente, detracta pellis. Anno salutis M.D.LXXI. XV. Kal. Septembr. Antonii Fratris operâ & impensâ huc advecta; atque hic à Marco, Hermolao, Antonioque filiis pientissimis ad summi Dei, Patriæ Paternique nominis gloriam sempiternum posita. Anno Salutis M.D.XCVI. Vixit annos XLVI.

‘ Here is deposited the skin of Marco Antonio Bragadeni, who so gloriously signalized his courage and fidelity in the wars of Cyprus, as governor of Salamis; and being, after a long siege, constrained to surrender, was flayed alive by the perfidious Turks, which he bore with uncommon patience and fortitude. It was brought hither at the sole expence of, and by the generous care of his brother Antonio on the 18th of August, 1571; and his dutiful sons placed it here to the glory of God, and the eternal honour of their country and family. He lived forty-six years.’

Bragadeni not only bore the many previous tortures * inflicted on him by the Barbarians, but also the cruel death to which he was put, with the greatest constancy. Such was the savage fury of Mustapha the Ottoman general, that he caused the skin of this unhappy victim to be stuffed with straw, and, by way of indignity, to be tied on the back of a cow, and carried through the streets of Salamis in procession under a red umbrella † which Bragadeni made use of when he viewed the fortifications. After this he hung it at the yard-arm of a ship as a trophy, then carried it in triumph through Syria, and at last brought it to Constantinople, where Bragadeni's friends purchased it, but not without an extravagant ransom.

All that could be collected of the other parts of his body is buried in St. Gregory's church, in *Sestiero di dorso duro*; and on a pillar in the *Capella maggiore*, is the following inscription:

Marci Antonii Bragadeni Præfæcti insignes reliquię.

‘ The honoured remains of general Marco Antonio Bragadeni.’

Above the vestry door are the monuments of the celebrated Titian, and the two Palma's. Leandro Bassano and Fialetti have painted several passages of St. Dominic's life, and others are represented in basso-relievo, on bronze, in the chapel of this saint. A little further, on the right-hand, is a beautiful monument, of an uncommon size, on which three statues of white marble represent the *doge* Bertucci Valeri, his son Sylvestro Valeri, and the wife of the latter.

* As soon as he fell into the hands of the Turks, Mustapha, their general, ordered his ears to be cut off.

† *Parata della Guerra di Cipro*, lib. ii. p. 145.

On the left-hand, near the high altar, is a picture representing the battle fought between the Turks and Venetians near the Dardanel, in the year 1656, the day after the festival of St. John and St. Paul. It was painted by Joseph Entius, a native of Augsbuurg, in the year 1657. Bertucci Valieri, who was then *doge*, together with several senators, kneeling before the holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, St. John, and St. Paul, are represented in this piece.

In the *Capella del Rosario* are beautiful pieces of sculpture in marble, and very good paintings. The outside of the church is decorated with curious basso-relievo's, representing fruit, flowers, &c. Facing the church stands a brass equestrian statue of Bartolomeo Colleoni, made by Andrea del Verrochio of Florence. The life of this warrior is written by his countryman Pietro Spino. On one side of the pedestal of the statue are these words:

Bartholomæo Colleono Bergomensis ob militare imperium optimè gestum.

'In honour of Bartholomeo Colleoni, a native of Bergamo, as a monument of his victories and military glory.'

On the other side:

S. C. Johanne Mauro & Marino Vencio Curatoribus, Ann. Sal. MCCCCCLXXXV.

Colleoni's coat of arms, which is to be seen on his monument, consists of three *coglioni*, or testicles.

Andrea Verrochio was a disciple of Donatello. He was an excellent painter, architect, mathematician, musician, and goldsmith, and was the first who preserved the likeness of persons after they were dead, in a kind of model, for painting their portraits. The equestrian statue of Colleoni does him great honour; but some connoisseurs find fault with the horse, which, contrary to the natural motion of quadrupeds, lifts up two feet at once on the same side. The same fault is found with the horse on the monument erected to John Acuto (Sharp) a native of England, and general of the Pisans, in the cathedral at Florence; as also in the four celebrated horses on St. Mark's church at Venice, which are said to have been brought from Constantinople. But no general rule can be formed with regard to this posture, and several horses

Paintings.

Colleoni's monument.

Ridiculous arms.

Some account of Andrea Verrochio.

horses move in that manner which has been so much censured in the excellent pieces above mentioned.

Convent.

In the cloister round the Dominican convent, to which St. John and St. Paul's church belongs, are several tombs of beautiful marble and porphyry. The busts of the most celebrated persons of the Dominican order are set up over the windows and doors. In the lower story is the old refectory, or hall, adorned with several fine pieces of painting. There are two new refectories, in one of which the monks dine on festivals, and in the other on meagre days, both in the upper story. In the former is a fine picture by Paolo Veronese, representing our Saviour at an entertainment in the house of Simon the leper. It is painted on canvas, and was once torn in three pieces to secure it from being burnt. Another piece represents Mary Magdalene wiping our Saviour's feet with her hair, while he was at table, which deserves particular notice, though this piece is only a copy; for the original was painted by Paolo Veronese, and sent to France. In the other new refectory Pietro della Vecchia has painted the martyrdom of St. John and St. Paul.

Paintings
in the re-
fectories.

Number of
monks.

Ninety monks are constantly maintained in this convent; but the whole number, including the travelling and extraordinary monks supported by this foundation, amounts to a hundred. The library is elegant, and the books in good order. It is adorned with some sculpture in wood, and several statues on the cornices. The dispensary of this spacious and beautiful convent is likewise extremely well furnished, and kept in the best order.

Library.

In the *Capella di S. Maria della Pace*, which belongs to this convent, is a beautiful altar, and some good pieces of painting by Bassano, Carpaccio, and Andrea Celesti, a Venetian.

S. Giuliano.

The church of S. Giuliano in the *Sestiero di S. Marco* has some good pictures, one of which, representing St. Christopher, is ascribed to Antonelli Mamertini, who, according to some, was the first inventor of the method of painting in oil-colours. The beautiful marble front of this church was designed by Sansovino.

S. Giustina.

The church of S. Giustina in the *Sestiero di Castello* has a most elegant front of Istrian stone, designed by Baltasare Longhena, and decorated with pillars, statues, &c. The high altar consists of curious marble, porphyry, and serpentine. The four pillars on it are of white marble, inlaid with foliages and flowers.

The

The tabernacle is made with coral, agate, cornelian, and *lapis lazuli*, and has sixteen pillars of curious red jasper. It cost fifteen thousand ducats.

Here are also two statues of Parian marble, representing Thomas Aquinas and St. Peter. The former is the work of Antonio Lombardo, and the latter of Paolo Milanese.

The paintings in this church deserve particular notice. In the wall is to be seen a stone, upon which St. Justina once kneeled down to pray, and, as is pretended, left the impression of her knee.

In the island of St. Helena, is a church belonging to the white Olivetan monks, which is commonly called St. Lena. It contains the monuments of several famous personages.

The four principal hospitals in Venice, are, 1. *SS. Giovanni e Paolo*; 2. *Spedale de gl' Incurabili*; 3. *S. Lazaro de Mendicanti*; and 4. *Spedale della Pietà*; where not only foundlings, but other poor children, and even grown-up persons are taken in. Some of the girls are instructed in music, and attain to great skill not only in singing, but also in playing on the violin, organ, hautboy, theorbo, and other instruments. Every Saturday and Sunday, very fine pieces of music are performed in the churches of these hospitals, which begin about two hours before sun-set. A person gives two or three pence at such times for a chair or convenient seat. The young women, who are the only performers in these concerts, appear in public but twice a year, when they walk abroad with their instructors. They are not permitted to quit the hospital, except it be to be married: and even then it is with difficulty they obtain leave of the hospital, because it is not an easy matter to fill their places; besides, the care and expence of their education is very considerable. Bologna is the finest voice at present in the *Pieta* hospital, and Teresa in that of the *Mendicanti*. The republic allows a salary for a music-master to every one of these four hospitals. And the most celebrated musicians do not think the office beneath their acceptance.

The church of the *Spedale de' Mendicanti* is dedicated to St. Lazarus. Over the entrance is an inscription on marble, in honour of Lorenzo Delfini, to whom, when governor of Padua, the inhabitants of that place erected a statue, in acknowledgment of the many benefits they received from him during his administration. But the most remarkable thing in St. Lazarus's church, which is, indeed, far from being despicable, is the monument of Aloysio Mocenigo, which is as wide

wide as the whole front; so that one in going up this church must pass under it, as if it were a triumphal arch. It is adorned with a great number of black marble pillars; and the whole monument has something extremely grand and striking. On the left-hand, at the entrance, is this inscription:

*Ne molem, quam cernis,
Mausoleum puta, Spectator,
Triumphus hic est, qui Cretæ positus
ALOYSIO MOCENICO,
D. Marci Procuratori,
Huc per civium lacrymas advectus est.
D. Marcus Sospitator,
Qui Mocenicæ genti
Suum jussit militare Leonem,
In Aloysio vel extincto rugit,
Cives illius exemplo
Ad gloriam provocaturus,
Hic Maris Mars, terræ terror,
Venetæ Classis bis Imperator,
Patriæ semper salus,
Religione, Consilio, Pietate,
Bellicâ virtute clarissimus
Habet tot documenta,
A Turcis Jesu, Bettheemi, Martinenghi, Vitturi,
D. Demetrii propugnacula
Penè expugnata propugnavit.
D. Theodori Turluli munimenta
Ex unguibus hostium evulsit,
Thracum Classes victoriarum aurâ tumidas
Adversum Martem pati nescias,
Cladibus adsuescere docuit,
Parvâque manu profligatas
Toto Ægeo profugas egit.*

‘ Think not the structure thou beholdest to be a monument: It is that triumph, which was first raised at Crete
‘ to Aloysio Mocenigo, procurator of St. Mark, and was
‘ wafted hither by the tears of his fellow-citizens. St. Mark,
‘ our patron saint and protector, bequeathed his warlike lion
‘ to the family of Mocenigo, which still seems to roar in
‘ Aloysio, though dead, in order to incite the citizens to
‘ glory by his illustrious example. This Mars of the sea,
‘ this terror of the land, who was twice commander in chief
‘ of

of the Venetian fleet, and always the defender of his country, was equally distinguished for his military talents, his prudence, devotion, and affection to his country. He gave signal proofs of his bravery by successfully defending several places of importance against the powerful assaults of the Turks, and by dispossessing them of others. The Thracian fleets, elate with frequent victories, and unused to losses, he humbled by frequent defeats, and with a small number of ships drove them before him, and scattered them all over the Archipelago.

On the right-hand this inscription is continued in the following words :

*Affanum Bassam Babiloniæ domitorem
Interfecit,
Natalinum Furlanum
Ottomannarum navium moderatorem
A Christo Venetisque transfugam
Catenis oneravit.
Turcarum cuniculis laceratâ Cretâ
Per murorum hiatus
Se in urbem hoste effundente,
Perterritos duces, plorantes cives,
Milites abeuntes revocavit.
Solut senex ferreum se murum obiciens
Hostes percecudit, fugavit.
Veneto Imperio in unâ urbe
Totum regnum restituit.
Nescio Romanum Metellum,
An Venetum Aloysium
Cretensis vocabulo aptius honestes.
Ille Regnum domuit; Hic asseruit.
Hinc à Cretensi Senatu Populoque
Aureo æreoque numismate donatus est.
Triumphorum plenus
Palmam accepturus obiit
Anno MDCLIV. Mense Octobris die XVII.
Aloysius & Petrus D. M. Procuratores
Ex Testamento Commissarii
Magno Patruo lacrymabundi posuere.*

‘ He slew the bashaw Hassan, famous for his conquest of Babylon. He took prisoner, and sent home in chains
‘ Natalino

' Natalino Furlani, a Venetian renegado, who was admiral
 ' of the Ottoman fleet. When the Turks by springing a
 ' mine had made a breach in the walls of Candia, and came
 ' pouring into the city, so that the besieged gave themselves
 ' up to despair, the military officers were terrified, and the
 ' soldiers sought their safety by flight; he comforted and ani-
 ' mated the former, and rallied the latter: For this brave old
 ' man opposed himself like a bulwark of iron, repulsed the
 ' enemy with great slaughter, and, by preserving the metro-
 ' polis, restored the whole island of Candia to the Venetian
 ' government. If we compare the Roman Metellus with
 ' the Venetian Aloysio, it will be difficult to determine
 ' which of the two heroes best deserved the honourable title of
 ' *Cretensis*. The former conquered the kingdom; but the latter
 ' rescued it from slavery; for which signal service he was
 ' presented with two medals, one of gold and the other of
 ' copper, by the Cretans. After so many victories and tri-
 ' umphs, he went to receive an immortal palm on the 17th
 ' day of October, 1654. Aloysio and Pietro, procurators
 ' of St. Mark, erected this monument to their illustrious un-
 ' cle, as a mark of their tender affection.'

Under the statues of Courage and Prudence, which are to be seen on this monument, is also an historical account of the most remarkable actions of the deceased.

There are likewise several monuments belonging to the families of Capello, Mora, &c. and a good collection of pictures in this church. The front of it was built from a design of Sardi.

St. Leone.

In St. Leone's church, in the *Sestiero di castello*, are several pieces painted by Palma and Pietro Vecchio. Over the entrance of the vestry are these words:

Epitaph of
Andrea Pi-
sani,

ANDREÆ PISANI, Petri filii,
 Flebile fatum illacrymat saxum
 Et lapideâ voce portat illius laudes,
 Quod pietas, morum candor, civiles elegantiae,
 Et jura amicitiae illibata
 Cum illo interiere
 Anno M.DC.LXIX. Mense Majo Die XXIX.

' This stone laments the death of Andrea Pisano, the son
 ' of Pietro; and though it be silent, yet it speaks his praise:

for piety, candour, elegance of manners, and sincere friendship, died with Pisano on the 29th day of May, 1699.

St. Lorenzo is a convent of Benedictine nuns, in which the chief of the nobility place their daughters and sisters, and consequently it may be supposed that the life of these nuns is none of the most austere. They go about the convent without veils; and their *parloirs*, though secured with thick iron grates like a prison, seldom want very sprightly company. These ladies are seventy in number. Among their reliques in this convent, they shew a coif, which they pretend the virgin Mary wore. In the church are very fine pieces of sculpture in marble, and several pictures by Palma, Tintoretto, and Girolamo Pilotti.

St. Lorenzo.
Free living
of the nuns.

Reliques.

In St. Luke's church was formerly to be seen the monument of Pietro Aretino, who, on account of the poignancy of his wit in satirising the great, was called *Flagellum Principum*; but his dissolute life and atheistical writings have left an indelible stain on his memory; though Ariosto, in his *Orlando Furioso*, says of him:

S. Luca.
Pietro Aretino.
His grave.

Ecco il flagello

*Dei Principi, il divin Petro Aretina *!*

* Behold the scourge of princes, the divine Aretino!

Spezzelino

* On this exalted epithet, so ill bestowed on such a vicious debauchee, Gaddi, a famous Florentine writer, in his book *de scriptoribus non ecclesiasticis Græcis, Latinis, Italis, Florent.* 1648. T. 1, under the word *Aretinus*, makes the following remark: *Cur verò sibi arrogaverit aliorum consensu divinitatem, nescio, nisi fortè Dei Munus exercuisse dicendus sit, quum summa capita velut celsissimos montes fulminaverit, linguâ corrigens & mulctans, quæ ab aliis castigari nequeunt.*

But how others could countenance his assuming the epithet *divine*, I know not; unless, perhaps, he may be said to have performed the office of a god, by thundering out his invectives against persons in the highest rank, who, like so many lofty mountains, were most exposed to his revenge; and by chastising and punishing with his tongue those who were above the reach of human laws. Amidst all the insolent virulence of his pen, nothing can be more base and mean-spirited than his fawning petitions to several great men. And though some, possibly, from a motive of pity, might order him a small gratuity, others rewarded him with severe drubbings. *Vid. Girolamo Ghilini in Teatro d'huomini letterati, Venet.* 1647, p. 192. The book entitled, *De tribus impostoribus*, is falsely ascribed to Aretino: but his abominable

Spezelino * also tells us, that he is also stiled *Divus Petrus Aretinus*, on medals.

The learned differ about Aretino's epitaph; but that which Ghilini gives us in the following words is looked upon as the best:

*Qui giace l'Aretin amaro Tosco
Del sem' human, la cui lingua trafisse
Et vivi, & morti: d'Iddio mal non disse;
Et si scusò, co'l dir, io no'l conosco.*

- Beneath this stone the Tuscan bard doth lie,
- Whose wit licentious lash'd both high and low:
- His God he spar'd; ask you the reason why?
- His answer is, My God I do not know.

Which has been thus translated into Latin:

*Condit Aretini cineres lapis iste sepultos,
Mortales atro qui sale perfricuit.
Intaetus Deus est illi, causamque rogatus
Hanc dedit, ille, inquit, non mihi notus erat.*

It is also translated in a more diffuse manner into French, as follows:

abominable and infamous debaucheries appear by his sonnets, which are embellished with sixteen copper-plates designed by Giulio, a painter of Rome, and engraved by Marco Antonio of Bologna. Of the poet and the painter the learned *Vassari*, in *Trattato della Pittura*, p. 302, has given his opinion in these words: *Io non so, qual fosse piu o brutto lo spettacolo de i disegni di Giulio all'occhio, o le parole dell'Aretino a gl'orecchi.* 'I know not which is most filthy, obscene, and offensive, Giulio's designs to the eye, or Aretino's words to the ear.' A person could not believe that such a miscreant had ever been acquainted with theological studies; and yet a paraphrase on the seventeenth psalm; a treatise called *Speculum operum divinorum*; and another entitled *De humanitate filii Dei*; and the Life of the virgin Mary, written by this same Aretino, are still extant.

* *Vid. Spizelii Scrutin. Atheismi*, p. 19. where he affirms that he himself had seen such medals. It was the opinion of some, that Aretino, like the ancient Roman emperors, might have justly assumed the titles of *Germanicus*, *Pannonicus*, *Francicus*, &c. as by the dread of his pen he kept several sovereign princes under contribution. He died in the year 1556.

*Le temps par qui tout se consume
Sous cette pierre a mis le corps
De l'Aretin, de qui la plume
Blessa les vivans & les morts ;
Son encre ternit la memoire
Des Monarques, de qui la gloire
Est vivante après le trepas ;
Et s'il n'a pas contre Dieu même
Vomi quelque horrible blasphème,
C'est qu'il ne le connoissoit pas.*

This thought is more concisely expressed in the *Sieur des Accords's* collection of epigrams, to which he gives the name of *de Touches* :

*Biffot rempli de medisance
Parle mal de tous, en tout lieu ;
Et mediroit encore de Dieu,
S'il en avoit la connoissance.*

This epigram, indeed, was published so early as the sixteenth century ; yet is it not so old as to make us conclude, that the author of the epitaph on Aretino borrowed the thought from it : the reverse is rather more probable.

Many Roman-catholics will not be persuaded that the clergy could so far forget themselves, as to suffer such a person to be buried in a Christian church, and with such an epitaph : but whether it was so or no, cannot now be determined, because the pavement of the church has been raised higher many years since ; so that at present nothing is to be seen of the tomb-stones of several famous men of those times. Among these, there were three distinguished for their learning, who being cotemporaries, were insupportable to each other during their lives, out of envy and jealousy : however, all three died so poor, that they were laid together in one grave. These were Dolce, a dramatic poet ; Dionigi Atanagi da Cagli, who applied himself to the improvement of the Tuscan language ; and Alphonso Ulloa, a Spaniard, who wrote the lives of the emperors Charles V. and Ferdinand I.

Though at present nothing of Aretino's monument is to be seen in St. Luke's church ; yet, in an old picture they shew his portrait as big as the life, dressed in black, and with

Grave of
three literati.

Portrait of
Aretino.

a grey beard. In this piece is a groupe of other persons, and Christ distributing the host to them.

Under a white marble bust in this chapel is the following inscription :

Epitaph of
Loth the
painter.

JOH. CAR. LOTH *Bavarus,*
Suorum temporum Apelles,
Ob virtutem penicilli ab Imp.
Leopoldo nobilium ordini aggregat.
Umbram mortis
Depingere cœpit
D.VI.Oct. MDCXCVIII. *Ætat. suæ LXVI.*

‘ John Charles Loth, a native of Bavaria, the Apelles of his time, who, on account of the skill of his pencil, was, by the emperor Leopold, honoured with a patent of nobility, began to paint the shades of death on the sixth day of October, 1698, and in the sixty-sixth year of his age.’

St. Mark's
church.
Brass gates
and brass
horses.

St. Mark's church is remarkable for the five brass doors in the front. That in the middle is the largest, and is inlaid with silver. Some will have it, that these doors formerly belonged to the church of St. Sophia at Constantinople; and that they were brought hither from that city, with the four brass horses that stand over them: but this is but an uncertain tradition. Some affirm that these horses were originally fixed to the chariot of the sun, which belonged to the triumphal arch erected at Rome by Nero, on account of a victory over the Parthians; that Constantine the Great transported them to his Hippodromus at Constantinople, from whence, in the year 1206, they were brought to Venice. But this opinion seems to be confuted by an anonymous author, who, in the thirteenth century, wrote a treatise *de mirabilibus Romæ*, which was published by Montfaucon; for that writer mentions four horses exactly resembling these at Venice, which he says were at that time standing in Nero's circus at Rome. The opinion, that they were the work of Lisippus, and sent as a present from Tyridates king of Armenia to Tiberius, has no better foundation. This, however, is certain, that for workmanship nothing can exceed, and few pieces of the kind equal them. They are of Corinthian brass, and appear to have been formerly gilt.

There

There is likewise a great deal of mosaic work, and several statues, with other pieces of sculpture, on this front. At the entrance into the church are four beautiful red porphyry pillars. On the side facing the *broglia* are two porphyry images embracing each other, which represent love and friendship.

Near the entrance, you come into a cloister, which almost surrounds the church, and has in it several monuments of *doges* and other celebrated persons. Also in this piazza is shewn a small piece of serpentine, of a rhomboidal figure, inlaid in another stone, on which it is said that pope Alexander III. stood when he set his foot upon the emperor Frederic Barbarossa's neck. This stone is inclosed in a row of smaller pebbles, on which people are frequently seen kneeling with great devotion, and crossing themselves on the forehead and breast with the dust of the pavement, as they usually do with holy water.

Stone on which Alexander III. put his foot on the emperor Frederic's neck. Superstition of the common people.

This stone has no inscription, though Mabillon says the contrary. The church is somewhat dark; but every-where adorned with old mosaic work. The pavement is composed of inlaid pieces of jasper, serpentine, porphyry, and other beautiful sorts of marble. Among the figures to be seen in it, are two cocks dragging away a fox, with his legs tied together, which are said to represent the victories of Charles VIII. and Lewis XII. kings of France, over Luigi Sforza duke of Milan, who was remarkably politic and cunning.

Within the church are eight pillars of black and white marble, said to have been those of Solomon's temple at Jerusalem.

Pretended pillars of the temple of Solomon. Transparent pillars.

The *altare maggiore*, or high altar, is very magnificent, and is adorned with four large alabaster pillars, two of which are transparent, as may be seen by holding a lighted candle on the opposite side.

Of all the chapels in this church, the preference is unquestionably due to that of the virgin Mary, and chiefly on account of the admirable mosaic work, representing the birth of Christ, the presentation of him in the temple, the annunciation, the visitation, with the death and assumption of the virgin Mary, on a gilt ground, by Gambiono. Most of the mosaic representations in this church are likewise on gilt grounds, and were designed by Tintoretto, Palma, Pietro Vecchio, &c.

Mosaic work.

In the wall of the *Capella del cardinale Zeno* is inserted a large stone, with three holes in it. These holes are disposed in the form of a triangle, and are about half an inch in diameter. An inscription under it in four Greek Iambic verses informs us, that this stone was used at Constantinople in a common fountain, and that the water bubbled up through these holes. But as probably the Greek inscription was not rightly understood, and the name of Moses being legible on the stone, it was supposed that this was the very stone out of which Moses supplied the Israelites with spring water in the wilderness. This is mentioned by Sansovino in *Venetia descritta*, p. 97. Martinelli in *Ritratto di Venezia*, p. 18. and other popish writers; and some of them pretend, that Michael Paleologus discovered those springs of Moses in the wilderness, and caused this inscription to be put on the stone.

St. Mark's
tomb.

The tomb of St. Mark the evangelist is said by some to have been in the *Capella del sacramento*, behind the great altar; whilst others maintain, that it is not known with any certainty, even at Venice, in what part of the church he lies. Some again pretend, that this secret is only known to the dean and procurators of St. Mark. The thumbs of that evangelist, however, cannot be in his grave, wherever he lies; one of them being shewn in the vestry of this church, and the other in the castle-church at Hanover, among other reliques which fell into the hands of duke John Frederic, when he took the city of Brunswic; though the greatest part of them were brought from the East by Henry Leo, in the twelfth century. Two other reliques of St. Mark are also shewn at Hanover.

St. Mark's
treasury.

St. Mark's treasury, like many other things, when seen, is found to have been greatly magnified by report. A great part of its former riches was expended in the late Turkish wars. And of what is now remaining, Miffon, t. i. p. 210. and the author of *La Guida d' Forestieri per la Citta di Venezia*, p. 149. have given an accurate description. It contains nothing at present but some valuable altar-vessels, and spurious reliques*.

Original of
St. Mark's
gospel.

The most valuable piece is the gospel of St. Mark, written, as is pretended, by his own hand. But nothing is more certain than that the critics would be at a terrible loss, if they were to reconcile the various readings by this manu-

* The reliques are here omitted.

script, which is not legible because of its age, or rather the dampness of the place where it is kept, which is lower than the surface of the sea that flows near it at high water. This occasions the moisture to drop continually from the cieling, by which means this manuscript is now become a kind of soft mass, or paste, so that a person can hardly touch the leaves without tearing them.

Misson believes he could distinguish the word KATA in Greek capitals in part of this MS. and the letters Δ and Σ in another. But Ciaconi, and the learned Benedictine, Montfaucon, in his *Diar. Ital.* p. 55, affirms for a certainty that this manuscript is written in Latin. Now of what use a book can be, which is so decayed that one cannot distinguish in what language it was written, is not easily conceived †. As to the word KATA, discovered by Misson, Montfaucon previously informs us, that as the words are joined together, both in this and other ancient manuscripts, it is probable, that Misson had mistaken the letter B for a K, and made the word KATA out of the last and first syllables of the two words IBATAVTEM, which often occur in the gospel; and as the letters were generally inclosed between two lines, one at the top, and the other at the bottom, in order to keep them even, an A might very easily be taken for the Greek Δ; and the affinity between the Σ and the E is manifest at first sight. On one side of the casket of silver gilt, in which this manuscript lies as in a cover, are to be seen the arms of the city of Aquileia; and on the other side, a coat of arms, consisting of a tower surrounded with lilies. Hence it is conjectured, that this manuscript was formerly kept at Aquileia, and sent hither as a present by one of the patriarchs of that city, of the family Della Torre. But why Montfaucon (*Diff. de Papyro Egypt.*) and other writers suppose it to be the most ancient manuscript extant, and of the fourth century, I cannot conceive, as no sufficient reasons for such an opinion have been hitherto adduced.

Mabillon, in his *Diarium Italicum*, is mistaken in saying that no person is permitted to see this autographical gospel of St. Mark, and that it is written on Egyptian paper made of the leaves or bark of *papyrus* *. Montfaucon is also of this opinion;

† Montfaucon, in his *Dissert. de Papyro Egyptiaca*, inserted in the *Memoires de Literature de l'Academie des Inscriptions*, says, that this manuscript was legible in the year 1564.

* The emperor Justinian's *Charta plenaria securitatis* is one of the most

opinion ; but Scipio Maffei, who is a very complete judge of such points, in his *Istoria Diplomatica*, published in quarto at Mantua, in the year 1727, affirms that this manuscript is written on a paper made of cotton.

Manuscripts
by St. Chry-
softom.

*S. Maria de
Carmini.*

In this treasury are also kept the gospels said to be written by St. Chrysoftom's own hand.

The church of *S. Maria de Carmini* in the *Sestiero di dorso duro*, affords a high entertainment to a curious traveller, by the great number of fine paintings with which it is embellished. Over the main entrance is the monument of Giacomo Foscari, a procurator of St. Mark, adorned with curious sculpture in marble.

*S. Maria
Formosa.*

S. Maria Formosa, in the *Sestiero di Castello*, has some good pieces of painting. The fine marble sculpture about the high altar also deserves notice. The two fronts of this

most ancient instruments written on Egyptian paper in the French king's library, and is published by Mabillon in his incomparable treatise *de Re Diplomatica*. St. Augustine's epistles, and a part of Josephus's antiquities in Latin, to be seen in the Benedictine library at Paris, are of the 6th century. As for the manuscripts I saw at Geneva and Verona, I have elsewhere taken notice of them. The use of this paper seems to have been laid aside in the ninth, or at the beginning of the tenth, century ; when silk paper was introduced as more convenient and lasting than that made of Papyrus. As to our modern paper, which Petrus Moritius, surnamed *Venerabilis* (who lived in the twelfth century, and in St. Bernard's time) calls *Charta è rasuris veterum pannorum facta*, 'A kind of paper made of the lint of old rags ;' it seems to have been invented in the eleventh century. *Vid. Montfaucon Diss. citat.* Parchment (in Latin *pergamena*) derives its name from Pergamus, where it was invented by king Attalus.

|| The exact time of the invention of our modern paper is not to be ascertained. Rembold in his dissertation on paper, printed at Berlin 1744, fixes the time of its invention in 1470 ; but upon very slender grounds. Mabillon met with a manuscript on modern paper which was nine hundred years old in a monastery in Lorrain. The observations of the learned Carmelite, Orlando, on this subject, have been taken notice of in the *Act. Erud. Lips. an. 1724*, p. 102, as follows: *Tum de charta disserens, ejus inventionem ad sæculum ferè octavum refert, quo Eustatius commentarios suos in Homerum chartæ inscripsisse feratur, additque Geneva adhuc chartaceum Homeri codicem ostendi, qui ante annos octingentos scriptus sit.* 'Then discoursing on paper, he refers the invention of it almost as far back as the eighth century, when Eustatius published his commentary on Homer, which is said to have been written on paper. He adds, that a manuscript of Homer is still shewn at Geneva, said to be about eight hundred years old.' *Vid. Plin. hist. nat. ed. Hardvin. l. xiii. c. 11, 12, 13. Guilandin. commentar. in C. Plin. maj. tria capita de papyro, Lausann. 1576. Panciroll. rer. memor. de perd. l. ii. tit. 13. de charta. Hugo de prima scribendi origine cum notis Troitz. Ultraj. 1738, & Vossii etymolog. f. 129.*

church

church were built at the expence of the Capello family: and on one of them is the following panegyric:

VINCENTIVS CAPELLUS maritimarum rerum peritissimus & antiquorum laudibus par, Triremium onerariarum Præfectus, ab Henrico VII. Britannici Rege Insigne donatus, Classis Legatus V. Imperator desig. ter Capellum deduxit, collapsam navalem disciplinam restituit, ad Zaxinthus Auria Cæsaris Legato priscam Venetam virtutem ostendit.

‘ Vincenzo Capello, celebrated for his admirable skill in
‘ naval affairs, and equal to the most eminent characters of
‘ former ages, admiral of the transport-gallies, who was
‘ honoured by Henry VII. king of England, with the order
‘ of knighthood, in five expeditions acted as vice-admiral,
‘ and in three had the chief command, restored the naval
‘ discipline which had been long neglected, and near the
‘ island of Zante shewed Auria, the emperor’s commander,
‘ what wonders could be performed by the ancient Venetian
‘ bravery.’

Over the main entrance of one of the fronts is a stone sarcophagus. Monument.

The inside of the cupola is adorned with several statues: but what chiefly attracts the eye of a curious traveller, is the superb monument erected in 1690, to Bartolomeo and Antonio Tonnoni; opposite to which is that of Turrini Tonnoni, which also deserves notice. *Misson. t. i. p. 282.* mentions a church by the name of *S. Maria gloriosa*; but he is mistaken, and confounds it with the church of St. Francis, which is also called *Li Frari*.

S. Maria del Horto in the *Sestiero de Canaregio* is adorned *S. Maria del Horto.* with some good pieces of painting; among which two very large pictures, by Tintoretto, in the *Capella del altare maggiore*, are the principal. One represents the apostacy of the Israelites in worshipping the golden calf, and the other the final judgment. On this altar stands a statue of St. Christopher, of a gigantic size. The patella, or knee-bone of that saint, is said to have been brought hither from England in the year 1470; and from that specimen the celebrated statuary Moranzono first caused a knee to be made, from which he himself made a statue proportionable to it. This patella, together with a finger of the apostle St. Thomas, is preserved among the other reliques of this church. The or-

gan was painted by Tintoretto, which was the penance enjoined him for seducing a young woman in a nobleman's house, where he was for some time employed. He has, however, contrived to introduce the picture of this occasional mistress of his in the performance.

In this church lies Aloysi Contareni, who was plenipotentiary from Venice at the treaty of Munster, with the following ostentatious epitaph :

Monument
of Aloysi
Contareni.

ALOYSIUS CONT. Eq. clarus origine, clarior ingenio, pietate clarissimus, post famam factis devinctam, Germaniam, Galliam, Suetiam, Hispaniam, Hollandiam compositam, Angliam, Galliam pacatas, Thraces Venetis reconciliatos, Orbem totum non tam citò passibus peragratum, quàm virtutibus illustratum, cum jam sibi satis, Patriæ multum, Gloriæ plurimum vixisset, Munster. ad Gallos Plenipot. delegatus, ad Turcas Orat. designatus, in albo immortal. signandus, obiit ætatis suæ anno LIV. D. XI. M. XI. Pietatis ac virtutum hæres Vincentius Contarenius Patruo suo H. M. P. Anno MDC LIII.

‘ Aloysi Contareni, knight, illustrious by his descent, more so for his abilities, but most of all for his piety. After he had rendered himself famous by his noble exploits, and accommodated the differences of Germany, France, Sweden, Spain, and Holland; negotiated a peace between England and France, and restored peace and harmony betwixt the Turks and Venetians, travelled over the whole world, which he illuminated with his virtues; and after having now lived enough to himself, long to serve his country, and arrived to the highest pitch of glory, &c. he was enrolled in the bright list of immortals in the fifty-fourth year of his age. Vincenzo Contareno, the heir of his piety and virtues, erected this monument to his illustrious uncle, in the year 1653.’

Paintings in
S. Maria
maggiore.

Among the many beautiful paintings in *S. Maria maggiore*, in the *Sestiero di dorso duro*, Noah's ark, by Bassano Vecchio, is in such reputation, that endeavours have been used to obtain copies of it for many collections and cabinets of the curious. The assumption of the virgin Mary, on the *altare maggiore*, by Paolo Veronese, is also much admired. In this church the pillars are all covered with gilt leather.

S. Maria
de' Miracoli.

S. Maria de' Miracoli, in the *Sestiero di Canaregio*, is worth seeing for its beautiful marble basso-relievo's. The statue

statue of the virgin Mary, over the main entrance, is the work of the famous Pirgotele. Under the organ are likewise to be seen two boys cut in marble, which were brought hither from Ravenna, and are generally ascribed to Praxiteles.

There is a flagrant proof of the villany of popish priests, and that the emperor Henry VII. was not the only person who was poisoned by receiving the host, in the church of S. Maria di Misericordia, in the *Sestiero di Canaregio*; for the following epitaph is to be seen there on the tomb of Gieronimo Savina:

S. Maria
di Misericordia.

HIERONYMO SAVINÆ, Civi Veneto, Sanctæ Mariæ Misericordiæ Priori, Viro bonarum artium insigni peritiâ claro, sed ob pietatem clariori, quam etiam moriens erga hostem, qui ei venenum in calice, dum sacra perageret, propinaverat, magnis argumentis ostendit. Obiit die IX. Junii M.DC.I. Anno ætatis suæ L. Prioratus vero X. H. M. N. S.

‘ To the memory of Gieronimo Savina, a native of Venice, prior of S. Maria di Misericordia, whose great skill in the arts and sciences received additional dignity from his piety, of which, when dying, he gave an uncommon proof towards an impious assassin, who had given him poison in the consecrated elements. He died on the ninth of June, 1601, in the fiftieth year of his age, &c.’

The memory of this atrocious action is also preserved in another inscription in the *Scuola della Misericordia*.

S. Maria in Nazareth, in the *Sestiero di Canaregio*, belongs to the Carmelites, and has a magnificent front. This church is not very large; but it is ornamented in a very elegant manner, the walls being all lined with white, red, and purple marble. The altar is embellished with exquisite sculpture in marble; and a great number of fine paintings are to be seen in the body of the church,

S. Maria
in Nazareth.

Santa Maria della Salute was built by the republic, pursuant to a general vow made during the terrible ravages of a pestilence, in the year 1630. The number of marble statues, within and without this church, exceeds a hundred and thirty; and the whole expence of this noble structure is said to have amounted to a million of money. This edifice is octangular, and was built from a design of Baltasare Longhena. The pillars are of the Corinthian order, and almost

S. Maria
della Salute,

most every thing that is to be seen in the church is of white marble. The pavement is of marble inlaid in figures, and that before the great altar is remarkably beautiful.

Among the paintings, the descent of the Holy Ghost by Titian, and the capital piece in the vestry, by Tintoretto, representing the marriage in Cana, are the most esteemed. The cupola, which is not yet painted, has a gallery within it. The marble sculpture on the high altar represents the humiliation of the republic of Venice before the virgin Mary, and an angel driving away the pestilence.

In the convent belonging to this church the *Patres Zomaschæ*, or *Somaschæ*, reside; and the inscriptions, under five white marble statues on the first landing-place of the staircase of this convent, give a short account of the institution of their order. That under the image of Girolamo Miani, or Hieronymus Æmilianus, a Venetian nobleman, is as follows:

Congregationis Somaschæ Fundator.

‘ The founder of the Somaschean order.’

Under the statue of St. Augustine are these words:

Religionis Legislator.

‘ The legislator of the order.’

Under that of pope Paul III.

Congregationis Approbator.

‘ The approver of the order.’

And under Pius V.

Religionis confirmator.

‘ The confirmer of the order.’

Library,

Over the entrance of the library are these words:

*Ingeniorum exuvie
Immortalitatem adeptæ,
Posteritati legatæ.*

‘ The

* The noble remains of immortal geniuses, which they
* consigned to posterity.'

There are a great number of valuable books in this library; and on the outside of it is a noble gallery, on which stand forty-four statues of the most eminent fathers of the church, and some other persons distinguished for their great learning, as Albertus Magnus, cardinal Baronius, &c. The library itself is very lofty, and well illuminated.

In *S. Maria de' Servi*, or the Servites church, in the *Sestiero de Canaregio*, lie the *doges* Francesco Donato and Andrea Vendramino: the latter has a stately monument, with an epitaph in the usual strain. S. Maria de' Servi.

The advanced age of the several persons, whose epitaphs I have taken the liberty to insert, puts me in mind of observing to you, that for a person at Venice it is nothing strange or extraordinary to live eighty years or more. Whether the Venetians are indebted to the climate for this longevity, or to some other cause, I leave others to determine. A piece of painting over the altar, by Salviati, of the assumption of the virgin Mary, is greatly esteemed. Formerly, an exquisite original piece, by Paolo Veronese, of Simon the leper entertaining our Saviour, and Mary Magdalen anointing his feet, was to be seen in the hall of this convent; but, in the year 1665, the republic made a present of it to the king of France. It was thirty feet by fifteen. Longevity.

S. Maria Zobenigo, in the *Sestiero di S. Marco*, may boast of having one of the most superb fronts in the world. The whole seems to be cut out of one piece; but is embellished with exquisite pillars, statues, and basso-relievo's, representing forts, ships, trophies, &c. all of marble. This grand piece was designed by Benoni, a celebrated architect; and signior Antonino Barbaro, who died in 1679, on his return from an embassy to Rome, left thirty thousand ducats to put it in execution. S. Maria Zobenigo.

The square tower near this church is remarkable for inclining considerably from the perpendicular. Leaning tower.

In the church of *S. Marina*, in the *Sestiero di castello*, on the right-hand of the entrance, is an altar, where, every Friday, penitent prostitutes perform their devotions. In this church lie the *doges* Michael Steno and Nicolo Marcelli; but without any thing extraordinary on their monuments. Tadeo della Volpe da Imola has been honoured by the republic with an equestrian statue on his tomb. In a chapel on the right-hand S. Marina.

hand near the high altar is a *Pietà* of white marble, with an angel standing on each side of the Virgin.

S. Martino. In S. Martino is interred the *doge* Francisco Erizzo, who died in 1646; his monument is very elegant, and was executed by Carneri.

This church stands in the *Sestiero di castello*.

Church on
St. Michael's island.

The church built on the island of St. Michael, which lies betwixt Venice and Murano, belongs to the white monks, called *Patres Camaldolenses*. Its foundations are very much damaged by the sea, which is here about twenty feet deep, and the walls are cracked in several places. In the portico before the church are two large pieces of painting, representing the Israelites worshipping the golden calf in the wilderness, and Moses setting up the brazen serpent.

Monument
of cardinal
Delfini.

Within the church, over the main entrance, is a fine monument erected to the memory of cardinal Delfini.

It is remarkable, that a Spanish ambassador, about two hundred and fifty years since, took such a fancy to this island on account of its situation, that he embraced a monastic life, and ended his days upon it. His epitaph is as follows:

Spanish am-
bassador's
epitaph.

*Lector parumper siste, rem miram leges,
Hic EUSEBII HISPANI Monachi corpus situm est,
Vir undecunque qui fuit doctissimus,
Nostræque vitæ exemplar admirabile,
Morbo laborans, sexdecim totos dies
Edens, bibens, nihil prorsus, & usque suos monens
Deum adiit. Hoc te scire volebam. Abi & vale.*

‘ Stranger, stay a while, and read what will surprize thee.
‘ Here lies the body of the monk Eusebius, a Spaniard, who
‘ was a person of universal learning, and a shining example
‘ of the monastic life. In his last sickness he continued six-
‘ teen whole days without eating, drinking, or taking the
‘ least nourishment, while he incessantly gave pious admoni-
‘ tions to those about him to the last moment, and then took
‘ his flight to heaven. This is not unworthy thy notice; go
‘ on and prosper.’

Chapel
founded by
a courtesan.

On the left-hand at entering into the church is an elegant hexagonal chapel, adorned with beautiful marble basso-relievo's, which is said to have been built by Margareta Æmiliana, a courtesan of Verona, in her old age, and of the money which she had gained by the debaucheries of her youth.

A Remarkable roe Bucks horn

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youth. This account, however, is contradicted by the monks of this convent, who affirm that she was of the noble Venetian family of Miani, and appeal to the good testimony given of this lady's virtue in her epitaph, in the chapel that she founded :

*Margaritæ Emilianæ testamento Matronæ pietate insignis Procuratores D. M. de Citra * fide optimâ à fundamentis exstruendam curârunt.*

‘ This chapel was built from the foundation by the procurators of St. Mark, in just and faithful conformity to the will of Margaretta Æmiliana, a lady eminent for her piety.’

The monks of this convent value themselves extremely on a brother of their order, of the name of Maurus, who was a celebrated cosmographer. They still shew a map of the world, as a specimen of his skill, which is very beautifully drawn, though not very accurate.

The Venetians, contrary to the custom of other Roman-Catholic countries, have dedicated churches to several of the Jewish worthies mentioned in the Old Testament, as Samuel, Jeremiah, Daniel, and Job ; and, among the rest, a church is dedicated to Moses. It lies in the *Sestiero di S. Marco*, and has a fine front of Istrian stone, adorned with statues. The high altar is embellished with fine sculpture in marble.

In the church of S. Nicola di Tolentino the *Cornari* have a beautiful chapel, where two *doges* of that noble family lie buried. Giovanni Cornaro died in the year 1624, and his son Francesco in the year 1656. The epitaphs of these two *doges*, for what reason I know not, have been erased : however, their monuments make a superb appearance ; and on each side of them are twelve marble busts of celebrated persons of that family. The high altar is adorned with several marble statues, and other pieces of sculpture. On the left-hand in going into the church stands the pompous monument

* Three of the nine procurators of St. Mark have the care of St. Mark's church, and are stiled *Procuratores di Supra*. Three others have the management of the *Piæ Cause*, and legacies relating to the city on this side of the *Rialto*, and are called *Procuratores di Citra*. The remaining three, who are distinguished by the name of *Procuratores d'Ultra*, have those parts of the city on the other side of the *Rialto* and the great canal, under their inspection.

of

of Giovanni Francesco Morosini, patriarch of Venice, who died in the year 1628. The paintings have been taken away from the cieling, in order to admit more light into the church.

S. Pietro di
Castello.

The church of S. Pietro di Castello is a very luminous elegant edifice, and is adorned with beautiful marble pillars. At the high altar stand twelve statues of white marble, six of which support the *sarcophagus* where the body of S. Lorenzo Giustiniano, the first patriarch of Venice, was deposited. This elegant monument was designed by Baltasare Longhena the architect. The *Capella del santissimo sacramento* is also very beautiful; but, for marble ornaments, is much surpassed by the *Capella del cardinale Vendramino*. The picture of the virgin Mary with the infant Jesus, over the altar of the latter, is by Giordano. On each side of this chapel is a beautiful basso-relievo; and the church is embellished with fine paintings.

Faction of
the Castellani
and Nicolati.

The *Castellani*, a party among the common people, derive their name from Pietro di Castello; as the *Nicolati*, or the opposite faction, are so called from the church of S. Nicolas which lies at the other end of the city.

I have before taken notice of the encounters betwixt these two parties on the *Ponte de' Carmini*.

As for the epitaphs in this church, I shall only insert the following :

Epitaph of
Helena Capella.

Ossa
HELENÆ CAPELLÆ
Omnigenis virtutibus insignitæ
Matronæ,
Francisci Mauroceni D. M. P.
Conjugis prædilectæ,
Genere, Fortuna, Venustate,
Græcam,
Fide, Pudore, Pietate
Romanam Helenam
Referentis,
In hoc postremo humanitatis domicilio
Requiescunt.

‘ In this last mansion of mortality lie the remains of Helena Capella, a matron adorned with every kind of virtue, the tenderly beloved wife of Francesco Morosini, procurator of St. Mark; who, in birth, fortune, and beauty, excelled

the Grecian Helen, but for conjugal fidelity, modesty, and piety, resembled the Roman Helen.'

Here is seen a marble chair, which, as is pretended, belonged to St. Peter, when he was bishop of Antioch. St. Peter's chair.

The church called il Redentore, in the *Sestiero di dorso duro*, belongs to the Capuchin monks. This edifice is quite new, and well enlightened. It exhibits to the traveller's curiosity an extraordinary collection of paintings, by Tintoretto, the two Palma's, and Paolo Veronese. The high altar is ornamented with fine basso-relievo's, pillars of white marble, and two large bronze statues, with several others of a smaller size. il Redentore.

The church di S. Rocco lies in the *Sestiero di S. Paolo*, and, among other fine paintings, has one representing our Saviour led to his crucifixion, by Titian. Opposite to this picture is also a marble basso-relievo of the same subject, by Sansovino, pursuant to a vow he had made. On the left-hand going into the church stands the statue of Peregrini Boselli Grilli, a native of Bergamo, who was killed in battle in the year 1517. The high altar is decorated with fine pieces of serpentine and other valuable sorts of marble. S. Rocco.

In the church of S. Salvatore, in the *Sestiero di S. Marco*, is to be seen a fine monument, erected in memory of Catharina Cornara, queen of Cyprus, which is embellished with elegant basso-relievo's in marble. Opposite to this, are the monuments of three cardinals of the house of Carnaro. Among the fine paintings with which this church is adorned, the annunciation, by Titian, is the most remarkable. Not far from her Cyprian majesty lies the *doge* Francesco Veneri, with a superb monument, of which it is sufficient to say, that it was done by the hand of Sansovino. In this church lies also Andrea Delfini. His monument is very elegant; as are those of two *doges* of the Priuli family opposite to it. S. Salvatore.
Tomb of
queen Catharina Cornara.

The *Scuole* are those chapels or halls belonging to certain religious fraternities, or companies of mechanics, where they meet to perform their devotions, or on other occasions. A *Scuola*, besides the chapel, consists of several other apartments, most of which are ornamented with good pictures. The number of the *Scuole* in Venice amounts to forty; and six of the principal *Scuole* are called *Scuole grandi*. Scuole.

But a traveller may satisfy his curiosity by taking a view only of two of the latter, namely, the *Scuola di S. Marco* and the *Scuola di S. Rocco*; and this may be done at any time for Scuola di S. Marco.

for a small gratuity. In the former are several pieces painted by both the Tintoretti; and the wall on the outside is adorned with basso-relievo's.

*Scuola di
S. Rocco.*

Paintings.

The *Scuola di S. Rocco*, in the *Sestiero di S. Paolo*, has a beautiful marble front, embellished with sculpture.

On the stair-case, the plague that raged at Venice in 1630 is represented in two large emblematical pieces of painting. One of these pictures is the work of Antonio Zanchi, and the other of Pietro Negri. In this *Scuola* are likewise several noble specimens of the skill of Tintoretto, and several other celebrated painters; but the greatest part of the paintings are by the former. He painted S. Rocco in the air on the ceiling of one of the apartments with admirable skill, and such dispatch, that the other painters, who were employed in this *Scuola* at the same time, had hardly drawn the out-lines of their intended work when he had finished his piece. The wooden statues in the great hall, representing arts and sciences, with the virtues and vices, are well executed. Here is also a library represented by a piece of painting, which would deceive the nicest eye.

S. Sebastiano.

The church of S. Sebastiano, or S. Bastiano, lies in the *Sestiero di dorso duro*. It is ornamented with four pieces of painting by Paolo Veronese; among which, our Saviour sitting at table in the house of Simon the leper, and Mary Magdalene anointing his feet, is a piece that is highly esteemed. In this church also lies that celebrated painter, with the following epitaph on his tomb:

*Epitaph of
Paolo Veronese.*

*Paulo Calliari Veronensi Pictori
Naturæ æmulo, Artis miraculo,
Superstiti Fatis, Famâ victuro.*

‘To the memory of Paolo Calliari of Verona, a celebrated painter, the rival of nature, a prodigy of art, who will live after death; for his never-dying fame renders him immortal.’

It is a sufficient encomium on this ingenious artist, that, when we speak of the four most famous painters of modern times, we are supposed to mean Raphael, Corregio, Titiano, and Paolo Veronese.

Il Sepolcro.

The church called *il Sepolcro*, which stands in the *Sestiero di castello*, derives its name from the large monument of Istrian

Istrian marble, erected there in imitation of the holy sepulchre in which Christ is said to have been buried at Jerusalem. Imitation of Christ's sepulchre.

The assumption of the virgin Mary, over the high altar, was painted by Palma.

The church *del Santo Spirito* stands in the *Sestiero di dorso duro*, and belongs to the Augustine nuns. Here are the monuments of the senator and celebrated historian Paolo Peruta, and two other senators of his family. Church del Santo Spirito.

The church of S. Stefano, in the *Sestiero di S. Marco*, is a Gothic structure, which the Italians call *struttura Tedesca*. On the right-hand near the entrance within the church is a marble altar, adorned with admirable pieces of sculpture. Fortitude leaning on a pillar, with a flambeau in her left-hand, stand on one side, with this inscription underneath:

Adversitati mundi non cedo.

‘ I sink not under the adversities of this life.’

On the other side is Prudence, with a book in her hand, and these words under:

Felicitati mundi non credo.

‘ I do not place any confidence in worldly prosperity.’

The *palliotto*, or front of the altar, is an exquisite piece, beautifully unlaid with marble of various colours. The pulpit is likewise made of a costly sort of marble.

Over the main entrance, within the church, is the monument of Domenico Contareni, adorned with an equestrian statue, and an epitaph, which is as follows:

DOMINICUS CONTARENUS, Doctore copiarum Liviano Epitaph of Domenico Contareni.
Provisor Generalis.

Helvetiis sub oppido Melegnano prostratis

Auctis in Lombardia Venetis,

Lilia stemmati Contareno à Francisco Gallorum Rege injuncta

Fœderata Gallo Republica

Virtutis accipit monumentum.

Angelus Eques D. M. Procurator, & Dominicus Frater

Patruo Maximo ex testamento P. P. MDL.

VOL. IV.

I

‘ Do-

‘Domenico Contareni, proveditor general of the forces
 ‘of the republic commanded by Liviani, having defeated
 ‘the Switzers near the town of Melignano, and enlarged
 ‘the Venetian dominions in Lombardy, negotiated an al-
 ‘liance between France and the republic; and was so highly
 ‘esteemed by Francis, king of that nation, that he gave
 ‘him leave to quarter the Contareni arms with the lilies.
 ‘To their glorious uncle, pursuant to his will, this monu-
 ‘ment was erected by Angelo, procurator of St. Mark, and
 ‘Domenico, his brother. 1550.’

In the passage towards St. Angelo, lies the cavalier Carlo Rodolfo, a celebrated painter, who also wrote the lives of several painters. His epitaph is as follows :

Carlo Ro-
 dolfo.

*Siste pedem parumper,
 Amice viator ;
 Conditur sub hoc lapide
 CAROLVS RODVLPHVS, Auratus Eques,
 Qui
 cum alios
 Calam & penicillo
 E sepulchris eruere conaretur,
 Tumulum sibi paravit,
 Ut quies tandem
 Laboribus inveniretur,
 Dic requiesce, precor,
 Et abi.*

Vixit annos LXIII. Mens. V. Dies V.

Obiit anno Domini MDCLVIII.

‘Friendly traveller, stop a while and read. Under this
 ‘stone lies Carlo Rodolfo, knight, who, at the same time
 ‘that he endeavoured by his pen and pencil to rescue others
 ‘from the grave, prepared himself a tomb, where he might
 ‘at last rest from his labours. Kindly pray for his repose,
 ‘and then go on, and prosper. He died in the year 1658,
 ‘having lived sixty-four years, five months, and five days.’

Of Antonio
 Cornaro.

In the cloister belonging to the convent, is the following epitaph on Antonio Cornaro, a philosopher :

Antonii

*Antonii ad cinerem Viator adsta,
Hic CORNELIVS ille, quem solebant
Rerum principia & Deos docentem
Olim Antenoreæ stupere Athenæ;
Accitus patrias subinde ad oras,
Ornatus titulis fascibusque,
Doctrinâ, Venetam beavit Urbem.*

‘ Stop traveller, and revere the remains of Antonio Carnaro, whose lectures on natural philosophy and divinity were heard by the university of Padua, with the highest admiration and applause. Being afterwards recalled to his own country, he was honoured with titles and high posts; and by his learning and wisdom greatly contributed to the happiness of the city of Venice.’

I must not here omit the equestrian statue and monument, with which the republic has honoured Bartolomeo d’Alviano, who was *capitano generale*, or commander in chief of the Venetian forces. Under it is the following inscription:

*BARTHOLOMÆO LIVIANO, Imperatori
Plurimis bellis spectato,
Quem ad Gaudium præpropera mors
Fractum laboribus abstulit
M. D. XV.
Nonis Octobris.
Senatus dicatam memoriam renovavit
Ad meritæ gloriæ perennitatem
M. DC. XXXIII.*

‘ Bartolomeo d’Alviano, a celebrated general, who, having distinguished himself in many campaigns, and impaired his health by fatigues and hardships, was snatched away by death, too soon for his country, on the seventh day of October, 1515. In order to perpetuate his memory, this monument, which had been so justly erected to his glory, was repaired by the senate in the year 1633.’

This d’Alviano, or Liviano, in consideration of his bravery, was raised to the rank of *nobili*, and had a grant of the *Castello Pordenone*, which, for want of male issue, again devolved to the republic. The whole *signoria* of Venice assisted

at his funeral, his three daughters were portioned by the republic, and his widow, during her life, enjoyed a monthly pension of fifty *scudi*, or crowns, besides a palace to reside in.

Painting by
Pordenone.

In the convent to which this church belongs are several paintings in fresco, by Antonio Licinio da Pordenone, which, among other historical passages of the old and new testament, represent the judgment of Solomon; David with Goliath's head; Abraham's intended sacrifice of Isaac; the murder of Abel; Adam and Eve driven out of Paradise; our Saviour conversing with the woman of Samaria; the burial of Christ, and his resurrection; the stoning of St. Stephen, and the conversion of St. Paul.

S. Vitale.

The church *di S. Vitale*, in the *Sestiero di S. Marco*, has some good marble basso-relievo's. This whimsical inscription is to be seen over the entrance into the vestry belonging to this church:

D. O. M.

Amore

Sancti - - Vitalis

More

Pientiff. - - Majorum

Ore

P. Theodori - - Thefferi

Re

M. DC. LXXVI.

This put me in mind of the following verse made on the six letters of the word *amores*.

Sex fuge, quinque tene, fac bis duo, trina sequentur.

St. Zacharias.

S. Zaccaria, in the *Sestiero di Castella*, both on account of its beautiful marble pillars, and fine pictures, is far from being the least elegant of those churches that deserve a traveller's notice at Venice. Over the main entrance is a marble statue of Zacharias, John the Baptist's father, as big as the life, and entirely worthy of Alessandro Vittoria, who made it. He lies near the vestry, and has a very elegant monument, with this short inscription:

ALEX-

From VENICE to TRIESTE.

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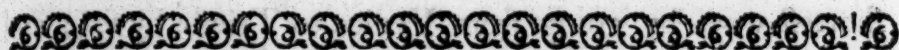
ALEXANDER VICTORIA

Qui vivus vivos duxit è marmore vultus.

* *Alessandro Vittoria,*

- * Who to rude stone did youthful beauty give,
- * And taught the breathing marble how to live.

On the right-hand as you enter the church is an altar-piece *Painting.* representing our Saviour, distributing consecrated wafers to the disciples, who kneel down before him. Among the many excellent pictures on the same side, the eye is particularly struck with a piece exhibiting the eastern *magi* coming to Bethlehem, and another of the adoration of the shepherds.



L E T T E R LXXVII.

Journey from Venice to Trieste, Fiume, Buccari, Porto Ré, &c. *

S I R,

THE shortest way for travellers to go from Venice to Vienna is to return to Padua, and there to agree with a *vetturino*; who, for carriage and diet, has generally from twelve to fourteen ducats for every person. But as in that road a person travels twelve or thirteen days without meeting with any thing remarkable to satisfy his curiosity, our company rather chose to go by the way of Trieste and Fiume †, two places which are now rising into great reputation for commerce, and from thence to take a view of the natural curiosities that occur in the dutchy of Carniola. If a person is not disposed to go all the way by sea, he may perform

* These towns, through which the author travelled, are in the province of Istria, part of which belongs to the house of Austria; and the rest to the republic of Venice.

† Both these ports belong to the house of Austria.

this journey by first going in a barque, which may be hired for a *zecchino*, to Fossite; and the price of a chaise from thence to Palma is about three *zecchini* *. But the next stage from Palma to Monte Falcone, being a long one, a traveller pays twenty-five *lire* † for the chaise. At Monte Falcone, one may take a barque again for Trieste, the hire of which comes to twelve *lire*.

Palazzo
Magnini.

In this route, betwixt Monta and Ontagnia, a person has an opportunity of seeing the fine palace and gardens of the Magnini, a Venetian family.

Aquileja.

On this side of Monte Falcone, and on the right-hand side of the road, are some old walls and a tower, which are the melancholy remains of the celebrated city of Aquileja; the antiquities of which, are, with the greatest judgment, treated of in a learned dissertation by the venerable bishop Philippus a Turre ‡.

The mildness of the season encouraged us to take the shortest way, by going from Venice to Trieste by sea; and accordingly we provided ourselves with the necessary certificates of health, which are delivered out *gratis*, at a large edifice opposite to the salt *doiane*, or excise-office. In these certificates the person's name, age, stature and complexion, are always exactly specified.

Coast of
Istria,

A *bracera*, or large barque, may be hired from Venice to Trieste for fifty or sixty *lire*; and, with a fair wind, the passage, which is about ninety Italian miles, is performed in fifteen or eighteen hours. But a contrary wind drove us considerably to the southward, where the Istrian shore lies low, and on a level; but nearer Trieste, from Pyrano and Capo d'Istria, it rises behind a narrow plain, into a range of eminences and hills, which give the country the appearance of an amphitheatre. The country about Pyrano abounds with groves of olive-trees. This place, together with Isola, Capo d'Istria, and the fortress of Muglia, belongs to S. Marco, or the republic of Venice.

Observations
on dolphins.

Dolphins and tunny fishes are commonly seen in the Adriatic, without the usual consequence of stormy weather, which is generally expected in the eastern and northern seas, when they are observed to leap out of the water; so that the sea-faring people of these parts make a jest of such prognostics.

* A *zecchino*, or *sequin*, is equal to 9 s. 2 d. sterling.

† A *lira* is about 6 d. sterling.

‡ In his *Dissertatio de Belena & aliis quibusdam Dñs Aquilejensibus*, which he has added to his *Monumenta Veteris Antii*.

Trieste is pleasantly situated on a hill, and forms a semi-circle, which is encompassed with vineyards. The town is but small. The castle, which stands on an eminence, is surrounded with ditches, or moats; but is otherwise in a poor condition, the garrison consisting only of five-and-forty men. They are at present raising some fortifications on both sides of the narrow passage into the inward harbour, or basin.

The entrance into the large harbour is from sixty to seventy-eight feet in depth. In this harbour we saw forty merchant-ships, and the *St. Elizabeth*, an Imperial man of war of sixty-five guns; but the latter has not yet been out at sea. Near the *Lazaretto*, a Turkish *tartane*, with red colours, emblazoned with three crescents, &c. was performing quarantine. The outward harbour is very commodious, and may be considerably enlarged by taking in the peninsula on which the *Lazaretto* stands, to build a new mole on. The foundations of an ancient mole, which was probably built by the Romans, is still to be seen in the sea.

The inhabitants of Trieste affirm, that their harbour is much safer than that of Fiume, as the latter is surrounded with high hills, which makes the wind recoil back towards the harbour. Besides, the islands of *Perosina*, *Cherso*, and *Veglia*, lying before it, make the entrance into the harbour of Fiume so incommodious, that it frequently happens, when there is the fairest wind out at sea, the *Sirocco*, or south-wind, hinders a vessel from making its way out of the road. Trieste is also much more conveniently situated for carrying on a trade betwixt Germany and Italy.

On the other hand, those who are for making Fiume the seat of commerce, maintain that the harbour of Trieste is too small; and, as it has not so much fresh water as that of Fiume, the road of Trieste is infested with a kind of worm, which fastens to ships, and does them a great deal of damage; of which there is an instance in the *Elizabeth* man of war, which, though it is but five years since it was first built, is so worm-eaten, that it cannot be fitted for sea for less than fifteen thousand guilders*. The sticklers for Fiume farther alledge, that the Trieste road is not so safe as the other; requiring ten or twelve men to manage a vessel in a storm; whereas in that of Fiume, during the whole winter, one man and a boy are sufficient to weather it out. Indeed the

* A guilder is about 2 s. 4 d.

Bora, or north-east wind, often occasions very great damages in both harbours, but is most dangerous in that of Trieste. These and other objections, made by both places against each other, shew that neither of the harbours is free from very great disadvantages. But the emperor, in his laudable zeal for promoting the commerce of his dominions in the Mediterranean, has the interest of both places equally at heart. The privileged Levant company formerly kept their warehouses and factory at Trieste, but are since removed to Fiume.

Genius of
the inhabi-
tants of
Trieste.

The natives of Trieste are accused of being lazy and proud; of never applying themselves to any useful employment; and of being of such a malicious temper, that they molest and injure strangers to the utmost of their power.

Fishing at
Trieste and
Fiume.

The sea about Trieste and Fiume affords excellent fish: but the fishermen are so lazy and indolent that they never go out to fish till want compels them; and even then they reserve the best fish for themselves to feast on. And though there may be some few industrious men among them, yet the inhabitants are but very ill served with fish; the produce of their labour being carried to Venice, where every thing fetches a better price than at home.

Trade of
Trieste.

Besides the annual fair, lately instituted, the staple commodities of Trieste are salt, oil, almonds, iron, and minerals, which are brought thither by the way of Laubach.

Salt-works.

Some salt-pits have been made among the windings of the harbour where the sea is very shallow, in which the salt is made in the following manner: When the hot weather begins, a level spot of land, which is divided into small square compartments, or pans, is overflowed, by means of a sluice, with the salt-water in a spring-tide; but the return of the tide is carefully prevented when the pans are once filled with water. The salt-water, by standing several weeks exposed to the air and sun, is gradually exhaled, and the salt subsiding to the bottom is every morning taken out. As for the small quantity of water that remains, it is easily boiled into salt. In a hot and dry summer, the profits arising from these works are much more considerable than when the weather happens to be wet and cool. The Venetians have established larger and more advantageous salt-works of this kind at Muglia, which is not far from Trieste.

Unhealthy
air.

But these advantages are accompanied with several inconveniences; for the stagnant and putrid water, by its exhalations, communicates a noxious unhealthy quality to the

air;

air; which is very sensibly felt at Trieste, where the soil is marshy, and, after the tide, which rises there sometimes four or five feet, is out, emits a very nauseous smell. The salt made there, as mentioned above, is very coarse and black, but is whitened and refined by boiling.

The Jesuits church at Trieste is a handsome structure; but has neither good paintings, nor any other ornaments worth observing. In the church near the castle are two chapels on one side of the high altar, adorned with a great deal of old mosaic work. The streets of this town are very narrow and uneven, except only in the market-place, where there is a very convenient walk.

The hire and keeping of a horse from Trieste to Fiume comes to three Rhenish guilders. The road for carriages lies through Adelsberg, and takes up two days; whereas the journey of five-and-forty Italian, or nine German miles, as it is computed, over those stony and rugged mountains of Istria and Carniola, called *Monte della Vena*, is easily performed in a day and a half on horseback.

About two or three Italian miles from Trieste lies a fine tract of land, famous for producing two sorts of wine; one of which is called *Vino de Ré*, the other *Vino di Santi Martiri*; but the latter grows sour in six months, whereas the former will keep five or six years.

A vineyard on the other side of Trieste towards Aquileja produced a sort of vine in very high repute among the ancients, to which Julia Augusta attributed her long life, having attained to the age of eighty-two*. It was called *Pucinum vinum*, and derived its name from an ancient castle called *Pucinum*; but where that fort stood is at present not easily determined. Some will have it to be *Castello Duino*, and others suppose it to be *Prosecho* or *Prosecio*. The latter belongs to the house of Austria, and the wine it produces is

* *Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. iii. c. 19. Amnis Timä-vus, castellum nobile vino Pucinum, Tergestinus finis*—The river Timavus; the castle of Pucinum famous for its wine; the bay of Trieste—And *lib. xiv. c. 6. Julia Augusta lxxxii. annos vitæ Pucino (vino) retulit acceptos, non alio usa. Gignitur in sinu Adriatici maris non procul à Timavo fonte, saxeo colle, maritimo afflatu paucas coquente amphoras. Nec aliud aptius medicamentis judicatur.* Julia Augusta thought that her living to the age of eighty-two years was owing to the *Pucinum* wine, as she drank no other. It is produced on a rocky eminence near the Adriatic coast, not far from the Timavus, and only a few casks of it are made; no other wine is accounted to come up to it for medicinal uses.

called

called *Profegno*, in German, *Rainfall* wine, and is highly commended both for its delightful flavour, and its salutary quality; for it is not in the least heady, and its mildness particularly recommends it to the ladies.

Cavern near
S. Servulo.

About a German mile * from Trieste, the castle of S. Servulo stands on a high mountain, which yields a very pleasant prospect. Near it is the entrance of a famous cavern, in which the lapideous exudations have formed several large pillars, and a variety of figures of a white or brown colour on the top and sides. This cavern is very spacious, and the entrance into it is on the side of the mountain. For the convenience of those that are fond of natural curiosities, betwixt twenty and thirty stone steps have been made to ascend to the entrance. The passages within are, indeed, in some places, in a ruinous condition; and if a person is inclined to take a view of every part of this cavern, and to go through its windings and passages, he will meet with some difficulty. In the first cell you come into, mass is celebrated at certain times, for which purpose it is furnished with an altar.

Another
cave.

In a rock just under the castle of S. Servulo is another cave, to the entrance of which we passed over a draw-bridge. Here the inhabitants of the neighbouring country used formerly, in troublesome times, to lodge their most valuable effects; and, by drawing up the bridge, secured them from the enemy.

Barren soil.

There is but little grass to be seen in these parts, which is, indeed, generally the case in mountainous countries. In several places hereabouts the single white and red piony grows wild in the woods; but the country in general is very barren, rocky, and but thinly inhabited.

Razaza.

About half-way betwixt Trieste and Fiume lies Razaza; and, twelve or fifteen Italian miles from thence, a traveller has the pleasure of entering on a good road, which is rendered so by art and labour.

Castua.

The little town of Castua, so called from its great number of chestnut-trees, lies on the right-hand, and is a lordship belonging to the Jesuits college at Fiume; which, with some other lands in Carniola, were a donation of one of the countesses of Thomhausen.

Fiume.

Fiume lies by the sea-side, on a small plain in the middle of a valley that produces good wine, figs, and other fruit.

* A geometrical German mile is about four English, or five Italian miles; but the computed miles are longer.

The

The fig-trees bear twice a year; but the latter fruit is not so large as the first. The fruit in general here is excellent, by reason of the frequent vicissitudes of rain and sun-shine in this climate. Fertility of the soil.
Weather.

The city is very populous, and the inhabitants in general are more wealthy than those of Trieste. Near the arsenal and the harbour, which is formed by the river Fiumara (in the Sclavonian language called *Ricca*, or *Reka*) are several pleasant walks. Over the inner gate, towards the sea, the statues of the emperors Leopold and Charles VI. are erected, with an inscription, signifying that the former visited this place in the year 1684, and the latter in 1728.

The *Lazaretto* lies at some distance from the city, on the right-hand, near the sea. It is a handsome spacious building, and was finished in the year 1724. One part of it is, at present, used as warehouses for the Levant company, where there are separate buildings, in which merchandises brought from infected places are laid up to perform quarantine. Lazaretto.
Quarantine.

Another edifice near it is appointed for Christians only, who, from an apprehension of their carrying some contagious distemper with them, are not immediately permitted to come on shore; and in the court-yard there is a fine marble altar, where mass is said every day. Behind this building are quartered such Jews and Turks as are suspected to come from places infected with the plague.

Some of our company, being ignorant of the method of performing quarantine, were desirous of seeing those apartments, which they supposed to be empty. This imprudence might have involved them in a great deal of trouble, had not one of the persons that were confined there, out of good-nature, called out several times as loud as he could, advising them not to come any farther; for it seems if they had once entered the place, they must unquestionably have kept company with the rest, and be confined there for two-and-forty days. Of this our guide, who at a most improper time had stepped out of the way, informed us; for all conversation with such as are performing quarantine is strictly prohibited. Even their food is only brought them into a certain part of the court; from whence, when those who brought it are withdrawn, they are obliged to fetch it themselves. Caution to be observed here.

On the coast of the bay of Fiume are several copious springs of fresh water, within very few paces of the sea, which makes the bay extremely pleasant. This is a proof that springs and wells do not derive their origin immediately from the Fresh springs by the sea-side.

the sea by subterraneous passages, but from the rain and dew that settles on the mountains.

Cathedral. The cathedral of Fiume, though it is not yet finished, is worth seeing, being adorned with several beautiful marble pillars and statues. To this church belong seven canons, who have the extraordinary privilege of filling up the vacancy when any one of the number dies. Fiume is subject to the Venetian bishop of Pola in matters of religion; who is not, however, invested with the power of immediate visitation, but performs it by the archipresbyter of Fiume; and, even for this, a licence from the emperor must be previously obtained.

College and church of the Jesuits. The Jesuits church, like the cathedral, is not yet finished, and possibly never will, as the college enjoys large endowments, and has considerable legacies left it in order to complete the building. This edifice is of a circular form, with a small cupola, which has an aperture at the top. Behind a moveable picture over the high altar is kept a pretended miraculous crucifix, which being once struck by a profane wretch with a stone, as the story goes, immediately bled profusely. The stone, said to be that which was thrown against the crucifix, and some drops of blood that issued from the crucifix, are kept in a glass, and shewed to strangers.

Miraculous crucifix.

Factory of the Levant company. Wax-trade.

The company which trades to the Levant have at present a factory at Fiume, and carry on a great trade to Portugal, in honey, wax, oil, metals, minerals, linen, &c. which are brought hither from Hungary, Silesia, Moravia, and Austria. The company is impowered to take what quantity they judge necessary of the wax brought for the Venetians from Hungary by the way of Buccari, paying no more than the prime cost, and the charge of carriage to Buccari.

Great quantity of wax used at Venice.

The Venetians yearly import wax, from Hungary alone to the amount of five hundred thousand Rhenish guilders * and the greatest part of this is consumed in that city. The Venetians often boast, that on Good-Friday only (when besides other churches, &c. the church and place of St. Mark are illuminated with large flambeaux) more wax is consumed in Venice than at Rome in a whole year.

Bay of Fiume.

The *Golfo di Carnero*, or bay of Fiume, derives its name from an ancient people called *Carni*, frequently mentioned by Pliny, and other historians, from whom the duchy of Carniola derives its name. This bay is also termed *Sin-*

* A guilder is about 2s. 4d.

Polanus, from the neighbouring colony of Colchians, who inhabited the city of Pola, the name of which occurs in Pomp. Mela, *lib. ii. c. 3.* Plin. *lib. iii. c. 19.* and Ammianus Marcellinus, *lib. xiv.* It was possibly from a corruption of that word, that Pliny, *c. 21.* calls it *Sinus Flanaticus*, unless this appellation be rather derived from the *Flanates*, and the town of Flanona, or Flamona, which are both to be found in Pliny, *l. iii. c. 21.* and Ptolomy, in his description of Liburnia. From *Flamona* the Germans have formed the word *Flaum*; for they call the town of Fiume, *Sanct Veit am Flaum*. All this, however, is little more than uncertain conjecture; and the last name may possibly be derived from *Fanum S. Viti Flomonienfis*, or *ad Flumen*, because the Fiumara, or *il Fiume di Carnero*, which seems to have been the ancient *Oeneus*, or rather the *Titius*, here falls into the sea.

The Fiumara abounds with fish, and is particularly remarkable for its fine salmon-trouts, the flesh of which is quite red. *Il Golfo di Carnero* is also well stocked with fine fish, and especially the *gatto*. This fish grows to a considerable bigness, and its skin is used as a kind of shagreen, to make cases for watches, &c.

The voyage from Fiume to Naples is generally performed in four or five days. But this conveniency, on account of the present war in Italy, is not very advantageous to the inhabitants of Carniola and Istria, and especially to the city of Fiume; for the troops which are transported into Italy are quartered upon them in their march. Nor are the Neapolitans, whose barques and tartans are taken up for transports, better pleased, as the contrary winds often keep them whole weeks at sea off Fiume, and thus lay them under a necessity of spending the money that they get for freight; the emperor paying them only for the time they are out in the voyage from Fiume to Naples, and *vice versa*. Some days before my arrival, three battalions had set sail; but were detained above a week by the *Sirocco*, or south-east wind, among the islands of Perosina, Cherso, Veglia*, Arbe, Pago, and Osora, which lie before the gulph of Fiume, where they suffered extremely by the violent heats.

* *Veglia*, *Viglia*, or *Vegium*, seems to be the island of Curicta, mentioned by Pliny, *lib. iii. c. 21.* For the Slavonians to this day call it *Kirk*; but in time it has got a new name, *Vegium*, from a town on the neighbouring continent, of the same name, which is likewise mentioned by Pliny.

The

The port of Fiume, on account of the shallowness of the water, has no conveniency for building ships; so that it would be necessary to make the *scala*, or stocks, from whence ships should be lanced into the water, of too great a length, in order to carry the ships to a proper depth, as is practised at Porto Ré.

The river
Fiumara a
boundary.

The river Fiumara falls into the sea near Fiume, and serves as a boundary betwixt Germany and Croatia; so that the imperial governor of Fiume has no authority on the other side of that river. In some maps Fiume is placed in Germany; others will have it to be in Italy*; but it properly belongs to the ancient Liburnia, from whence the adjacent sea was also called *mare Liburnicum*. Old coins, pieces of mosaic work, and other antiques, are frequently found in the earth, in this country. The noble road which his imperial majesty has caused to be made, at his own expence, for the conveniency of trade and commerce, begins here. It is carried on already about eight German miles †, and in three years time will be continued as far as Carlstadt. From this last place the country is naturally level; and when the whole work is completed, the carriages from Belgrade will perform their journey in ten or twelve days less than they have hitherto done.

Excellent
road.

Convent of
Tersato.

On a mountain, about an Italian mile and a half to the north-east of Fiume, lies the ancient *castrum Tersactense*, or the modern celebrated convent of Tersato, in which forty Franciscan monks constantly reside. It was founded in the year 1431, by Martino count of Frangipani, whose ancestors were proprietors of this country; on which account, two lions tearing a loaf of bread to pieces, which is the coat of arms of that illustrious family, are to be seen in several places in this convent. The founder, and two of his brothers, lie buried here.

We ascended from Fiume to the convent by stone-steps, the number of which can never be ascertained, as is pretended, though counted ever so often; but one of the fathers candidly told me, that for his part, he had found them, upon repeated trials, to be just four hundred and eighty.

Place where
the *santa*
casa of Lo-
retto for-
merly stood.

The principal chapel in the church is said to be built on the spot where, for three years and seven months, the *casa*

* It is properly in Istria.

† A geometrical German mile, fifteen of which make a degree, is about four English miles; but many of the computed German miles are equal to five or six English miles.

santa,

anta, or the dwelling-house of the virgin Mary, stood, before it was carried away by angels to Loretto, in the year 1294. Nicola Frangipani obtained leave from the pope to build this chapel on the ground which had been so consecrated by the *casa santa*. It is pretended that the foundation of this chapel exactly corresponds with that of the small house which is held so sacred at Loretto. Though this is positively asserted by the superstitious, it is what no-body, who has taken a view of both chapels, will assent to. The holy house of Loretto is broader, and even the sanctuary behind the altar, said to have been the virgin Mary's kitchen, is more spacious than the chapel of Tersato, as may be perceived by the eye at first sight. The whole length of it is forty-four geometrical feet, the breadth something more than twenty, and the height twenty-eight. Over the altar is a picture of the virgin Mary painted on cedar, pretended to be done by St. Luke, which was sent hither in 1362, as at present, by pope Urban V. Travellers are generally presented with a copper-plate of this picture, with these Latin rhyming verses under it :

Contradicted by ocular evidence.

Portrait of the virgin Mary by St. Luke.

<i>Coronata Mater Dei,</i>	<i>Ædem quidem hinc tulisti,</i>
<i>Tu Solamen cordis mei,</i>	<i>Attamen hic permansisti,</i>
<i>Spes es & refugium,</i>	<i>Regina Clementiæ,</i>
<i>Hic in sede gratiarum.</i>	<i>Nobis inde gratulamur,</i>
<i>Monstra nobis pignus charum,</i>	<i>Digni quod hic habeamur,</i>
<i>Jesum tuum Filium.</i>	<i>Maternæ præsentia*.</i>
<i>Huc cum domo advenisti</i>	<i>Quæ hic coronata sedes</i>
<i>Ut qua pia Mater Christi</i>	<i>Ante tuos flexi pedes</i>
<i>Dispensares gratiam,</i>	<i>Adoramus Filium,</i>
<i>Nazarethum tibi ortus,</i>	<i>Dum tenellum sinu lætas,</i>
<i>Sed Tersactum primus portus,</i>	<i>Tunc pro nobis preces lætas</i>
<i>Petenti hanc patriam.</i>	<i>Triadis Triclinium.</i>

V. Domam tuam, Domine, decet Sanctitudo.

R. in longitudinem dierum.

* Though this be an offence against the syntax, I have set it down as I found it. [This hypercriticism might have been omitted, *dignus* being found with a genitive case in the most ancient and classical Roman writers. *Vid. Cicero ad Attic. l. viii. ep. 15.* Plautus and Virgil put the noun governed of *indignus* in the genitive case. The Greek also governs the same case.]

‘ Crowned mother of God, my hope, my refuge, and the
 ‘ solace of my heart. In this seat of the graces shew to us that
 ‘ dear pledge, thy son Jesus. O bountiful mother of Christ,
 ‘ thou camest hither with thy house in order to dispense thy
 ‘ favours. If Nazareth gave thee birth, Tersato was the
 ‘ first port which received thee in thy voyage to this coun-
 ‘ try. O queen of mercy, it is true that thou didst convey
 ‘ thy house from hence; yet thou dost still remain amongst
 ‘ us. We therefore glory in being accounted worthy of
 ‘ thy maternal presence. Here thou sittest magnificently
 ‘ crowned; and whilst we prostrate at thy feet, adore
 ‘ thy infant son, to whom thou art giving suck, be
 ‘ pleased to offer up prayers for us; for in thee the Trinity
 ‘ dwells.’

‘ V. O Lord, holiness becometh thy house.

‘ R. For ever and ever.’

Oremus:

*Deus, qui Beatæ Mariæ Virginis Domum per incarnati verbi
 mysterium misericorditer consecrasti, eamque in sinu Ecclesiæ tuæ
 mirabiliter collocasti, concede, ut segregati à tabernaculis peccato-
 rum digni efficiamur habitatores domus sanctæ tuæ, per Christum
 Dominum nostrum. Amen.*

O Maria! esto mihi M̄ria, nunc & in hora mortis meæ.
 Amen.*

‘ Let us pray.

‘ O God, who by the mystery of thy incarnate word hast
 ‘ mercifully consecrated the house of the blessed virgin Mary
 ‘ and wonderfully placed it in the bosom of thy church
 ‘ grant that we, being separated from the dwellings of sin-
 ‘ ners, may be made worthy inhabitants of thy holy house
 ‘ through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

‘ O Mary, be merciful to me now, and at the hour of
 ‘ my death!’

The mountain of Tersato, like the rest of the hills about
 Fiume, produces wild sage in abundance, which gives a ver-
 agreeable flavour to the flesh of the sheep and goats that feed

* *M̄ria*, in which are almost all the letters of the name *Maria*, is
 designed contraction of the word *misericordia*.

on it*. This herb is made use of by the inhabitants instead of tea, especially in the convent.

In all the country about Trieste I never saw what may be properly called a forest; and the rocky mountains of Fiume, along the coast of Croatia and Dalmatia, produce only small thickets, between which the peasants have here and there cleared some little spots from stones, and made them fit for culture. The level ground along the sea-coast is everywhere very narrow; and at Zeng, which is about as large as Fiume, the acclivity begins at the distance of twenty paces from the town.

We went to Porto Ré in a *caica* of six oars, for the hire of which we paid three Rhenish guilders †. This is generally a passage of about two hours. The way by land is something nigher; but if a traveller takes that route, he must hire a boat at Buccari to cross over to Porto Ré, which takes up about half an hour.

Buccari is a place of such trade, that it pays the emperor above seventy thousand *guldens* ‡ a year, by customs, licences and excise; whereas the imperial revenue arising from Fiume does not exceed thirty-four thousand, and from the whole county of Goritia only thirteen thousand *guldens*. In the history of the wars with the Uscocks, frequent mention is made of Buccari; for those lawless people often made use of it as their place of retreat. It formerly belonged to the Serini family, together with several other estates in these parts; but by the treason, of which count Pietro Serini was convicted, they were all forfeited. The distance from Buccari to Terfatto is twelve thousand, and to Zeng twenty-four thousand geometrical paces.

The town of Buccari stands on a rocky hill, and formerly the road was so steep and craggy, that a single horse could scarce go thither by way of Fiume; but now it is practicable for heavy-loaded carriages to pass both ways. Indeed neither expence nor labour has been spared for accomplishing this useful work; for less than an Italian mile of this road cost twenty thousand *guldens*.

The harbour, or rather the gulph of Buccari, is commodious and safe; but it is a little exposed to the south-east

* Spanish mutton is generally accounted the best, on account of the thyme, marjoram, and other sweet herbs growing in their pastures.

† About 7*s.* sterling.

‡ A *gulden* is equal to 2*s.* 4*d.* sterling.

wind, which sometimes makes it dangerous. In this gulph and at Porto Ré is caught a kind of fish called *tonina* * (in Latin, *tinus*) of an exquisite taste, and five or six feet in length; but these *tonine* are generally carried to Venice, where they are sold for nine or twelve *sols* † a pound; whereas at Buccari three *sols* or two light *crutgers* a pound are reckoned a great price for that fish.

Porto Ré.

What chiefly draws the attention of a stranger on this coast, are the preparations which the imperial court is carrying on at Porto Ré, in order to make a dock-yard for building of ships. It is certain that a fleet is very necessary to the house of Austria, for the defence of the island of Sicily, and the rest of its dominions in Italy; and accordingly it has been what the emperor has had principally in view for ten years past. But as this is an undertaking which requires many millions of money, his imperial majesty at first assigned a great part of the revenues of the kingdom of Naples for this service: however, on account of some disputes and jealousies which arose among the imperial ministry, the work has not been prosecuted with a spirit and vigour answerable to the beginning. The archbishop of Valenza could not, without concern, see the revenues of Naples appropriated to the service of the navy, which was not under his direction; and, probably, he suspected that the marquis de Rialp, who was the archbishop's declared enemy, only aimed at depriving him from having the disposal of the above-mentioned branch of the public revenue, without ever applying it to the uses proposed by my lord Forbes. Count—, who also had a hand in this affair, was not for breaking either with the archbishop of Valenza, or the marquis of Rialp; so that this advantageous plan was postponed, though the remaining funds were sufficient for fitting out and maintaining six or seven ships of war. Had this project been completely executed, the difficulty of improving and augmenting the emperor's navy would have been afterwards very inconsiderable. It was set on foot so early as the years 1720, 1721, and 1722. My lord Forbes might indeed have greatly promoted his private interest by it; but he persisted in refusing to take upon him the command of the fleet, till he saw it in a condition to do him honour; and by that refusal he drew upon himself the hatred both of the archbishop and the marquis; and these differences proved extremely detrimental to the imperial interest.

My lord
Forbes's ge-
nerosity.

* Tunny-fish.

† About 2d.

How-

However, a harbour and dock have been lately begun at Porto Ré, which, when compleated, it is supposed, will be extremely commodious. This work is conducted by vice-admiral Deichmann, a Dane, who is celebrated for his skill in naval affairs : He is in hopes of compleating his plan in three years *. The difficulties to be surmounted for this end cannot be viewed without astonishment. A hard rock lies under the water all along the shore, which must be dug away from the bottom, that the new-built ships, when they are lanch'd from the stocks, may immediately come into three fathoms or eighteen feet of water ; and a thick wall or breast-work of free-stone has been built by the water's edge. Four or five hundred Croats are daily employed in this work, who labour chearfully for small wages, as they have been used to live very hard ; and Mr. Deichmann commends them as a quiet laborious people, and so contented with their condition, that in the evening, after their toilsome day's work, they go home singing, and in good spirits. The harbour is broader than it appears at first sight ; for it will conveniently hold six-and-thirty men of war in a line. The entrance is but narrow, and well defended by the batteries which are already rais'd there : but on an eminence at a point of land towards the south, they design to build a regular fortification. This will command the whole entrance of the bay, which extends as far as Buccari.

Opposite to this fortress are two castles, which, together Serini castle, with all this country, formerly belonged to the unfortunate Count Serini. The more modern of the two is a very strong, large, quadrangular building, with four round towers, and vaulted underneath. Under this edifice is a deep cistern, of a circumference almost as large as the whole castle, supported by a double row of pillars, which contains a sufficient quantity of fresh water to supply ten thousand men upon occasion.

I must not omit a natural curiosity the vice-admiral was so obliging as to shew me, which was some live shell-fish inclosed in large blocks of a kind of very hard brown marble, Living shell-fish inclosed in marble. taken up from the bottom of the harbour, after the latter had with much labour, been broken to pieces. This shell-fish differs from the *dattili del mare*, which I mentioned in my

* Possibly this gentleman's death, which happened in 1731, may retard this work a second time : However, his place is supplied by one Pallivicini, an Italian engineer.

account of Ancona, not only in shape and colour, but also in hardness. Those of Porto Ré are very smooth, and of a brown colour, and in size and figure resemble dates more than those of Ancona, the outsides of which are white and rough. Besides, the former were inclosed in a very hard kind of marble; whereas the latter were only invested with a soft stone or clay. For an account of the formation and growth of this kind of fish, I must refer you to my observations on the *dattili del mare* of Ancona. The same sort of fish are also found in stones full of holes near the castle of Duyno, which lies on the gulf of Venice, opposite to Montefalcone, and about three stages from Trieste.

I am, &c.

Fiume, June 1, 1730.



LETTER LXXVIII.

An Account of some remarkable Caverns in the Dutchy of Carniola; and of the Cirknitzersee.

S I R,

Road and country, from Fiume to Adlsberg.

Language of the country.

IN going from Fiume to Adlsberg, I was obliged to re-turn by the same road which I had travelled in going from Trieste to the former, as far as Scalitz, where I had before lodged all night. Scalitz consists only of a few mean houses; and the whole country is stony and barren, and in great want of fresh water, which is so scarce here, that they are obliged to fetch it from Fiume: but as it is brought hither in wine casks, it is not very palatable for travellers. From Scalitz, the soil and the road gradually improve as you approach towards Adlsberg. The Sclavonian language is spoken in this country almost as far as Laubach; but persons of any rank speak Italian and German, besides their native language.

Adlsberg, in the Sclavonian language called Postoina, is seven German miles from Fiume. About half-way up the

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acclivity near Adlsberg, just by the mill, is the entrance into a large cavern, which is divided into a great number of subterranean passages. A vast many sparry ificles, formed on the arched roof of this vast cavern, by the exsudation of a lapideous or petrifying fluid, are a kind of beautiful natural decorations that wonderfully please the eye. The sides are covered with all kinds of figures, formed by the same exsudations, to which the imagination of the curious spectator frequently gives various forms never intended by nature; so that it is not at all strange that some people should make out the heads of horses, dragons, tygers, and several other animals, among these stalactical substances. Several pillars, which are to be seen on each side, proceed from the droppings of the petrifying fluid from the top, which form a kind of sparry pillar on the bottom of the cave; this gradually increases, till at last it joins the ificle at the top, by meeting it about half-way; and thus a complete pillar is formed. If a person's curiosity will carry him so far, he may rove above two German miles in the subterraneous passages of this cavern.

Adlsberg
cave.

Pillars in it?

It is very remarkable that the river Poig, which rises in this mountain about a German mile from Adlsberg, runs again to it with an inverted course, loses itself near the entrance of the cavern, and falls a great depth into the rock, as is evident from its roaring noise, and the sound caused by flinging a stone into the hole. The same river appears again near Planina; but soon after loses itself a second time in a rock, and at length emerges a third time, and assumes the name of the Laubach.

The river
Poig.

About a German mile from Adlsberg, towards the north-west, several remarkable caverns are likewise to be seen.

Caverns
near Lueg.

In one of these a great part of the castle at Lueg, which belongs to count Cobentzl, stands as under cover. In the Carniolan, or Slavonian language, this castle is called *Jama*; and both its names signify a hole, or cave.

About a German mile and a half from Adlsberg, namely, at Prestari, the emperor has a fine stable; and also another at Lipiza, which lies about two German miles and a half from hence towards Trieste; and in both, at present, are kept a great number of beautiful Neapolitan horses.

Stables.

About two German miles from Adlsberg is a remarkable cavern called St. Mary Magdalene's cave, to which there is no going but on horseback. The stones and bushes make the road extremely troublesome; but the great fatigue is even

Fine cave of
St. Mary
Magdalen.

overpaid by the satisfaction a curious person enjoys in seeing such an extraordinary cave. Though this cavern is not equal to that of Adlsberg in height; yet in many other particulars it far surpasses it, and is, indeed, the finest I ever saw. You first descend into a kind of hole where the earth seems to be fallen in, for ten paces before you come to the entrance, which looks like a fissure in a huge rock, caused by an earthquake. Here the torches are always lighted to conduct travellers; for the cave is extremely dark. This wonderful cavern is divided as it were into several large halls, and other apartments. The vast number of pillars with which it is ornamented by nature, give it a superb appearance, and are exceeding beautiful; for they are as white as snow, and have a kind of transparent lustre not unlike that of white sugar-candy. The bottom is of the same materials; so that a person may imagine he is walking among the ruins of some stately palace, amidst noble pillars and columns, partly mutilated, and partly intire. Sparry ificles are seen every-where suspended from the top, and in some places resemble a great number of wax-tapers, which appear extremely beautiful to the eye, as they are of such a radiant white colour. All the inconveniency is, that the inequality of the bottom, where the masses of lapideous concretions lie in confused heaps, causes the spectator to stumble as he surveys the beauties of this surprizing cave.

Planina.

Near a German mile from this cavern lies the village of Planina, called by the Germans *Alben*; where there is a post-house. Here also is a cavern; but it is scarce worth seeing after that of St. Mary Magdalene. On the right-hand, near Planina, stands a handsome country-seat called Hasberg, in adorning which count Cobentzel, who is the owner of it, has spared no expence. The adjacent country is very mountainous and rocky.

Hasberg.

Description
of the lake
of Cirk-
nitz.

Sowing,
reaping, and
hunting in
it in the
space of a
year.

At Planina, those travellers who are curious, take horse in order to go to Cirknitz, which is about a German mile from it. This is but a small village, and of itself not worth seeing; but the lake, which lies about half a league from it, is very famous, and has been the subject of the disquisitions of many naturalists.

It is a common saying, that in the *Cirknitzersee*, or lake of *Cirknitz*, a person may sow and reap, hunt and fish, within the space of one year; but this is the least remarkable circumstance in it, and no more than what may be said of any other spot which is overflowed with water in

the

the winter or spring. Besides, the ground generally included in the *Cirknitzersee* is seldom sown, because it is uncertain how long it may remain dry; for, possibly, the place may be again entirely under water within a few days after the grain is sown. In winter-time, indeed, this lake is of great extent, and overflows a considerable part of the adjacent fields, which, in summer-time, are quite dry, and fit for tillage. If these be included in the lake, it may with truth be said, that the peasants sow and reap in it every year. But this is also common to many tracts of land on the banks of rivers. When the *Cirknitzersee* is dry, the rushes (of which it produces vast quantities) are mowed for manure, and litter for the cattle. If it remains long dry, as it has sometimes from the latter end of June to the latter end of September, it produces a kind of grass which is used as fodder for the cattle. But the most wonderful circumstance is the ebbing and flowing of this lake. The former happens in a long drought, whether it be in summer or winter. And last year the water was entirely absorbed twice; once during the summer, and a second time in the succeeding winter. The lake generally continues to ebb for five-and-twenty days, the water during that time running off by holes, or cavities, which are eighteen in number, being like so many eddies or whirlpools. These cavities or pools do not absorb an equal quantity of water in the same space of time; for that called *Kamine* empties itself in five days; and five days after that the *Vodonos* becomes dry. At the end of the succeeding five days the *Reschetto* is evacuated; and, five days after the latter, the *Koten*-pool is empty; and lastly, in five days more, the *Levische* is dried up. Thus in five-and-twenty days the whole bed of the lake becomes dry, the water, during that time, being also absorbed by the other thirteen holes, or whirlpools. After a fortnight's settled drought in summer, the lake is generally observed to begin to ebb; and, if it happens to rain for two or three days, it fills again. Instances have been known of its being dried up three times in a year.

Its strange
ebb and
flow.

The *Vodonos*-pool has three eddies, or *vortices*, which absorb the water with a prodigious noise. Valvafor mentions a very singular method of fishing in the cavity called *Ribescajama*. He tells us, that, when the water is entirely run off into its subterraneous reservoirs, the peasants go down with lights through that cavity, which is in a hard rock, three or four fathoms under-ground, to a solid bottom; where the

Remarkable
method of
fishing.

water runs off again through very small holes, as through a sieve; but the fishes are left behind, being as it were caught in a net provided by nature. Some of the above-mentioned eighteen whirlpools, or cavities, are dried up in a few hours; so that, if the ebb happens in the night-time, the peasants fish by candle-light. At the first appearance of the ebbing of the lake, a bell is rung at *Cirknitz*, as a signal to give notice of it; upon which all the peasants of the neighbouring villages get every thing ready for fishing with the utmost diligence; for the fish generally go off at the beginning of the ebb, and seldom stay till the water is considerably decreased.

Lordships
that have a
right of fish-
ing.

The inhabitants of the six following lordships only are entitled to fish in this lake, viz. Hasberg, Steenberg, Auerberg, Laas, Schneeberg, and the convent of Sittich. The above-mentioned count Cobentzl, as lord of Hasberg, has farmed his share, together with another fishery, if I am not mistaken, for eleven thousand Rhenish guilders, to the Carthusian monks of Freudenthall, who, being prohibited from eating flesh by the rules of their order, employ their own fishermen on the lake, in order to supply the convent with fish. The proprietors of the above-mentioned lordships fish with large nets, with meshes of a determined size, and according to certain rules long since stipulated between them. Some pools, or cavities, are assigned to the fishermen for their trouble, who sell their chance before they cast their nets, if any of the spectators are inclined to try their fortune that way. The lord of Steenberg, who is governor of Idra, told me, that once an humour took him to give thirty guilders for such a chance in one of those pools; and that the quantity of fish caught in it amounted to fourteen cart-loads.

Emptio spei,
or chances
sold.

Privilege
granted to
the peasants
to fish.

Any peasant may purchase the liberty of fishing in this lake for three *siebenzehner*, or one-and-fifty *crutzers* *, as often as he pleases, till the water begins to fall: but upon the return of the water this licence must be purchased again.

Some of the pools or cavities which have but few fish in them, are given to the peasants to be cleared; and when the water begins to fall, and the bell is rung at *Cirknitz*, they all hasten to the place to this gleaning, as it is called, from which only a few holes are excepted. What fish is not consumed or disposed of while fresh, is dried by the fire. Above 2 hundred peasants never fail to exert themselves at these

* About 2s. 1d. sterling

times; and the men and women promiscuously run to the pools stripped quite naked. Both the magistrates and clergy have indeed used their joint endeavours to suppress this indecent custom; especially on account of the young lay-brothers belonging to the convent which has the privilege of fishing here; for they are apt at such times to leave the convent, in order to indulge their curiosity in seeing this uncommon spectacle, though they are strictly prohibited by the fathers. But neither sex can be prevailed on to wear any kind of covering on these occasions. It is true, these poor people mean no manner of harm by this indecent practice; neither is it found that they are guilty of more lewdness or debauchery at such times, than at others, when they are cloathed. But it occasions a great deal of laughing and ribaldry among the strangers who happen to be present. Besides, to a recluse, such a sight is a strong temptation; and though the women of the lower class in this country are far from being handsome, yet they are not disagreeable to those who never saw any of the sex but these wretches.

The *Narte* and *Piauze* pools abound with leeches, which are said sometimes to gather in multitudes about the fishermen; and, when once they have fastened, they find it very difficult to disengage them. I presume the people of this country do not know, that they drop off of themselves if a little salt be thrown upon them, unless, perhaps, they look upon this method as too expensive; for they go a cheaper way to work, by sprinkling some of their own urine upon the leeches, to make them quit their hold. For greater convenience, and immediate application in case they are attacked, the peasants carry some of this natural elixir about them when they go into the water.

The deepest part of the lake is on the right-side as you come from Planina, near the village Jesser (which in the Slavonian language signifies a river) and is the soonest dried up: But the river Jesser, which is formed by the conflux of eight small rivulets that run into the lake, is never empty; its main source is in a rock at the east-end of the lake. This river is also called *Jessero*, and, after directing its course the whole length of the lake, loses itself in two holes in a rock at the surface of the water. The smaller hole is called *Mala Karloufa*, and the larger *Velka Karloufa*.

That branch of the river that flows into the latter, appears again not far from the place where it buries itself, on the side of the hill towards St. Cantianus; and about half a quarter

Both sexes
fish naked.

Leeches.

The river
Jessero.

Its course
under
ground.

ter

ter of a German mile farther loses itself a second time in a rock near St. Cantianus, and continues its course for above a musket-shot among rocks and caverns, till it breaks out again from the side of the mountain. Here it only appears for two or three furlongs, and hides itself a third time in a lofty wide cavern, where the Jessero is divided into several small branches. This river cannot be said to influence the ebbing or flowing of the lake; the quantity of water in the Jessero and the depth of it being always the same. The source from which it runs into the *Cirknitzersee* must contain a vast quantity of fish, as appears by the number and size of those which this river carries with it into the lake; but no person is permitted to fish in it. The pools called *Narte* and *Piauze* are never quite dried up, but are a kind of nursery for the spawn and young fry; and on this account all persons are prohibited from fishing in these pits.

Fish in this lake.

An incredible number of pike, trout, tench, eels, carp, perch, &c. are caught in this lake. The cray-fish found in some of the pools are indeed very large, but lean and ill-tasted. Though every part of the lake is successively dried up, so that no living creature is left in it except the spawn or young fry in *Narte* and *Piauze*, and the fish in the bottom of the river Jessero; yet, immediately on the return of the water, it abounds in fish as much as it did before. The fishes that return with the water are of a very large size, particularly jacks weighing fifty or sixty pounds. This is a manifest proof that the reservoir (which, as I shall presently shew, supplies the lake with water) is well stocked with fish.

The neighbouring peasants would be much better pleased if this lake was not dried up so often as it generally is; for, if these ebbings were to happen but once in three or four years, they would leave a greater number of large fishes in the pools or cavities than they usually do.

The lake does not continue dry for any determinate space of time, the water returning with great impetuosity after great rains, or even a sudden storm attended with thunder. It must be observed that the lake stands higher than the country in general about Planina, which lies on one side of it, and is a low valley with several cavities in it. Hence we may easily judge, how the lake, by a continual drought, when no water flows into it, may be gradually dried up, and become empty. But as the other side of it is surrounded with high mountains, in the cavities of which great quantities of water must be collected in heavy rains; by the pressure of

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this, the water in the caverns under the visible bottom of the lake rises according to the laws of hydrostatics, and fills the bed of the lake. For that there are immense caverns, or rather another subterraneous lake, possibly even larger than that on the surface of the earth, under the *Cirknitzersee*, appears from the great quantity of water which runs into the abyss through the above-mentioned holes or cavities, and again issues out into the lake through the same passages. If we farther suppose that there is a communication betwixt the caverns that lie one over another, by a kind of natural syphons, it may easily be conceived, not only how the water collected in the cavities of the mountains operates on the subterraneous lake, but also how the air, being agitated and compressed by thunder-forms in the several subterraneous caverns, may act with great violence on the water, on the same abyss under the lake. This hypothesis is further confirmed by the noises heard in deep cavities of the earth; particularly in the two caverns called *Malabobnarza*, or the Little Drummer, and *Velkabobnarza*, or the Great Drummer; in which, when it thunders, a loud rumbling is heard like the beating of a drum *. I could wish that some person of competent knowledge in hydraulics would make an accurate research into the subterraneous conduits that supply this surprizing lake of *Cirknitz*. Mr. Stenberg of Idra, a person of great skill and experience in mechanics, indeed, assured me, that he has made accurate enquiries into this phænomenon; so that he has formed a system, which he flatters himself he shall be able to explain by a machine that is to represent the ebbing and flowing of this lake. Not only the subterraneous syphons, *vortices*, and reservoirs, will be plainly exhibited by that machine, but it is also to shew how the lake subsides; and even how the air, when agitated by sound (as for instance, that of a drum) may in a less degree have the same effect in the model as the thunder has in the great lake, and contribute to the return of the water †. But from the many avocations of this ingenious gentleman, and the want of a sufficient fund to carry it on, I have little hopes of ever seeing such a curious piece of mechanism completed.

Effect of
thunder in
two cavities.

* These two cavities, with some others, do not contain much fish, and are not included in the eighteen holes or cavities mentioned above.

† This is certain, that the beating of a drum, near a calm smooth piece of water, occasions on the surface of it those undulations which are usually caused by the wind or motion of the air.

When

Natural jets
d'eau.

When it begins to rain hard, three of the cavities, viz. *Koten*, *Jenslenza*, and *Tressetz*, spout up water to the height of two or three fathoms. If the rain continues, and is accompanied with violent thunder-claps, the water bubbles up out of all the holes through which it had been absorbed, those called *Velka* and *Malakarlauza* excepted, and the whole lake is again filled with water in twenty-four, and sometimes in eighteen hours. Some of the holes or cavities only emit water, but never absorb any; others both emit and absorb during the ebb or flow of the lake; neither do all the holes eject fish, which possibly may be owing to the narrowness of the syphons through which the water flows. Sometimes even live ducks, with grass and small fishes in their stomachs, have emerged out of these cavities; which is a manifest proof that there must be a large lake under the *Cirknitzersee*. The water in the latter sometimes rises on a sudden five or six feet above the usual height.

Remarkable holes in
a rock.

In a rock on one side of the lake, but considerably higher than its surface, are two holes called *Urajna Jamma* and *Sekadulze*. These cavities are at some distance from each other; but the water gushes out of both with great noise and impetuosity when it thunders. If this happens in autumn, they also eject a great many ducks, which are blind, but very fat, and of a black colour; and though they are almost quite bare of feathers at first, in a fortnight's time, or before the end of October at farthest, they are entirely fledged, recover their sight, and fly away. Each of these caves or holes in the rock is six feet high, and of the same breadth; and when the water gushes out of them, it is in a large column of the same dimensions, and in a continual stream. There is a large passage in each of these caves, where a man may walk upright for a considerable way; but I have not heard of any person whose curiosity could embolden him to venture into them, to search into the nature of the inner caverns and reservoirs to which these apertures lead; for there is no certainty but in an instant he may be surprized by the water rushing upon him with the force and rapidity of a fire-engine.

Hunting on
the lake.

In spring and autumn the *Cirknitzersee* is frequented by vast flocks of wild-ducks; but more especially in spring, when they breed. Though the peasants are not allowed to shoot, yet they may pursue them in their boats, and knock them down with the oars. One of my boatmen assured me, that he and his comrade, in one day, killed above thirty ducks in

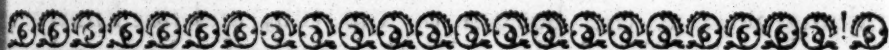
in that manner. At those seasons it is a common diversion among the nobility to go to shoot ducks on the lake. It is no uncommon thing here to find a whole duck in the belly of a large jack.

In the thickets and forests of the neighbouring mountains are found great numbers of hares, foxes, wolves, and some bears; for his imperial majesty, about two years since, shot a large one in count Cobenzl's lordship.

There are three pleasant islands in this lake, besides a ^{Islands.} kind of peninsula. It is something more than a German ^{Name and} mile in length, and about half as broad. The natives call it ^{extent of the} *Zerknisku Jesseru*. The last word, as I have already observed, signifies a stream, or piece of water; and *Zirknisa* denotes a small church. Its greatest depth, exclusive of the cavities or holes, is four fathoms, or four-and-twenty feet. Strabo gives it the name of *Lugea palus*, either from the town of Lueg, which does not lie far from it, or from its deep and cavernous bed.

I am, &c.

Planina, June 5, 1730.



L E T T E R LXXIX.

Description of the Quicksilver mines at Idra.

S I R,

IT was my design to take the shortest road, which lies ^{Road to Idra.} through Loidsch from Planina to Idra, or Ydria, ^{dra.} where I was desirous of taking a view of the imperial quicksilver mines; but I was obliged, against my will, to go by way of Upper-Laubach, which is about two German miles from Planina. This was partly owing to my apprehensions, that our company could not be furnished with a sufficient number of horses at Loidsch, and partly to my ignorance of the Slavonian language; for we could not have found one person at Loidsch, nor any of the neighbouring villages, who

Description
of the place.

who understood the German language, or could give us those informations which we received at the post-house in Upper-Laubach. The distance from the latter to Idra is at least five hours journey on horseback; for the rough craggy road over the mountains is impracticable for carriages. On the left-hand we saw those high mountains, called *Alpes Carnicæ*, or *Julicæ*, which were covered with snow. The town of Idra lies in a deep valley, and the steep declivity by which you descend to it is very difficult, and sometimes dangerous to ride. The town consists of about two hundred and seventy scattered houses; and the number of inhabitants I suppose to be about two thousand.

Discovery of
the quick-
silver mines.

The quicksilver mines were first discovered in the year 1497. Before that time this part of the country was inhabited only by a few coopers, who made casks and other wooden vessels, and likewise laths, shingles, &c. out of wood with which this country abounds. One of these artificers, having in the evening, placed a new tub under a dropping spring, in order to try whether his work was tight enough to hold water; when he came in the morning to take away the tub, found it so heavy, that he could hardly move it. At first, according to the superstitious notions of ignorant and illiterate people, he began to suspect there was some witchcraft in the case; but at last, observing a kind of shining fluid at the bottom of the tub, and not knowing what to make of it, he immediately went to Laubach, where he was advised to shew it to an apothecary. The latter, who was an artful man, and understood his trade well, dismissed the peasant with a small gratuity, and told him to bring some more of the same stuff whenever he could meet with it. This the poor cooper frequently did, being highly pleased with his good luck, till at last the affair was made public; upon which several persons formed themselves into a society in order to search farther, and to improve this quicksilver mine, as it proved to be. It continued in the possession of the adventurers till Charles duke of Austria saw the great importance and value of such a work; who, giving them a sum of money, as a compensation for their charges, took it into his own hands.

River I-
drizza.

All the adjacent country is very woody; but, in order to prevent the woods from being intirely destroyed, great quantities of fuel for the smelting-furnaces, &c. are every year brought down the little river Idrizza from the forest of Schottenbach, Trachaurch, and Buscheck, which lie about
a Ger-

German mile and a half from the mines. Besides this convenience of water-carriage, the same little river produces plenty of fish: among these are fine trouts, weighing from six to twelve pounds a-piece, which retain all the delicate taste of that fish, though the bottom of the river in which they breed is intirely a quicksilver ore.

Besides this river, here is a canal of half a German mile ^{Canal.} in length, which is supplied with water by several streams issuing from perennial springs. The design of this is to put the machines belonging to the mines in motion. Several large streams, indeed, flow from the neighbouring mountains; but as these, for the most part, are dried up in summer, there was a necessity of bringing from a great distance a never-failing supply of water. M. Stenberg, the director of the works, and governor of the town, lives in an old castle adjoining to the latter. He has made for his imperial majesty a curious model, which represents in the most accurate manner both the plan and elevation of Idra, and its ^{Model of} subterraneous works or mines; in which all the passages, trenches, shafts, water-courses, entrances and spiracles, with the different kinds of ore found in every mine, may be plainly discerned. This admirable machine at present stands in the emperor's library at Vienna, and deserves the notice of all lovers of the mechanic arts. ^{the works.}

The two principal shafts are those of St. Agatha and St. Barbara; and it would take up several hours to go through all the subterraneous passages. The greatest perpendicular height, computing from the entrance of the shaft, ^{Depth} is a hundred and thirty fathoms*; for as they advance horizontally under a high mountain, the depth would be much greater, if it was measured from the surface of the hill. One way of descending into the shafts, is by letting one down in a bucket; but this is something dangerous: for as ^{Methods of} the entrance is narrow, the bucket is consequently liable to ^{going down} strike against the sides, or to be stopped by something in the ^{into the} way, while the rope to which it is fastened is continually ^{mine-pits.} veering at the top; so that it may be easily overfet. The other way of going down is safer, though not without inconvenience; and this is to descend by a great number of ladders placed obliquely in a kind of zig-zag; but as the ladders are wet and narrow, a person must be very cautious

* 840 feet.

how he steps, otherwise he must fall to the depth of several fathoms.

As you descend, there are resting-places in some parts, which are very welcome to a fatigued traveller. The horizontal passages are often so low, that a person cannot stand upright in them. The sides are supported by timber, and consequently are not so safe as those of the mines at Schwatz, in Tirol, which are all lined with stone. It is remarkable, that in some of these subterraneous passages the heat is so intense, as to throw a man into a perfect sweat; and formerly, in some of the shafts the air was extremely confined, so that several miners were from time to time suffocated by a kind of igneous vapour, which they call the Damp; but by sinking the main shaft deeper, &c. this has been remedied.

Story of
mine spirits.

Near the main shaft is a large wheel, and an hydraulic machine, by which all the water is raised out of the bottom of the mine; and for this end, there is what they call a Press-work, at the distance of every five fathoms in depth, and all these are put in motion by the great wheel at the top. As the inhabitants of all mine-towns have their stories of mine-goblins, so are they here strongly possessed with a notion of such apparitions that haunt the mines; though, of all the miners whom I examined about it, not one could say that he himself had seen any such thing. It is said that the miners of Idra have formerly been so superstitious as to set some provisions for the mine-spirit every day, in order to render him propitious and favourable to them. It is added, that every year they hung up a red suit of cloaths in one of the passages of the mine. But this is carrying the joke too far, at least with regard to the present miners. This little old man, with a great head (for that is the shape he generally assumes) is said not to shew himself so frequently since annual processions have been performed with the host, and the monks have consecrated those places, where he used to be most mischievous, with holy water and other ceremonies. However, they still believe that he sometimes knocks when they are at work in the mines; upon which they immediately leave off, having, as they pretend, often experienced that if they do not immediately lay by their tools out of respect to the goblin, but continue to work in opposition to him, some misfortune or other never fails to happen to them for their presumption.

Minera mercurii.

Virgin mercury, or *minera mercurii*, is that which is entirely prepared by nature, and is found in some of the ore

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of these mines in a multitude of little drops of pure quicksilver. This is also to be met with in a kind of clay, and sometimes flows down the passages or fissures of the mine in a small continued stream, as the milk does from the cow; so that a man has been known to have gathered, in six hours, above six-and-thirty pounds of virgin mercury. This bears a higher price than common quicksilver, and is thought to be much better for barometers and chymical uses, as it is less impregnated with bubbles of air, and heterogeneous particles. It has been shewn, by repeated experiments, that if common quicksilver be put into a bottle well stopped, and fastened to the sweep of a windmill, to be whirled round with it for twenty-four hours, a kind of black dust appears in it; and that when this heterogeneous dust is separated from it, the remainder is found to be much purer than before.

Virgin mercury is of great use for making the *noctilucae* Lucid barometers, *mercuriales*, or lucid barometers, which being shaken in the dark, emit luminous coruscations. This effect is best seen by shaking the barometer in a perpendicular direction. The light is also brighter in the fall of the mercury than when it rises again. However, this luminous appearance is not entirely owing to the mercury, but rather to the rarefaction of the air, to which the purity of the quicksilver indeed greatly contributes. For that a clear light may be produced in a rarefied subtile air, without quicksilver, may be demonstrated by several experiments on the air-pump; and also by those small glass tubes, which, after the air has been exhausted by fire as much as possible, are hermetically sealed at both ends; for these being rubbed in the dark with leather, cloth, or the finger, especially if first wetted with brandy, soon become luminous. To the motion of subtile rarefied air it is also owing, that light is produced by rubbing together two well-polished pieces of glass, diamond, &c. that are cut so as to correspond with each other.

Virgin mercury may be known by the following curious experiment: let an *amalgama* be made of mercury and gold, and put it over the fire to evaporate; and if it be virgin mercury, it will carry off all the gold along with it, which the common mercury will not do.

Foreigners of distinction are always presented with a small quantity of virgin mercury in a leather purse, for which the mine-officers have the emperor's permission.

Minera cinnabaris.

Minera cinnabaris is the ore from which quicksilver is extracted by the force of fire; and the heavier the cinnabar is, the more quicksilver it yields. The best ore is not quite red, but has a tinge of blue; but being rubbed upon iron, marks it with red. Some of the lumps of ore are so rich, as to yield two-thirds of quicksilver, and only one of earth. An unexperienced person would indeed imagine, that the ore in which the virgin quicksilver is found in drops, and the cinnabar, were more valuable than the mercury; but experience has shewn it to be quite otherwise.

Cinnabaris nativa.

There is also a *cinnabaris nativa*, or native cinnabar, found on quicksilver ore in very beautiful red grains, like little blossoms. This is also said to be of great virtue in medicinal preparations; but it is seldom met with in the Idrian mines. It is not so scarce in the mines of Hungary; but even there it sells at a very high price. The common or factitious cinnabar is made of quicksilver sublimed with sulphur; and the alteration caused by two such ingredients of different colours has something very surprising in it.

Making of Cinnabar.

Preparation of the ore.

The earth or clay, in which virgin quicksilver has been found, is laid apart, and washed by itself; but the cinnabar lumps of ore are sorted in two classes, which are called good and middling ore. The former is beaten to pieces with hammers before it is put into the stamping-mill, that there may not be too great a waste. The lumps that adhere to the good ore, but are not so rich, are immediately put into the stamping-mill along with the middling sort, in order to reduce them to small pieces. These are afterwards washed, and sorted a second time into good, middling and bad earth. The first sort is reserved for use; the second, or middling sort, is again put into the stamping-mill, and afterwards into the wash-trough, where the parts that contain no cinnabar float in the water, and are thrown among the bad earth, or refuse. However, children and poor people pick small mineral pieces out of the rubbish, and sell them again to the emperor at the rate of nine *guldens* * a hundred weight. It has also been found that due care was not used formerly in washing the ore and every other part of the process, so that a great quantity of the good ore was thrown away; on which account the old waste or refuse houses are undergoing another examination, at the emperor's charge, but at the same time very much to his advantage. In this search the rain fa-

* A *gulden* is 2 s. 4 d. sterling.

cilitates the distinguishing of the good mineral ore from the mere stones.

Seven hundred *saams*, each *saam* being equal to three quintals, of stamped and washed ore have been laid up in the warehouses at one time. The season of washing and smelting is from the latter end of April to the middle of November, during which time little of the ore is dug up. But, in the mean time, new loads, or veins of ore, are sought out, the ladders are repaired, the sides of the shafts are strengthened, and other preparations are made against winter. For during that season, the works in the open air cannot be carried on, on account of the weather and the cold; and several hundreds of the miners return to their subterraneous labour of digging and hewing out the ore.

Every common miner receives weekly, in money and provision, about a *gulden* and a half *. But the health of many of them is extremely impaired; for they are afflicted with a nervous disorder, accompanied with violent tremblings, sudden convulsive motions of the hands and legs, and frightful distortions of the face.

Those miners are most subject to these disorders, who work in those places where the virgin mercury is found; on which account they are relieved every fortnight, and employed in washing the ore in the open air, where they recover their health. The quicksilver insinuates itself surprisingly into the body of many of these workmen; so that when they go into a warm bath, or are put into a profuse sweat by steam, drops of pure mercury hath been known to issue through the pores from all parts of their bodies. The same pernicious effects have also been felt by industrious, but imprudent goldsmiths, who cannot gild metals without using quicksilver; on which account it is the safest way always to perform this work in the open air. Those who silver the looking-glasses at Venice are also very subject to paralytic disorders. On the other hand, there are instances of persons labouring under the venereal distempers who have met with a happy cure by working in the quicksilver mines.

The mines at Idra are often infested with rats and mice, which feed on the crumbs of bread, &c. dropped by the miners at their meals. But this plague seldom lasts long; for even these vermin are seized with the like convulsive disorders as the men are subject to, which soon kills them. It

Wages of the miners.

Instances how quicksilver insinuates itself into the human body.

* About 3s. 6d. sterling.

is by no means proper to go into the mines fasting ; it being a necessary caution to eat a bit of something before a person descends to these subterraneous regions.

Minuteness
of the particles
of quicksilver.

Some miners at Idra are so impregnated, if I may use the expression, with quicksilver, that if they put a piece of copper money in their mouth, or only rub it with their fingers, it immediately becomes as white as if it had been done over with mercury itself. This penetrative subtilty of mercury is the less to be wondered at ; since it appears from accurate observations, that a little globule of quicksilver, no bigger than a coriander-seed, only by the pressure of a finger and thumb, may be broken into twenty-seven millions of small particles, which shall all retain their argentile lustre and globular form, as may be seen through a microscope.

Method of
smelting the
ore.

I have already mentioned, that the season for smelting the ore is from the latter end of April to the middle of November. But they do not work on Sundays, which are reckoned from Saturday-noon to Sunday-noon, at which time the work is re-assumed. Thirty-five quintals of ore are daily smelted, which yield about half that quantity, or at least fifteen quintals of pure quicksilver. Hence we may judge of the great profits arising from these mines. For the common mercury is sold for a hundred and fifty *guldens per quintal**, and, when retailed, at two *guldens* the pound ; so that when the number of workmen is complete, and the vent large, the quantity of common mercury refined in a year, may be computed at least, to be two thousand six hundred quintals, and the virgin mercury, which is gathered pure, about a hundred quintals. All the expences of the works amount yearly to sixty-thousand *guldens*.

Produce of
this mine.

Smelting
furnace.

The smelting furnace lies about three or four furlongs from the town ; and the smoke of this furnace is so destructive to vegetation, that no fruit-trees grow near it ; nor will the cattle touch the hay that is mowed in the adjacent meadows. 'Tis true, the peasant who lives there breeds calves ; but they are very much stunted in their growth. The smelters are relieved every week ; so that their turn comes round but once in a year. I have already shewn above, how the ore is beaten small and washed. The process of burning or smelting is performed as follows : the ore is mixed with an equal quantity of quick-lime, and this mixture, which is called *schlich*, is put into iron retorts. These retorts are

* About 17*l.* 10*s.* sterling, a *gulden* being 2*s.* 4*d.*

placed

placed obliquely in the smelting furnace, and stopped close with moss, so that nothing may fall out. When the force of the fire has smelted the ore, and burnt the moss-stoppers, the quicksilver runs into receivers which are placed underneath, and closely luted to the iron retorts. If there be the least hole left, it must be stopped with lute, otherwise the quicksilver will evaporate to the top of the room. Formerly this luting used to be performed with the naked hand, by which method a great deal of the quicksilver evaporated in fume, because the artificer did not do it effectually, being afraid of burning his hands by the red-hot iron retort. But the present director has introduced a new method of putting on the lute with small pieces of linen, which is done without running any danger of being burnt by the retort. As a great quantity of quicksilver mixes with the lute, it is again reduced, after it is burnt, to a soft wet paste, then washed, and, with the old earthen receivers (which are stamped to pieces) is burnt as *schlich*.

It is not without reason, that the reader is surprized to find it asserted in chap. vii. p. 209. of the German translation of Brown's Travels, that sixteen thousand retorts are constantly used here: But this monstrous exaggeration is an oversight of the translator, or corrector; for Mr. Brown, in the original, mentions only sixteen hundred; and at present, indeed, they come short of that number. All the furnaces are of a new invention, and amount only to ten or eleven, and in every furnace are placed from sixty to ninety retorts. One of the old-fashioned furnaces, which consumed a great deal more fuel, is left standing, but never used. The old, or damaged iron retorts, are a perquisite of the director of the works, who, in order to turn them to the best account, has built a forge at his own expence, not far from the mine-works. The use of smaller retorts would, indeed, diminish this perquisite; but then the expences in fuel and artificers would be the same, though a less quantity of quicksilver would be refined. The fires are generally lighted at five o'clock in the morning, and continue burning till noon, or sometimes an hour two later; so that the iron retorts at length become red-hot, and as transparent as ignited glass. After the burning, or smelting, besides the pure quicksilver, a large quantity of black ashes are found in the earthen receivers, which are put into a trough placed obliquely; where water being poured on them, and the ashes being continually stirred, a great deal of quicksilver is separated from them;

Separation
of the quick-
silver by
water,

for this metal seems, as it were, to delight in humidity. In the same manner the mercury is separated from the *scoria* to which it adhered; and the washing is repeated, whilst any of the quicksilver is observed to run off. However, what remains after this process, is known still to contain some small quantity of mercury; and therefore undergoes a second burning with the *schlich*. As for the *caput mortuum*, remaining in the iron retorts, it is thrown away as useless. From the sympathy betwixt mercury and humidity, we may derive the strong inclination of the Idra miners to liquor; unless, perhaps, it may be said, that this is a propensity common to all other miners. It is also to be suspected, that the tremors which these miners are subject to, may be, in a great measure, owing to their intemperance.

The mine that is carried towards the south affords the most cinnabar, or ore: But the virgin mercury, or pure quicksilver, is mostly found in that which lies towards the west, and where the first discovery was made by the cooper, as mentioned above.

Spanish
quicksilver
mines.

Use of the
ore among
the ancient
Romans.

The Spaniards also have large and rich quicksilver mines at Almaden, in the province of La Mancha, which borders on Estremadura, and the mountains called Sierra Morena. These mines seem to have been known even so early as the time of Pliny, who, in *lib. xxxiii. c. 7.* says, 'That the Romans were so choice of their cinnabar, or *minium*, which they imported only *ex Sisaponensi regione in Bætica*, that the preparation of it was not permitted to be performed in any other place but at Rome; and for that purpose ten thousand pounds weight of this ore were annually brought, secured under seals, into that capital.' According to Vitruvius, *lib. vii. c. 9.* the edifice where the *minium* was prepared, stood betwixt the temples of Flora and Quirinus. Besides the great demands of it for dying, &c. great quantities of this *minium*, or vermilion, were used for painting human faces, and the images of the gods*. For it appears from the

* The Greeks and Romans had adopted this custom from other nations. *Plin. hist. nat. lib. xxxiii. c. 7. Jovis ipsius simulacri faciem diebus festis minio illini solitam, triumphantiumque corpora. Hodie id expeti constat Æthiopum populis, totosque eo tingi proceres, huncque ibi deorum simulacris colorem esse.* 'The face of the image of Jupiter used on holidays to be daubed over with vermilion; and likewise the bodies of heroes on the day of their triumph. It is known to be the present custom of the Æthiopians to paint all their princes and great men with *minium*; and that the images of their gods are al-

the above-cited chapter of Pliny, as also from Pausanias, in *Achaicis*, that on festivals the face of Jupiter's statues was painted with *minium*. The following line in Ovid's *Trist.* lib. I. shews it to have been also used for embellishing the titles of books :

Nec titulus minio, nec cedro charta notetur.

' Let not the title be decorated with *minium*, nor the paper be anointed with the oil of cedar.'

The capital letters were likewise written with *minium* by the ancients; and Dion. (*lib.* xl.) says, that the emperors signed their names with it. Caligula, from a silly affectation of magnificence, caused the area of the amphitheatre to be strewed with *chrysocolla*, or *borax*, instead of sand; but his folly was outdone by Nero, who ordered pulverized cinnabar to be mixed with *chrysocolla* for that purpose *.

The

' ways painted with it.' Concerning the Greeks, Pausanias says, *lib.* vii. c. 26. *Liber pater è ligno, cinnabari oblitus.* They bedaubed a ' wooden statue of Bacchus with cinnabar.' And *lib.* viii. c. 39. *Libero etiam patri templum erectum est. Signi partes inferiores conspici nequeunt, quod hedera & lauri densa fronde velantur, quæ in conspectu sunt cinnabari oblita illuminantur.* ' A temple was also built to Bacchus. The lower parts of the statue were concealed, being covered ' with ivy and laurel; and those that were in sight were painted with ' cinnabar.' *Alex. ab Alex. genial dier. lib.* iv. c. 12. *Nec prætereundum, quod Æthiopibus in usum venit, ut deorum simulacra minio illinerent, illa pro majestate numinum sanctiora & augustiora arbitrati.* ' Nor must I omit the custom of the Æthiopians of daubing the images of their idols with *minium*, from a notion that it made their gods ' appear more august and venerable.' And in *lib.* vi. c. 6. *Ipse verò triumphans, cui tantus honos dabatur, curru aurato sublimis, atque ornatu humano augustior, qui ut conspectior videretur, minio illini solebat, exemplo Assyriorum & Medorum, apud quos inungi oculos, & faciem pingi ex Cyri instituto adsuetum est.* ' The person honoured with a triumph was seated on a high golden chariot, superbly adorned; and, ' that he might be more august, and superior to other men, his body ' was painted with *minium*, after the manner of the Assyrians and ' Medes, who, by a law of Cyrus the Great, used to anoint their eyes, ' and paint their faces.'

* The author mistakes one emperor for another: For Suetonius (*lib.* iv. c. 18.) says, *Edidit [Caligula] ludos circenses plurimos à mane usque ad vesperam, interjecta modo Africanarum bestiarum venatione, modo Trojæ decursione: quosdam autem præcipuos, minio & chrysocolla confrato circo.* ' He [Caligula] likewise exhibited a great many Circensian games, which lasted from morning till evening, and were ' diversified with the hunting of African beasts, or the Trojan tourna-

Quicksilver
mines in
Peru.

Use made of
it by the
Indians.

Decrease of
the quick-
silver trade
with Spain.

Other
quicksilver
mines.

The above-mentioned Spanish mines yield but little virgin mercury. The Spaniards have also a quicksilver mine at Guancavelica in Peru, and which was not unknown to the Indians: but they only made use of the red ore, which they call *climpi*, for daubing their faces by way of ornament. The Spaniards themselves were unacquainted with the great importance of this mine till the year 1567, when a Portuguese shewed them, by trying the experiment, that quicksilver was to be extracted from it.

Though the territories belonging to Spain yield a great deal of quicksilver, yet considerable quantities were formerly imported, thither from the imperial hereditary dominions; that being much better than their own: besides, the latter was not sufficient to answer the great demands they had for it. But as the American mines no longer yield so much gold (which cannot be separated and prepared without this metal) as they did formerly, the quicksilver trade is very much decreased; and the Spaniards pretty nearly supply all their wants with quicksilver out of their own mines.

Quicksilver formerly was also prepared near Kunigstein in Franconia.

About thirty years ago a mine of cinnabar, or quicksilver ore, was discovered at St. Lo, in Normandy; but it was soon overflowed by an almost inexhaustible stream of water. We may, however, suppose that it was not very rich; for if it had yielded a great deal of mercury, that industrious and polite nation would have found some means or other to drain off the water.

Stiria also affords quicksilver mines; but they are not worked at present; and those in Hungary are far from being improved as far as they might be. It is affirmed, that cinnabar or quicksilver ore is also found in Hesse-Homburg, and in the Palatinate, namely, at Muchelandsberg, which lies about three leagues from Creutzenach, towards Donnersberg; and that even virgin mercury has been discovered there. These, in time, may hurt the imperial trade in this commodity. And, indeed, it is certain, that within these few years it is so declined, that several tons of mercury remain in the castle

ment; and in some of these more extraordinary diversions, the *Circus* was strewed with vermilion and borax; but the historian does not say a word of Nero's strewing the *Circus* with *minium*; for he was rather sparing in those expences, as Suetonius informs us, in *Vit. Nero. c. xxxiv.* Concerning the difference betwixt *minium* and cinnabar, see *Plin. lib. xxxiii. c. 7. Dioscorid. lib. v. c. 69.* and *Valentini's hist. simplic. reform. p. 59.*

of Idra for want of a purchaser; and on this account the works are not carried on with that vigour as they ought to be, in the quicksilver mines. Hitherto the Dutch have taken off great quantities of quicksilver for exportation; but this was by way of payment for the capital and interest due to them from the court of Vienna. They have also this farther advantage, that no more has been deducted from the debt, and consequently paid for, than what the Dutch have actually disposed of; the remainder, whilst unfold, being looked upon as the emperor's property (and a considerable quantity still lies on his hands) who is obliged to run the risque of trade, &c. It seems the emperor promised that the quicksilver should be sold to them only, exclusive of all others: however, the imperial chamber was not pleased with these articles, which were looked upon as disadvantageous, and hoped to turn the quicksilver to a much better account by being its own factor. This is now done at Idra both wholesale and retail; but it does not turn out according to their expectations. The quicksilver is put into large leather bags, each of them weighing a hundred and twenty pounds; and two such bags are put up in a cask, which is worth four hundred fifty Rhenish guilders. There is a considerable demand for quicksilver at Venice, where it is used in silvering looking-glasses, and some of it is sent to Rome and Naples. The leather for keeping mercury must be worked white, and of that kind which is used by belt-makers. At my return I shall have the pleasure of gratifying your taste for chymical experiments with some extraordinary specimens of quicksilver of such a fixidity, that it has already stood the cupel three times.

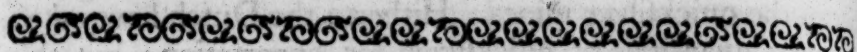
I conclude with observing, that if mercury, as the alchemists assert, be the principle of all metals, how comes it to pass, that, in the quicksilver mines, scarce any other metals are to be found?

Upper Laubach, June 8,

I am, &c.

1739.

L E T.



LETTER LXXX.

Sequel of the Journey through the Dutchies of
Carniola and Stiria to Vienna.

S I R,

UPPER Laubach is a small town about three leagues from the city of Laubach. The *storia*, or boat that goes by the canal, takes up four hours in the passage; and every passenger pays seventeen * *cruiters* for the boat, and as much to each rower. The country is level, and for its fertility not inferior to the greatest part of the Upper Carniola. They have generally two harvests a year, and when the wheat, barley or rye, is carried in, they sow buck-wheat. The best spot in the whole country is that about Wipach, on the borders of the county of Goritia, where the fruit and vintage rival those of Italy; and the rivers produce such fine fish, that last year a trout weighing forty pounds was taken in one of them. But amidst this plenty of the fruits of the earth there is a great scarcity of money in this country.

Valvasor's
description,
&c.

Mr. Valvasor's description of the dutchy of Carniola has gained him great reputation among foreigners; but his own countrymen think themselves little beholden to him for his exaggerating descriptions. It seems he makes a palace of every nobleman's house, and a lordship of the spot of land belonging to it, which is often very inconsiderable. This intended honour they had much rather have been without; not from humility or modesty, but because (as in other places) the taxes and imposts annually increase here; and instead of the expected abatements, the ministry, in answer to the remonstrances of the inhabitants alledging the poverty of the country and its inability to bear any additional burden, appeal to this book written by a native and inhabitant of Carniola, in which it is represented as a land flowing with milk and honey, and of inexhaustible opulence. The states affirm

* A *cruitzer* is 7-15 of a penny sterling.

that Valvaſor received a ducat for every page of this work, Lach, or Laubach.
by way of penſion and preſents.

The moſt remarkable town for commerce in all Carniola is Lach, where they carry on a conſiderable trade not only in iron, ſteel, quickſilver, corn and other commodities, which are alſo ſold in other towns of Carniola, but a great quantity of linen is made here, which is ſent to Fiume and Trieſte. Salt is the only thing wanting, which the ſubjects are obliged to purchaſe at the imperial magazines; and from theſe they get only ſea-ſalt, which they refine by a ſecond boiling.

In ſeveral parts of this dutchy, particularly in Upper Carniola, ſcorpions are very numerous; and great quantities are exported from hence. The inhabitants eat fleabane faſting, as an antidote againſt the venom of thoſe creatures. They alſo recommend the following recipe as an infallible preſervative againſt the bite of a viper or any venomous creature, viz. Early in the morning to eat the heart of a viper opened alive, or to ſwallow it raw, and drink a little water after it. Remedy againſt ſcorpions and ſnakes.

Carniola being a mountainous country, abounds in petrifications, and particularly *gloſſopetra*, which are no other than ſharks teeth, called by the vulgar, the *devil's nails*. Petrifications.

The water of the canal of Laubach emits a very diſagreeable ſmell. After running through the city, it divides itſelf into two branches. On the right-hand in coming from Upper Laubach ſtands the caſtle of Laubach, on an eminence beautifully cultivated; and at the foot of the hill is that part of the city of Laubach in which are the market, the town-
house, the cathedral and episcopal palace. The other part on the left is the largeſt, and is embellished with ſeveral handſome buildings. The number of inhabitants in this city is computed to be twelve thouſand. The cathedral is finely Cathedral.
painted, and under the cupola are four ſtatues of the ſuppoſed biſhops of the ancient *Æmonenſes* or diocēſe of Laubach, namely, St. Maximus, St. Caſtus, St. Gennadius and St. Florus. The firſt is ſaid to have lived in the year 240, the ſecond in the year 368, and the third in the year 503, after the birth of Chriſt.

In the Auguſtines church, behind the altar, is a *caſa ſan-* Auguſtines church, &c.
ta in imitation of that at Loretto; in which is an inſcription, in memory of the homage done to his imperial majeſty, in this church, in the year 1728. The Urſeline nuns have here a very beautiful light church; but when the improvements now making in St. Peter's church are finiſhed, it will
be

Corpus
Christi festi-
val.

be one of the finest in the city. At the Jesuits church is a superb marble altar and four statues, which are well worth seeing. Their library is very well contrived. The fathers have spacious wine vaults, capable of containing 3000 pipes; which is not to be wondered at, as most of the rents of their estates are paid in wine.

On the ninth of June I was entertained here with the procession on *Corpus-Christi-day*, at which the inhabitants of the villages belonging to the city parishes attend with colours, &c. The peasants wives roar out their Slavonian hymns, and display at once their finery, and skill in singing. In the procession they also carry bundles of grass, with which they come into the church, and touch the gospel book, being persuaded that the grass derives a particular virtue from the book, and then mix it with hay for the cattle.

The more ignorant people are, the stronger is their bigotry and attachment to a sect or party. Pope Benedict the XIII's order (though he published a bull for that purpose) that this sentence, *Praised be the Lord Jesus Christ for ever, Amen*, should be used instead of a common salutation or compliment, has met with little regard in other parts of Italy; but at Trieste, Fiume, and in the neighbouring parts, this form already obtains, even with improvements, such as, *Praised be Jesus and Mary*; to which the answer is, *For ever, Amen*. At the church is to be seen a large iron chain which goes round the whole edifice, and was the votive piece of a captive who offered it upon recovering his liberty, according to a vow he had made.

The river
Save.

About a quarter of a league from Laubach, the river Save runs with a rapid stream, which issues from the high mountains near the village of Ratschach; and is here so increased, that the bridge over it is five hundred and forty-five common paces in length. This bridge (as appears by an inscription) was completed in the year 1724 in the reign of the emperor Charles VI. It is built only of oak; but every year an arch of freestone is to be added, and part of one is already built. On the other side of the bridge stands a white marble statue of St. Nepomucenus on a pedestal of white and red marble, which is adorned with a fine basso-relievo's representing the death of that saint; who was thrown into this river and was drowned. The letters of the inscription are of gilt brass fastened with small tacks; but of these the peasants have already taken away a great many, supposing them to be gold.

From

From Laubach to Gratz in Stiria are ten stages. The third from the former, namely, from St. Oswald to Franze, is very mountainous; and on the road is a stone inscribed with these words, *Fines Carniolæ*, which marks the limits betwixt the dutchy of Carniola and the county of Cilley. About twenty paces on this side of it is a pyramid erected on a black marble base, on the top of which is a marble eagle with expanded wings, looking towards Carniola, with a globe and sceptre in its claws. On each side of it is an inscription extolling with the grossest adulation the bounty of Charles VI, in mending the roads, the loyalty of the states of the country, the skill and diligence of the persons employed in the work, &c.

The roads thro' Carniola and Stiria, tho' the country be so very mountainous, are extremely good. The making of these roads at first was not a little burthensome to the subjects; but, as they are now completed, the expence of keeping them in order is not very great, considering the infinite advantage good roads are of both to the country and to travellers.

First, all the stones that lay in the road were made use of to raise it to a proper height. On each side is a ditch made with large stones well compacted, and the middle between these ditches consists of a *stratum* of flint stones beaten small. This is covered with sand mixed with a kind of clay, which makes the road very smooth and hard, like a threshing floor. The greatest care is taken to repair these roads; and the labourers, who have good wages for that purpose, have their dwellings along the side of the roads, that they may be at hand to keep them in good order.

Cilley is a mean town; but it lies in a pleasant country on the banks of the river Saan.

In going to Mahrburg you cross the Draw, called by the inhabitants Drag: but this river is not very well stocked with fish.

Ehrnhausen is one stage from Mahrburg, and some part Ehrnhausen, of this road exhibits a charming prospect.

On the other side of Ehrnhausen the road lies across the river Muehre, twice in the distance of a league; which shews that some maps are not so exact as they should be, though I have little to object against that of Stiria by Seuter.

The Slavonian language is spoken by the commonalty till you come within a few miles of Gratz; though from the Language.
fron-

frontiers of Cilley, the use of that dialect begins to decrease. The gentry here speak Slavonic, German and Italian, and some of the better sort understand French. I used to wonder, when I travelled in Piedmont, to hear the common people express themselves fluently in French, Italian and Piedmontese: but those three dialects have a much nearer affinity with each other, and consequently are more easily acquired, than the three languages used by great numbers of people in this country, as they differ extremely from each other.

Gratz.

Gratz, the capital of the dutchy of Stiria, is well built; the streets being spacious and well laid out. The castle stands on a very high hill, and has the conveniency of a well, which has a communication with the Muehre. A good armory, and magazines well furnished are always kept here on account of the conveniency of water carriage to Hungary. In the market-place stands a fine triangular marble pillar. A great part of the castle is in such a ruinous condition, that about two years since there was a necessity of repairing a few apartments in order to entertain the emperor. The Jesuits are in possession of the fine church near it, and likewise of a chapel detached from this church, where the architecture and sculpture are very well worth seeing. Over the entrance of the chapel are these words:

*Cæsareum Mausoleum
Divi Ferdinandi II. Rom. Imperatoris,
Sanctæ Catharinæ V. & M. sacrum.*

‘ The imperial mausoleum of Ferdinand the Second emperor of Rome sacred to St. Catharine virgin and martyr.’

On the roof is represented the life of the emperor Leopold in several emblematic paintings.

On the top of this mausoleum is an observatory well furnished with mathematical instruments. In the lower part, which is a kind of circular chapel, is the tomb of the emperor Ferdinand II. and near it this inscription:

Divus

*Divus Ferdinandus II. Rom. Imp.
 Vitæ & armorum sanctitate clarus,
 IX. Jul. A. C. MDLXXVIII.
 Græcii mortalem vitam auspicatus
 Finiit Viennæ.
 Exuvias suas hic locavit
 in Patria mortali
 Postquam ad immortalem transit,
 XV. Feb. A. Christi MDCXXXVII.*

*Semen ejus hæreditabit terram.
 Ps. XXIV.*

‘ Ferdinand II. emperor of Rome, illustrious for his piety and military accomplishments, was born at Gratz on the ninth of July 1578, and died at Vienna on the 15th of February 1637. On his removal to his eternal country, he left his remains to be deposited in his temporary country, and the place of his nativity.’

Underneath :

‘ His seed shall inherit the earth. Ps. XXIV.’

In this chapel likewise lie John Charles, the emperor’s second son, who died very young, in the year 1619, and Mary Anne, Dutchess of Bavaria his consort, who died in the year 1616.

In the Jesuits library is shewn a manuscript translation of the bible, at the conclusion of which is a memoir, signifying, that it was written and finished by Erasmus Stratter at Saltzburg, on Friday before the ember week in autumn, A. D. 1469. In this manuscript the so much disputed text in the fifth chapter of the first epistle of St. John, v. 7, concerning the three witnesses in heaven is to be found *. But the sixth verse runs thus : *And the Spirit is that which witnesseth that Christ is the truth.* This text in another printed bible to be seen here is expressed in the same manner. The latter is

* The reason why this passage is not to be found in so many MSS. is sufficiently known ; but all the craft of the enemies of our holy faith has but little weight, as the connection not only necessarily requires the sentence in dispute, but Tertullian so early as the second, and St. Cyprian in the third century, expressly appeal to this passage.

printed with a very neat type, and was published in two volumes at Nuremberg, in the year 1483, by Anthony Coberger; and some zealous person has taken the trouble to write the following words on the first leaf of it.

‘Luther was born A. D. 1483, on the tenth of November, that is, on the eve of St. Martin, the holy bishop.’

Now this bible was printed at Nuremberg in the year 1483, as mentioned above, on the Monday after *Invocavit* Sunday, which was half a year before Luther was born. What becomes then of the erroneous opinion, that Luther was the first who favoured us with a translation of the bible in German?

For my part, I did not imagine that any one pretended, we never had a German translation of the scriptures, before Luther’s work; nothing being more notorious than that a German translation had been published in the years 1467, 1477, 1494, at Augsburg, and in 1490 and 1518 at Nuremberg*. But I am also of opinion, from the frequent publications of the bible, towards the close of the fifteenth century, that no difficulty was made of permitting the laity to read the holy scriptures, even in their mother tongue †.

Dominican
convent.

The virgin
Mary married to an
English
monk.

At the Dominican convent, which lies between the church and the area before the palace, is a piece of painting representing Catharine of Sienna exchanging her heart for that of Christ. Not far from it, on the right-hand, is the portrait of St. Alan, a Dominican monk, who was a native of England. An inscription underneath says, that the virgin Mary was so pleased with the love he bore to her, that in the

* According to all appearance, the German translation of the bible of the year 1467, carries with it the greatest antiquity; and those seem to be mistaken, who suppose that the first German bible was printed in 1447 and 1449. The next impressions of it after this were in the years 1477, 1483, 1487, 1490, 1494, and 1518.

† The worse than anti-christian prohibition from reading the bible sufficiently shews the necessity of the reformation. So early as the seventh century, the reading of the New Testament, and translating it into foreign languages, was prohibited, under pretence, that by this means the scripture might come to lose a great deal of the reverence due to it. In the twelfth century this prohibition was renewed, from a pretended fear that persons of mean capacities might wrest them to erroneous opinions. But none acted more vigorously in this affair than pope Clement VIII. In Scotland, Hamilton the regent, and cardinal Beton, so far promoted ignorance, that the clergy used to tell the people, that Luther was the author of the bible. Buchan. Hist. Scot. lib. 15, p. 518.

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presence of the Son of God, an infinite multitude of angels and blessed spirits, she was espoused to St. Alan; gave him with her virgin mouth a kiss of everlasting peace, refreshed him with milk of her most chaste breasts, and presented him with a ring in token of the marriage. This pretended step-father and forster-brother of our Lord died in the year 1475. That the virgin Mary should expose her chaste breasts in the presence of so many spectators, will not appear strange to those, who from other legends have learned, that it is not uncommon for them to represent her as condescending to such familiarities with her favourite votaries, as are not to be read without a blush. This same devout Alan informs us, that the virgin Mary once paid a formal visit to St. Dominic, the founder of his order, attended by three maids of honour, each of which had a retinue of one hundred and fifty angels. He adds, that these three maids of honour represented the three persons in the ever blessed Trinity, by whom Dominic (who had fallen into a swoon at the radiancy of this celestial visit) was raised and delivered into the hands of the virgin Mary; who received him as her bridegroom, kissed him, and uncovering her breasts gave him suck.

Craslet and Cæsarius give us an account of many more such condescending weddings: however, some sensible Romanists have openly expressed their abhorrence of such impious fictions *.

In the middle of a plain, about a mile from the city, is a Mount Calvary. round hill, on which nine chapels are built, in devout commemoration of Christ's passion. In one of these chapels the whole crucifix is covered with pearls; but the sculpture in all of them is very coarse, and sometimes ridiculous. Besides the holy sepulchre, which is said to be constructed after the manner of that at Jerusalem, here is also a *scala santa*, or holy stairs; by ascending which every Friday, and on the days of the invention and elevation of the cross, forty days indulgence are to be gained.

About a mile farther, beyond this mount Calvary, as it is called, on the left, lies count Adam's seat: the gardens, paintings and water-works are greatly admired by the country people; but they who have seen the palaces and gar-

* Those who have the honour of the monks at heart must not pretend to disbelieve such fables, since the very founders of the religious orders were the inventors of most of them.

dens in other countries will find nothing extraordinary here.

Retelstein
cave.

Two stages from Gratz, in the way to Vienna, on the right-hand of Retelstein, is a cave, out of which are continually dug several large bones, called *unicornu fossile*, not unlike those of Canstein. The entrance is very large, and the cave runs under a rock. These bones may be conjectured to have belonged to cattle or wild beasts, who at the time of the deluge, or some other extraordinary inundation, had sheltered themselves here. The vulgar call them dragons teeth or giants bones; and imagine that before the deluge this cavern was the abode of savage women. The extent of it is said to be no less than two German miles.

Pruck.

Pruck is situated on the bank of the Muehre, and is a pretty little town. In the centre of the market-place a pillar is erected in honour of the virgin Mary.

Semering
Hill.

Between Mertzuschlag and Schadwein the road lies over mount Semering, which on the side towards Austria is very steep: but great sums have been expended in making the road safe and practicable, and a stone breast-work has been built along the most dangerous precipices. On the top of the Semering stands a superb monument, with an eagle at each of the four corners, and in the middle a globe surmounted with a crown, marking the limits of Stiria and Austria. On it is an inscription in praise of the emperor Charles VI, under whose auspices a work of such public advantage was carried on through difficulties which seemed insuperable. To prevent being incessantly pestered by the officers of the revenue all along the road to Vienna, it is proper to have one's baggage searched at Schadwein, and to take a written certificate.

Neustadt.

Neustadt is a very pleasant well built town. In the moat of this town is a large fish, called *hauffe*, which appears to be above a hundred pounds in weight, and has been in the moat several years.

In a chapel in the cathedral at Neustadt the following inscription is to be seen on a tomb:

*Hoc in tumulo
jacent
Comes Petrus Zerinius
Banus Croatiae,
&
Marchio Franciscus Frangepan
Ultimus familiae
Qui, quia
Caecus caecum duxit,
Ambo in hanc foveam ceciderunt.*

' In this tomb lie count Peter Serini Ban of Croatia, and
' Francis marquis of Frangipani, the last of that family,
' who, because the blind led the blind, are both fallen into
' this ditch.'

Underneath is a sword cut in stone, over which are two
two bones lying a-cross and two death-heads, with these
words :

*Discite mortales, & casu discite nostro
Observare fidem Regibus atque Deo.
Anno Domini MDCLXXI.
die XXX. April. hora 9.
Ambitionis meta est tumba.*

' From our misfortunes, mortals, learn not to violate
' your duty towards your God and your sovereigns. April
' 30, 1671, nine of the clock. The gaol of ambition is an
' untimely grave.

I could not but be pleased with the moderate terms of this
inscription, which rather breathes compassion than the acri-
mony and insults usual on such occasions. How the two
counts Nadaſti and Tettenbach were inveigled into this
affair is known from history. The former was executed at
Vienna, and the latter at Gratz. Nadaſti, who seemed to
be the most guilty, was the only one of the four conspirators
who was indulged with the favour of being beheaded. The
stool on which he sat at his execution, and the sword which
was the instrument of it, are shewn in the arsenal at Vienna;
the count having made it his last request, that after him no
body might be beheaded with that sword.

Virgin
Mary's
pillar.

The streets in Neustadt are large and straight. Here is also a fine area or square, adorned with a pillar in honour of the virgin Mary; however, it is but thinly inhabited.

Not far from Neustadt is dug up a fine sort of clay, which, when prepared and burnt, is transparent, and makes a very pretty kind of porcelain.

Draskirchen. At Draskirchen and Laxenburg are several fine monuments erected in honour of the virgin Mary.

Laxenburg. Laxenburg, formerly called Lachsfendorf, is the place where the imperial court generally resides in the spring; the large plain round this town being perfectly well adapted for the emperor's favourite sport of baiting the heron: but the palace is not worth seeing either for its architecture or furniture. The large bone, which is an ell and a half in length, shewn here for the rib of a giant, was taken out of the head of a large fish.

From Neustadt almost to Laxenburg the road lies along a vast barren plain. I must own that the whole dutchy of Stiria and the frontiers of Austria on that side little answered the idea I had before entertained of them. But from Laxenburg to Vienna you pass through a beautiful fertile country; and the road over the hill, called Wienerberg, from which one has a fine view towards Vienna, is delightfully planted with rows of trees.

George Matthew Vischer, a Tirolese, and minister of Leonstain in Upper Austria, assisted by one Russel, an engraver, published in the year 1669 a very beautiful map of Upper Austria in twelve sheets. In 1670 they also published with the same accuracy and beauty a map of Lower Austria, in sixteen sheets. But in their map of the dutchy of Stiria, in twelve sheets, they have not succeeded so well.

I am, &c.

Vienna, June 20, 1730.

L E T.

L E T T E R LXXXI.

A Description of the City of Vienna.

S I R,

AS John Bafilus Kuchelbecker has lately published a full account of the imperial court, together with a description of Vienna, I shall not enlarge on those particulars which this learned author has already touched upon; but shall content myself with making some additional remarks on the court and city. The objections made to Kuchelbecker's book at Vienna are very well known. The Jesuits strove hard to suppress it, on account of the disagreeable truths which it contained; but the fathers were, to their great disappointment, foiled in their attempt.

The city of Vienna is not very large; for it consists only of twelve hundred and thirty-three houses; and a person may walk round the walls in an hour. The number of the inhabitants, from pretty exact computations, does not exceed fifty thousand. But the suburbs, which all around extend five or six hundred common paces from the fortifications of the city, take up a great deal of ground. Now if all the suburbs be comprised under the name of Vienna, the number of the inhabitants will amount to above three hundred and fifty thousand, the burials being annually about seven thousand. The streets of Vienna are very narrow and winding. The imperial court has the privilege of quartering soldiers in the second story of the citizens houses, which is a great diminution of the rents to the owners. As the fronts of the houses, besides this inconveniency, are very narrow, the citizens endeavour to make up these disadvantages by the height of the buildings; so that there are houses at Vienna six and seven stories high. One of those in the square, called the *Hof*, has on one side seven, and on the other eight stories. The houses at Paris are more magnificent than those at Vienna; but by reason of the walls and gates of the courts or areas before them, which are generally

Number of
houses and
inhabitants
at Vienna.

Height of
the houses.

shut, they make no great appearance in the street. The palaces at Vienna are indeed, for the most part, almost hid in narrow streets; but in splendor and magnificence they greatly surpass the *hôtels* of Paris; especially if one takes in the noble structures in the suburbs of Vienna.

Gaming as-
semblies.

A person of quality and fortune, who is fond of cards, may here gratify such a disposition as far as he pleases, and be sure of being well received in all assemblies. The usual questions, particularly of the ladies, with regard to a stranger, introduced by any of their acquaintance into an assembly, turn upon these three capital points. 1. Whether he be of old nobility? 2. Whether he be rich? and 3. Whether he is fond of play? If these three queries be answered in the affirmative, no farther enquiry is to be apprehended. Sometimes if a stranger games deep, that qualification makes up any deficiency in the first article. But a person should maturely weigh the state of his purse, before he engages in a party; for gaming is here carried to a prodigious height. The Austrian and Bohemian nobility have no occasion to be very cautious in this particular, as their large estates and lucrative posts bear them out: but with most strangers the case is very different.

New nobi-
lity.

Besides the assemblies of the nobility, here are many others, consisting of persons who are not admitted into those of the best quality; for Vienna swarms with new nobility, or with persons giving themselves out for such. No sooner is a man master of a moderate fortune, but his head is turned with the thoughts of a patent of nobility; and none sets out lower than with the title of baron. It is well known that the famous imperial minister ——— once at an entertainment happening to be seated next to the new upstart count ———, to shew his indignation at it, turned the discourse upon dress; and, complaining of the awkwardness of the taylor then in vogue, said aloud to the count of ———, who sat by him, ‘I must say this, to the honour of thy grandfather, now in his grave, that no man ever pleased me so well in making a pair of breeches as he did.’

Procurators.

Among those who live most agreeably at Vienna are the procurators of the imperial court of justice, each of whom makes upwards of ten thousand *guldens* * a year. An ordinary citizen gives such a procurator or attorney, from twenty-

* A *guilder* is equal to 2 s. 4 d. sterling.

our to thirty *guldens* a year, for managing any suits he has in hand; and a nobleman gives him thirty-six *guldens*. The states of any considerable district generally allow their procurator an annual salary from one hundred to three hundred *guldens*. There are now thirty of these procurators; and it was justly observed by the present imperial vice-chancellor, 'that these people had of all others the least reason to be dissatisfied, as they have their fingers in all the purses in the empire.'

The protestants have the public exercise of their religion Protestants how treated, allowed them at the houses of the Swedish, Danish, and Dutch ambassadors: but in the streets they must take care not to come in the way of a procession of the host; the ignorant multitude frequently handling very roughly such as cannot avoid it: and they yet make a conscience of paying divine worship by genuflexion to what they themselves do not judge to be a proper object of such reverence. Some time since, on such an occasion, the populace were for dragging the lady of M. Van Brand, the Prussian ambassador, out of her coach, and forcing her to kneel down; but she acquitted herself in this affair both with great resolution and prudence. At Prague, the Jews, on meeting the host unexpectedly, used to be treated in the most injurious manner, so that very great mischiefs sometimes ensued; till at last, to gratify such an useful body, and put a stop to those outrageous tumults, it was ordered that the priest should carry the host under his cloak without a bell or any other ceremony. One would be inclined to think that protestants deserved to be treated with as much complaisance here, as is elsewhere shewn to the Jews; especially as the matter relates not only to foreign ministers, but also to the highest court of justice in the empire, to which other protestants are under a necessity of applying for protection and justice in their affairs: consequently they cannot be said to have come hither voluntarily, and therefore to be under an obligation of conforming to the customs of the place.

I believe I shall not exceed the truth, in computing the number of persons attending this high court, either as solicitors for themselves or others, with all the officers and attendants, at twenty thousand persons; among which the protestants make a considerable number. The hopes of rising in Conversion, civil and military employments; of obtaining pensions, or of improving their fortunes some other way, prompt many to go over to the Romish religion; who afterwards make shew

of a mighty zeal for their new religion, that their change may be the less suspected to proceed from any interested views. Others look upon the difference among Christian sects as a thing of no consequence in the sight of God; concluding, that each of them have their respective truths and errors. Though a man observes faults in sects of all denominations, it does not follow that they all appear alike indifferent to him, or that he must make choice of the worst; no more than if a man of common sense, upon being shewn three patterns of cloth for a suit of cloaths, the first of which is something spotted, the second less, and the third least of all, should pitch upon that which was most offensive to his eye. For any curious art which requires a strong eye, and a clear light, an artist would hardly chuse the very darkest room in a house, though none of them were so light as he could wish.

Conversa-
tion with a
convert.

Few days since I had some conversation with an old friend of mine, in whose conversion I was satisfied that conviction had but little share. In one of the protestant churches, of which he was a member, he alledged that he saw many abuses and mere human inventions, to which his reason could not submit. By this I could easily perceive what an indifferent opinion he must entertain of another religion, which requires a much more servile faith and subjection, even to tenets and ordinances quite contrary to reason. As it was not difficult for him to judge of my sentiments, concerning the reality of his conversion, he had recourse to this simile, *viz.* that God, overlooking the external difference of worship among Christians, had an equal love for all; as a king indiscriminately loves a loyal army, though not consisting of one sort of troops, but of horse, foot, grenadiers, dragoons, and hussars. I could not forbear urging the comparison home upon him, and asked him, what a king would think of a subject, who, at a general rendezvous, or upon an exigency, should appear with a rusty musket and a blunt sword, having before been furnished with the best of arms. However, the worst is, that all religions may recriminate upon one another; and that very few are from reflection and conscience attached to that religion which they so zealously profess.

St. Stephen's
church.

Among the ecclesiastical buildings at Vienna the principal is St. Stephen's church; which is a Gothic structure, and adorned with a great many pieces of sculpture, representing saints, beasts, flowers, pyramids, &c. The roof is covered with glazed tiles of various colours. If the tower of Strasburg

burg is looked upon to be the most curious, and that of Landshuter to be the highest in Europe, St. Stephen's tower is unquestionably the strongest; which, as well as the church, is built with large square blocks of freestone, fastened together with iron braces. The church is so very dark, that even at noon one cannot be said to have a distinct view of the several objects in it. The superb marble tomb of the emperor Frederick III. is said to have cost thirty thousand ducats. In the old archducal vault the bones of many of those illustrious personages lies wrapt up in raw hides; but of late only the entrails of the imperial family are deposited here.

In the church-yard is a basso-relievo, on a reddish stone fixed in the wall, representing a man holding up his hand to his breast, and near him a child, and a woman also in the same attitude. Under these figures are two dogs seizing a hare, and another coursing a hare, with the following inscription:

P. TITIUS
FINITVS V. F.
SIB. ET
IJCUNDÆ CIVIS
FIL. CON.
AN. XL.

Ancient inscription.

The largest bell in St. Stephen's tower was cast, by order of the emperor Joseph, out of Turkish field-pieces, taken in several battles, as appears by the following words to be seen upon it, under the image of St. Joseph:

Josephus Rom. Imp. semper Aug. æream hanc molem munificentia suæ magnitudine haud indignam, ut ob tottantasq. victorias ad gratias Numini secum agendas subiectos populos grandi sonitu excitaret, fieri Albertinæq. turris ad singulare decus istuc attolli iussit.

Inscription on a bell.

' By order of Joseph, emperor of Rome, &c. this magnificent bell, which for its vast size is not unworthy of his great munificence, was cast; and, that by the sound of it his subjects might be stirred up to join with him in thanksgiving to the God of armies for so many signal victories, he caused it to be hung in the Albertine tower, as its greatest ornament.'

St.

Albertine
tower.

St. Stephen's tower is called the Albertine from Albert IV. in whose reign it was finished, in the year 1400.

This bell, according to D. Kuchelbecker, is above ten feet in height, and thirty-two in circumference; and, without the clapper, weighs seventeen tuns and an half. The clapper, which is eleven feet and an half long, weighs thirteen hundred and twenty-eight pounds; and the whole weight of the bell, iron-work, &c. amounts to twenty-five tuns and fourteen hundred weight *. The height of St. Stephen's tower is four hundred and forty-seven Austrian feet and an half, or seventy-four fathoms and three feet and an half.

French
sacks.

For these two years past, if any woman comes in an *Andrienne*, *Volante* or French sack, as it is called, either into St. Stephen's, or any other large church at Vienna, she is immediately ordered to withdraw.

Prohibited
at Vienna.

It was grown a custom among the ladies at Vienna, in the morning, to slip on a sack, without stays, or hardly any other covering, and in that garb hurry away to mass; which indecent custom occasioned the present imperial prohibition. The clergy, from the pulpit, have given vent to their zeal against such loose dresses in very bitter terms. One, with great warmth, exclaimed, 'that the women came to church in sacks, not to repent, as believers of old used to do, but the better to expose their wares to sale; so that no priest, in administering the sacrament, could with a safe conscience look on them.' Another indecently threatened, 'that, if ever he should see a lady with her neck uncovered, he'd spit down her bosom †.' A little before the wearing of sacks in church was suppressed, three ladies, with their necks bare, and dressed in the above-mentioned robe, presented themselves for the communion among other persons round the al-

* This bell of Vienna is larger than that of Erfurt. But, of all the bells hitherto known in Europe, those lately cast in France for the new church at Lisbon are the most astonishing. They come little short of the great bell at Pekin in China; the weight of which is said to be a hundred and twenty thousand pounds: Whereas that of Erfurt is only twenty-five thousand four hundred. See *Ath. Kircher. Chin. monum. illustr. p. 223.*

† This zealot seems to have been a remarkable follower of the declaimer P. Abraham di St. Clara, who perhaps had gained a greater reputation had he not seasoned his invectives and expostulations with such ludicrous terms.

tar; but the priest passed by them as if he had over-looked them.

The church that belongs to the court is near that of the barefooted Augustines, and you ascend to it up a pair of stairs out of the palace. Ferdinand III. had a chapel built here, dedicated to St. Apollonia, the patroness of the teeth, in consequence of a vow he had made when his son, prince Leopold, cut his teeth. The tooth of St. Apollonia, shewn here, is likewise adored and kissed by the vulgar, who imagine the touch of it an infallible cure for the tooth-ach. In this church are kept, in silver repositories, the hearts of the deceased princes of the imperial family.

Church belonging to the court.

Hearts of the deceased princes of the imperial family.

The new burying vault for the archducal family is in the Capuchin church; where abundance of reliques are also shewn.

In the Jesuits church, adjoining to their college, the celebrated Jesuit Pozzo has displayed the exquisite strokes of his pencil; by whom the cupola of the Dominican church is also painted.

Jesuits church.

A hill, called mount Calvary, lies in the village of Herr-nalls, just without the lines of the city of Vienna: here the several sufferings of Christ, and the agonies of his mother occasioned by his passion, are represented in so many separate chapels, whither in Lent great numbers of people resort.

Mount Calvary.

In that part of the suburbs of Vienna called Wieden (where also stands the *Favorita*, the emperor's palace) their present imperial majesties, in pursuance of a vow made in the time of the last pestilence, are building a most magnificent church in honour of St. Carlo Borromeo; but it is not likely to be finished in several years. The grand cupola or dome, the little towers at the four angles, and the extraordinary height and thickness of two pillars in the front, give it a most noble appearance. Over the portal are these words, out of the 22d psalm:

Favorita.

St. Carlo's church.

Vota mea reddam Domino in conspectu timentium eum.

'I will pay my vows to the Lord in the presence of those that fear him.'

Without the city, near the *Cours*, the empress dowager Wilhelmina Amelia has built a nunnery for ladies, of the order

The Salesian nunnery.

order of St. Francis de Sales, with a superb church belonging to it. She usually resides indeed in the imperial castle or palace, and on festivals and days of audience appears in public there: but the greatest part of her time is spent in this retirement, in order to give herself up to devotion with the greater abstractedness. She chiefly employs herself in reading religious books; and all the nuns are obliged, in their turns, on certain days, to give an account of the most remarkable and edifying passages they have met with in their reading: The empress herself appoints what books they are to read.

These nuns observe the rule of St. Francis de Sales; and, among other vows, engage themselves to educate and instruct young ladies of noble families; and, on account of the illustrious patroness, it is accounted a very great honour for a young lady to be admitted into this convent for a few years.

Nunnery
church.

The cupola of the church was painted by Pelegrini, who was rewarded with eight thousand rix-dollars *.

Pillar of the
immaculate
conception.

On the large area, called the *Hof*, opposite to the noviciate college, belonging to the Jesuits, a marble pillar was erected in the year 1647, by Ferdinand III, in memory of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary; but this pillar, in 1667, was by the emperor Leopold removed, and another of brass erected in its place. The image of the Virgin Mary on this pillar is a masterly piece, and the gilding, though exposed to all the injuries of the weather, still retains its lustre. A description and plate of this pillar is to be seen in Dr. Rink's life of the emperor Leopold. I shall here insert the following pompous inscription, composed by the emperor himself; the letters are of gold, and set in a copper-plate, according to the emperor's orders.

* About 1400*l.* sterling.

Leopoldus

*Leopoldus Rom. Imperator,
Semper Augustus,
Statuam hanc honori Virginis
Sine labe conceptæ*

Inscription
on it.

ab

*Augusto Parente suo erectam
Pretio auxit & immortalitate donavit.*

Nam

*Quam lapideam invenit
Æream fecit & æternam,*

Ut

*Cujus beneficiis
Coronas, victorias, pacem & successiones
accepit,*

ei

*Hæc omnia & se ipsum debere
Testetur.*

Anno MDCLXVIII. die VIII. Decembr.

‘ Leopold, emperor of the Romans, ever august, augmented the value of this statue, erected by his august father in honour of the immaculate conception of the Virgin, and gave it immortality. For, before, it was of stone, but he made it of brass, and of eternal duration ; in token that, to her, by whose favour he received crowns, victories, peace and successions, he owes all those blessings, and even his life. December 8, 1668.’

This emperor Leopold laid out three hundred thousand gul-
dens on a pillar which he erected to the holy Trinity, in the
moat called by that name, in 1693. It is an admirable
piece of architecture built with stone, being sixty-six feet in
height. The chief inscription on this pillar is also a Latin
composition of the illustrious founder : an accurate account of
it may be seen in Dr. Rink’s valuable work mentioned
above.

Pillar of the
holy Tri-
nity.

Formerly it was usual for people by way of amusement to sit round these pillars ; which often produced many pleasant incidents. But a company, among which were several countesses, having by way of diversion given too much wine to the soldier on guard at the virgin Mary’s pillar, such a disturbance ensued as caused these assemblies to be forbidden for the future. At present people only kneel round the pillars, though

though I observed that in the evenings the resort does not proceed so much from devotion, as for the conveniency of meeting and conversing together.

St. Joseph
tutelar saint,
&c.

Leopold intended to have signalized his devotion by a third pillar, had not death prevented him. It was designed for St. Joseph, in consequence of a vow made by that emperor in the year 1702, on the happy return of his son Joseph, then king of the Romans, from Landau. His present imperial majesty intends to erect this stately memorial in marble, the wooden model of it being much decayed by the inclemency of the weather. A representation of the temple of Jerusalem with six Corinthian pillars is to be placed on the top, and in it the marriage of Joseph and the virgin Mary, performed by the high priest. In the year 1675 the emperor Leopold, with great solemnity, a second time dedicated his territories to the protection of St. Joseph.

The univer-
sity.

The university of Vienna was founded by Frederic II. and in the year 1622 incorporated with the college of the Jesuits, so as to be wholly under the inspection and government of that society. In public processions the *Rector magnificus*, or provost, ranks with the knights of the golden fleece, and takes place of all the other noblemen belonging to the imperial court.

Public li-
brary.

Of the emperor's library, and that of prince Eugene, I shall speak in another place. In a handsome edifice near the Dominican convent is a collection of books left for public use by count Joachim Windhag, who by his great genius raised himself from a low birth to great honours and riches. This library is under the care of the marshal of Lower Austria; who appoints two superintendants, one of which must be a knight, and the other a baron; and under these are two librarians, one a Dominican monk and the other a layman. The library on the other side of this building, left by colonel Gschwindt baron of Pockstein, in the year 1721, is under almost the same regulations. As for private libraries, that of Garelli, the emperor's physician, deserves to be visited by every learned traveller *.

Dr. Mar-
cella's cabi-
net.

Dr. Marcella, a physician, is possessed of a fine collection of petrifications, which he designs to dispose of, for six hundred *guldens*. It is the same, with some additions, which

* Among the libraries at Vienna few can come in competition with that of baron Roth, containing not only a very extraordinary treasure of scarce and valuable books, but also other curiosities, and especially some fine pieces of enamel.

formerly belonged to Langius the famous Swiss physician, who published an account of it with copper-plates. Count Trautsmendorff, envoy from the emperor to the Swiss cantons, and afterwards ambassador at the Port, purchased them of Langius, as Marcella afterwards did at the sale of the count's effects.

Of all the buildings at Vienna, the palace of prince Eugene, in the suburbs, is undoubtedly the finest. It has a suite of eleven rooms in a direct line in the front and the towers at the angles, and another of seven rooms in the wings. Prince Eugene's palace.

In the room adjoining to the prince's bed-chamber are several exquisite pieces of painting in little: And in the next apartment is a chandelier of rock crystal, valued at twenty-thousand *guldens*. Here is also a Dutch piece of painting, which cost thirteen thousand *guldens*, representing an old woman on her death-bed, with her daughter on her knee taking her leave of her, while her maid is stirring a medicine in a spoon, and the physician looking into the urinal. In the chapel is a fine picture of the resurrection of our Saviour. In the looking-glass-room are four small tables of black marble, with brown veins, brought hither from Rome. The large saloon is an oblong octagon; the cieling of it is finely painted in *fresco*, and it yields a very pleasant prospect over the gardens towards the city. Among the excellent paintings in the other apartments are a piece representing Adam and Eve as big as the life, which is said to have cost fifty thousand *guldens*; a woman embracing a youth in a bath, valued at thirty-thousand, with Endymion and Diana worth twelve thousand *guldens*. Here is also a copy of Rubens's three graces, which is very much esteemed. The gardens lie on a slope, and on that account are very convenient for the elegant water-works exhibited there. In that part of the garden on the left, called paradise, is a spacious aviary made of curious wire-work, and also beautiful walks, and gilt summer-houses, which render it extremely pleasant. The orangery also is worth seeing; where some of the trees remain in the open air all winter, with only a cover over the tops of them. The species of uncommon herbs growing here is computed at about two thousand, among which are dragon's-blood, coffee, date, and musk-trees; the latter of which bear leaves five or six feet in length. It is a pity that the Salesian nunnery, founded by the empress Amelia, commands this garden, so that a person cannot walk in it, without being over-looked. Pictures.
Gardens.

On

Menagerie.

On one side of his palace the prince has a view from his apartment of eight small courts embellished with fountains and rows of chesnut-trees, among which are to be seen several exotic animals. The most remarkable of these, are, 1st. A *casawar*, with feathers resembling bristles, &c. It is a very large bird, near four feet in height, and was brought from one of the Asiatic islands. 2. A he-goat with four horns growing in a direct line. 3. An Indian roe, with beautiful white spots like our young fawns. 4. Some white Indian deer. 5. An African cow. 6. A Transylvanian ox with a beard. 7. A Muscovite fox. 8. A chamoise, of which species the males only have horns. 9. A lynx. 10. A large Tripolitan ram, variegated with black and white. 11. Some Walachian sheep with large broad tails. 12. A Tirolese hare, which in winter turns white. 13. Four Indian sheep. 14. A wild goat. 15. A buffaloe with a large beard. 16. An Indian wolf with long hair on his back, which he sometimes bristles up. 17. Several ostriches. 18. In the other parts of the menagerie are several bustards, a fowl so common in Hungary, that sometimes they are seen four or five hundred in a flight. 19. White partridges. 20. White herons. 21. Pheasants, and *Poules pintades*. 22. Indian sparrows, swallows, cranes, ravens, and other beautiful birds. 23. A Muscovy duck. 24. A pelican, which, almost every three or four months, pecks a hole in its breast, as it were to let itself blood, which gave rise to the fable of its manner of feeding its young. I also saw here some porcupines, and likewise a kind of voracious fowl bred in Hungary and Turkey. The civet-cat is lately dead. The musk is produced in a bladder between the *penis* and the testicles of this animal, like castor in the beaver; and, in order to get at this musk, an incision is made in the civet-cats every month. It is a very furious creature, and very difficult to be brought from the East-Indies to Europe, as it must be kept in a particular apartment, where it has some room to range. This enhances the price of them in Europe; one of these animals being generally valued at a thousand *guldens*: Their food is chiefly mutton. In Holland some merchants reap great advantages from these creatures; every ounce of musk being sold from twenty-four to twenty-eight *guldens*. This species has never been known to propagate in Europe.

Civet cat.

Another palace of prince Eugene.

Besides this palace, the illustrious prince Eugene has also another within the city of Vienna, where he usually resides in winter. It stands in the *Himmelfort*-street, and consists

consists of four stories; the third is the most magnificent, but the apartments and stair-case are somewhat darkened by the houses on the other side of the street. In the front are three doors opening into so many balconies; and in every story are seventeen windows. The roof is flat, in the Italian taste, and adorned with eighteen large statues. In one of the anti-chambers are to be seen fine paintings, representing the battles of Zenta, Hockstadt, and four others, by which this prince has deservedly raised himself to such a pitch of grandeur and reputation. That piece which first strikes the eye is the relief of the city of Turin. Among the beautiful tapestry in this palace, that representing a ship-wreck is particularly admired. Some of the apartments are finely hung with crimson velvet, especially that in which the prince, some years ago, gave audience to the Turkish ambassador under a canopy and in a chair of state. The stove in this room is made of brass, and represents Hercules vanquishing the Hydra. In another apartment is a book-case and desk made entirely of tortoise-shell. Nothing can be more beautiful than the looking-glass chamber, and indeed every part of this superb palace is embellished with exquisite pictures, glasses of all kinds, and fine chimney-pieces; one of which, of grey marble, cost twenty-thousand *guldens*. A crystal girandole, or lustre, to be seen here, cost ten thousand *guldens*.

Fine paintings.

In the library is also a very valuable collection of books. It is well known what large sums of money the prince expended on curious books, who has often given thirty or forty ducats, and more, for small *duodecimo's*. These, with other curiosities collected for many years by this hero, are kept in a separate cabinet. The books in this noble library, though it consists of fourteen thousand volumes, are mostly folio's; which, being gilt, lettered, and bound in red Turkey, make a fine appearance. It is also remarkable for a collection of prints, representing heroes, princes, celebrated ladies, learned men, &c. These prints are bound in Turkey, and the numbers are daily increasing; though at present they consist of forty-eight volumes of illustrious persons of France, sixty-one of those of Germany, ten of the United-Provinces, nine of the Spanish Netherlands, two of Lorrain, thirteen of Great-Britain, &c. In this library is also to be seen a *planetarium*, in which Mr. Rowley, an Englishman of admirable skill in mechanics and mathematics, has accurately represented the revolutions of the heavenly bodies according to the Copernican system. I am no stranger to, and I readily acknowledge.

Library.

Rowley's
planetarium

knowledge, the great merit of this person; yet equity requires that he should not engross the whole praise, when others are entitled to some share; it being very probable, that Rowley himself, with all his skill, could not have brought his machine to such perfection, had he not seen Trasius's armillary sphere at Leyden. Now what may be ascribed to the invention of each of these genius's, the comparison of both their works will manifestly shew. Adrian Vroes had the direction of this sphere, the computations were made by Nicholas Stampiven, and Trasius was the artist who made it. When it was out of order Bernard Cloes rectified it; and in the year 1711 it was presented to the university of Leyden by the widow and heirs of M. Scheper, a magistrate of Rotterdam.

Some account of prince Eugene,

As prince Eugene had no legitimate children, it is not to be wondered, that he laid out such immense sums in buildings, books, &c. both in Vienna, and at his seat on the banks of the Danube, betwixt this city and Presburg; of which the emperor gave him a grant about six years ago, upon his resignation of his government of the Spanish Netherlands. He delights much in reading; and, in the year 1719, when the prevalence of the Spanish faction at the imperial court, and other transactions very disagreeable to the prince, inclined him to think of throwing up all his posts, he said to a foreign minister, 'I can be content to live upon ten thousand *guldens* a year; and, with my large collection of books, time will seldom lie heavy upon my hands.' The income of his several posts may amount to about three hundred thousand Rhenish *guldens*, including the hundred and forty thousand *guldens* accruing from the post of vicar-general of the emperor in his Italian dominions; which, in reality, was an equivalent for his resignation of the government of the Spanish Netherlands. His private fortune is supposed to bring him in one hundred thousand *guldens* a year.

Lichtenstein palace.

Fine paintings.

The prince of Lichtenstein has three palaces in Vienna; but that in the *Herren-street* is the most magnificent. It was built by prince Adam of Lichtenstein; and, together with some other estates, devolved by will to prince Joseph, the only surviving person of the family. It is furnished in the Italian taste, with sculpture, paintings, and antiques; and I must own, that the ornaments within this palace pleased me more than those of any other at Vienna. Among the paintings are several pieces by Rubens; particularly six capital pieces representing the history of Alexander the Great, valued at about twenty-four thousand dollars. Herodias with

John

John the Baptist's head is by Raphael. The building of the tower of Babel on vellum, and the overthrow of Pharaoh with his army in the Red-sea painted on marble, are very curious. The saloon is elegant and lofty; the roof, which is vaulted, was painted by Belucci; who also painted the cieling of the first and second stories on canvas. The apartments are adorned with small bronze and marble models of Roman antiques, as the Farnesean Hercules, *il Toro Farnese*, &c. Here are also several vases of agate, porphyry, and fine marble, representations of inlaid Florentine work; a table of the same, which cost fourteen thousand *guldens*; and another of white and yellow marble, taken from a marble quarry in one of the Lichtenstein estates. The *perron*, or steps at the entrance of the palace, are in a grand taste. The front is adorned with fine pillars and statues, and the iron balustrade at the front weighs three thousand two hundred and sixty pounds.

The Lichtenstein palace and gardens in the Rossau suburbs also very well deserve a traveller's notice. The great stair-case in this palace consists of two flights, and every step cost sixty *guldens*, being each a single block of red marble, seven common paces in length. In the two flights are one hundred and eight steps; and though the Italian palaces, which are designed for splendor, greatly surpass all others in the beauty and magnificence of the stair-cases, yet Italy affords very few that equal this. The saloon is very superb, and was painted by Pozzo. The four beautiful statues in it are of stone, but so finely incrusted with plaster, that they have the appearance of alabaster. Two of the apartments are entirely painted by Franceschini di Bologna; and in every part of this noble palace the eye is entertained with pieces of painting by celebrated artists. The walks, parterres, water-works, and statues, make the garden a most delightful place. It also exhibits a great number of uncommon vegetables; and at the end it yields a very grand prospect.

Close by prince Eugene's gardens, in the suburbs, is the prince of Schwartzzenburgh's palace, famous for its fine gardens, and built by the late prince of Fondi and count Mansfelt. The latter, from whose good sense, especially as he was then president of the board of war, more discretion might have been expected, by the sumptuousness of this building quite eclipsed the *Favorita*, an imperial palace, near which it stands. By this imprudent action he drew upon himself a great deal of envy, and gave a handle to his ene-

Lichten-
stein palace
in Rossau.

Prince of
Schwart-
zenburgh's
palace.

Hydraulic
engine.

mies to speak in very disadvantageous terms of him to the emperor; who, however, saw through their malignity. The count, after spending above three hundred thousand *guldens* on the house and gardens, did not live to see them entirely compleated; and his heirs, after his decease, sold them for fifty thousand dollars to prince Schwartzzenburgh, master of the horse *, who has also laid out at least three hundred thousand dollars more on them. The saloons, stair-cases, marble tables, looking-glasses, porcelain vases, paintings, beds, and other rich furniture, make this one of the finest palaces in or near Vienna. The trees in the large orangery in the garden are not planted in pots or tubs, but stand in the ground; and in winter are sheltered in little sheds, which, on occasion, can be warmed. The walks, groves, and water-works are extremely beautiful: the last are supplied by means of an hydraulic machine worked by fire. It cost near twenty-thousand *guldens*; and in twenty-four hours throws up into the large reservoir above eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty hogheads of water. After the fountains in the gardens are supplied, the water is collected again into a canal under the above-mentioned hydraulic engine. Joseph Emanuel Fischer, of Erlach, the imperial architect, erected this engine in the year 1722; but the honour of the invention is due to the English. I saw the first trial of such an hydraulic machine, by a model made in the year 1718, before the Royal Society at London. These engines are used in some coal-mines in Scotland, for draining the waters out of them; and likewise in several parts of England. There is one of them to be seen in York-Buildings, at London, that throws up the Thames water, in order to supply the higher parts of that city with water.

The hydraulic engine in the prince of Schwartzzenburgh's garden is but of a middling size. The copper cauldron is six feet in diameter, the cylinder is nine feet long, and weighs twelve hundred pounds. It is upwards of an inch thick, two feet in diameter, of cast metal, hollow and well polished. The lever is twenty-four feet long, and eighteen inches thick. This engine, when once put in play, may be managed by a single person, and throws up the water seventy-five feet, perpendicular height.

* The nobleman was unfortunately killed in the year 1732, at an imperial hunting-match in Bohemia.

Besides

Besides the palaces above-described, there are other build-Other
ings not undeserving of a traveller's curiosity, viz. the Bohe-palaces.
mian office in the Wipplingber-street; the Trautson palace;
that of count Daun, governor of the Milanese; another in
Schotten-square; Breuner-house in Waringer-street; the
marquis di Rofrano's palace; prince of Copece's palace, in
Joseph-street; count Harrach's; Caprari-house in Waller-
street; count Stratman's in Schenk-street; Questenberg-
house in John-street; count Staremburg's palace and garden,
not far from the *Favorita*; the *Mehlgrube*, as it is called;
the house of count John Wenzel of Gallas; the palaces of
count Adam Bathyan, and count Gundacker of Althan; the
archbishop of Valenza's summer-seat; the town-hall or coun-
cil-house; and many other stately buildings.

The imperial menagery, called the *prater*, is an island in Imperial
the Danube, whither in the spring there is a great resort menagery.
for taking the air, as also in the walks at the *Stadtgute*; but
in the latter no horses or carriages are admitted. The *Au-*
garten is open all the year round, where the walks, hedges
and groves are so pleasant, that it is generally frequented by
persons of distinction. On the one side of it is the old impe-
rial castle, which in the year 1683 was laid in ashes by the Castle.
Turks; and little has been since done towards rebuilding it.
The ramparts are not so pleasant as might be imagined from Rampart.
the beauty and grandeur of the suburbs; for they are very
narrow, and the prospect in several places is intercepted.

Besides the imperial riding-house, those of the princes Riding-
Swartzenburgh, Lichtenstein, Dietrichstein, and count Sta-schools.
remberg, and especially that of count Paar in Alster-street,
are very well worth seeing.

On the red tower hangs the flitch of bacon (though at pre-Red tower.
sent made of wood) which, according to the common story,
may be claimed by that extraordinary person who can prove
that he absolutely rules his wife. Here is also the following
inscription:

*Quam felix Urbs est, quæ pacis tempore bellum
Ante oculos ponit, & sua quæque notat.
Incassum vigilat, qui custodire putabit
Urbem armis, si non arma Dei affuerint.
Sed Deus, & virtus tutantur Maximiliani
Cæsaris hæc Urbis mœnia cum populo.*

Inscriptions

‘ How happy is that city which, amidst the tranquillity of peace, holds itself in readiness for war. It were a vain presumption to think that a city is to be preserved by arms, without the divine assistance; but God’s protection, the courage of Maximilian, and loyalty of the citizens, are the walls which render this city impregnable.’

Trade.

The trade of Vienna is little answerable to its largeness and convenient situation. This is partly to be attributed to the heavy duties and imposts on most commodities brought hither; particularly those on wine, oxen, and other provisions coming out of Hungary. The East-country company pay three *per cent*, for all they import; which has caused them to raise the price of their merchandizes, without any amendment in the quality of them. This is plain in one article, *viz.* cotton, the same quantity of which, not long since, might be bought for thirty, or thirty-eight *creutzers*, as is sold at present for one and fifty. Every Vienna ell of foreign cloth pays a *gulden*; and yet the home manufactures are not in a condition to supply the want of fine foreign cloths. In England, a kingdom distinguished for the extensiveness of its commerce, duties are, indeed, laid on the importation of foreign commodities, but, upon the re-exportation of them, that duty is repaid with a very small deduction; the artists are encouraged by stated bounties to excel in their respective trades and manufactures, and the exportation of home-made goods is promoted and encouraged. Hence it comes to pass, that, in several foreign countries, the fine cloth made in England is sold at the same price as in London, where the duties are high, and houses, shops, and provisions dear.

Environs.

The country about Vienna is fertile, and produces good grass. They begin to purchase cows from Switzerland to stock some noblemen’s estates in these parts. These in time degenerate by the badness of the pasture in some, but in other lands abounding with grass the breed of the cattle is considerably mended. The difference in respect of the quantity and goodness of milk, according to the difference of pastures, can hardly be credited; but it is well known that in the country near Hamburgh a cow daily yields twelve quarts of milk, and brings in thirty-three dollars to the owner in one season.

The hill, called Calenberg, affords a very beautiful prospect of the city of Vienna and its environs.

Baden,

Baden, which stands in the neighbourhood of Vienna, is ^{Baths at} much frequented for its warm baths, assemblies, and other ^{Baden.} diversions.

Both sexes bathe here without distinction, in the same bath and at the same time. The bathing clothes are made to cover the whole body; and those of the women have lead at the bottom of them to keep them down. Within the baths are seats for the conveniency of sitting in the water, which can be raised or lowered at pleasure. The company walk up and down in the bath, conversing together, and the ladies are sometimes treated with sweet-meats. There are particular doors and stairs leading into the separate stove-rooms out of the bath, where the different sexes dress and undress apart. Many bathe for pleasure; but those that bathe as a remedy for any disorder, are ordered by the physicians to bathe sixty times, and to remain in the bath three hours each time. For once bathing one pays six *creutzers*, and five more for the use of a bathing shirt. Some of these baths are within the city, and others without it; and in most of them the water is extremely clear. The principal is the women's bath, as it is called, and next to that the Duke's and Anthony's bath. There is also a particular bath appropriated for the use of beggars and poor people. The sulphureous effluvia arising from the baths, tinge most kinds of metals with yellow; and a silver cup, after being for some time used for drinking the water, contracts a sort of a gilding; an effect common to all springs impregnated with sulphur. The sulphureous smell is not so perceptible in the bath, as when a person stands near it.

These baths are chiefly recommended to patients afflicted with the gout, lameness, pains in the joints, and any arthritic disorders. Barren women often resort hither, and find relief; but whether this proceeds from the virtue of the water or that of the company, (which has often brought other baths into repute in this respect) I shall not take upon me to determine.

Baden is three miles distant from Vienna. Before the principal church in this town, is a fine pillar, dedicated to the holy Trinity. These kind of pillars are very ornamental to a city; and though seldom seen in other Roman-catholic countries, are very frequent in the Austrian territories. In the church near the women's bath, I took notice of the following epitaph:

D. O. M. S.

*Quid habet amplius homo
Pro Labore suo Eccles. III. cap.**Ecce hic jacet**Franc. Anton. nobil. Dominus à Guariend
et Raal,**Quem evexit doctrina et prudentia
In S. C. M. Regiminis Inferioris Austriæ
Consiliarium, Archigrammateum,
Referendarium intimum, et tandem
Provinciæ Promareschallum.**Probavere Integritatem**Tres Augusti,**Jurisprudentiam Respublica,
Conciliavit pietas cæli favorem,
Liberalitas.**Pauperum pia vota,**Agens annum LIX. ipse Legum vivus Codex
Solutus Lege Naturæ**Ann. MDCCXIII. die VII. Aprilis**Quiescit;**‘ Nam justorum animæ in manu Dei sunt,**‘ Et non tanget illos tormentum mortis;**‘ Vixi sunt in oculis insipientium mori:**‘ Illi autem sunt**‘ In pace.’**‘ Sacred to God the greatest and best of beings.’**“ This is the portion of a man after all his labour, Eccles.”**“ c. iii.” ‘ Here lies Francis Antony Lord of Guariend and**‘ Raal, whom his learning and wisdom raised to be counsel-**‘ lor, &c. And at length deputy marshal of the province.**‘ Three emperors experienced his integrity, and the com-**‘ monwealth his knowledge in the laws: His piety procured**‘ him the favour of heaven, and his charity and munificence**‘ the prayers of the poor. In the fifty-ninth year of his age,**‘ himself being a living book of laws, he was gently released**‘ by the law of nature, on the 7th day of April 1713, and**‘ here rests in peace: “ For the souls of the righteous are in**“ the hand of God, and there shall no torment touch them.**“ In the sight of the unwise they seemed to die: but they are**“ in peace.”**Vienna, August 1, 1730.*

L E T.

L E T T E R LXXXII.

Further Account of the City of Vienna, with some
Observations on the Imperial Court.

S I R,

THE present emperor [Charles VI. *] is of a middling stature and a majestic presence. His penetration and judgment, his equity and regard to merit, with many other virtues, render him one of the best sovereigns that Europe has enjoyed for many years past. He speaks and writes Latin, Italian, Spanish, and French; he loves the sciences †, and is well versed in the mathematics, especially that part which relates to civil and military architecture. His skill in music is such, that he not only plays on several instruments, but is also a perfect master of the rules of composition. He affects

Emperor's
person and
endow-
ments.

no

* This emperor died October 20, 1740, aged fifty-five.

† The emperor Charles the VIth's taste for the sciences seems derived to him from his father Leopold the Great. Counsellor Burchard de Linguae Latine fatis in Germania, c. 7, justly regrets, that the illustrious example of both these monarchs has not been able to rouse the German nobility from their lethargy. I flatter myself that the reader will not be displeased with the following specimen of the emperor Charles the VIth's skill in Latin poetry. Hortensius Maurus, one of the most ingenious poets among the moderns, made his request to the monarch as follows:

*Sana mihi medici adfirmant fore vina Tokaji,
Sed terrent parcum tam pretiosa satis.
O utinam! ut sacris dat Apollo fontibus uti,
Des mihi dulce frui, Carole, posse mero.
Non feuda & titulos, nec gemmas posco nec aurum,
Musta peto stomacho prosperiora seni.
Protegat Hungaricas felix victoria vites,
Fœcundi calices arma virumque canent.
Quas tibi non tribuent laudes, Auguste, Camœnæ,
Si pro pegaseis vina refundis aquis!
Quum mihi missa bibam, reddam tibi verba Maronis:
Divisum, Cæsar, cum Jove nectar habes.*

His

no great shew in dress, and has a professed aversion to all affectation of French modes; and particularly large open sleeves. On solemnities, he generally appears in a black Spanish habit, with small cuffs of purple, embroidered with silver; his shoe ribbons are also embroidered, and he wears a red feather in his hat. The emperor's hunting-dress is a brown furtout and a black bag-wig; but at other times he generally wears a brown peruke. He's very happy in his marriage, and his behaviour to the empress is very fond; for he generally addresses her in the most endearing terms. But she never fails to give him the title of, Your majesty. Little distinction is made, in point of ceremony, betwixt the empress's relations and other eminent families in Germany. And on this account it is a saying among the Austrians, 'The emperor has no relations.'

The em-
press.

Arch-
duchesses.

Picture in
miniature.

The empress * is of a majestic presence, and all, who have the happiness of knowing her, acknowledge that her personal qualities and accomplishments render her worthy of her high station. The two archduchesses, the only surviving issue of this marriage, are princesses of the greatest hopes, and the eldest is particularly distinguished for her wit and good sense. The youngest archduchess who died this spring, seemed to be the emperor's favourite; so that he shewed a very uncommon concern at the loss of her. The famous Swedish painter Meydens † favoured me with a sight of that admirable piece, representing the emperor, the empress, and the three princesses together in miniature. But since the death of the young archduchess the emperor could never be prevailed upon to sit again, though the finishing of this curious piece depends upon it.

His request was granted, and the following answer was sent him by the emperor :

*Vina tibi mitto non inferiora Falernis,
Quæ tibi lenta solent astra parare, More !
Ebibe, nequaquam regis meminisse dolebis,
Qui summum in toto possidet orbe merum.
Stambuldæ propero, quæ fausto numine capta
Tum vini Græci dolia plena dabo.
Nec Tokajani deerit libi copia musti,
Nam te longæve vivere Cæsar amat.*

* This princess died December 21, 1750, in the sixtieth year of her age.

† This excellent master is possessed of a fine piece of painting by Raphael, representing the amour of Neptune with Thetis, and said to have been formerly in the chamber of curiosities at Mantua.

The

The imperial family are at present drawn together *en pastel*, or with crayons by Rosalba, a female artist of Venice; this piece has a glass before it, and makes a fine appearance. This lady's usual price for a portrait is five or six louis-d'ors. She finishes it in seven days, and the whole time of sitting, taken together, does not exceed five hours.

The emperor's usual diversions, are baiting the heron, shooting at a mark, and hunting the wild boar. The ex-^{Emperor's recreations} pense of one of his hunting-matches, if continued till the afternoon, amounts to three thousand *guldens*; or a thousand dollars more, if he uses post-horses. The most convenient seat for heron-baiting is Laxenburg; where, on that account, Laxenburg, the imperial court spend the greatest part of the spring, though the palace is small and ill-contrived. The present great falconer here is John Albert of St. Julian, count of Walsee, who has under him a heron falconer, a raven falconer, a kite falconer, and forty or fifty other servants for these sports.

In 1729, during the emperor's stay at Laxenburg, the falcons killed two hundred and eighty herons, twenty-seven hares, seven kites, nineteen wild ducks, fifty-eight magpies, twenty-nine ravens, besides several small birds.

When the emperor rides in his coach at Vienna with the empress, the latter always sits facing him, with her back to the horses: But if it be on a journey, or when the court is at a country-seat, the empress sits by his side. The time of introducing foreigners to the emperor is generally when the imperial family are going to dinner; and on those occasions the ceremony is performed in the Spanish manner, by kissing the hand. A private audience of the empress is so called, when none are present in the chamber except the lady of the wardrobe, who stands at a distance from the empress, and the high chamberlain, who remains at the door; so that neither of them hear the discourse.

When the empress amuses herself in the evening with playing at cards, her company are the ladies of privy-counsellors, or lords of the bed-chamber, according to their seniority: She usually plays at a *gulden* * a fish. The field-marshal excepted, no person is to come into the imperial apartments with a stick or cane. The six great officers are the high steward, the great chamberlain, the grand marshal, the master of the horse, the great huntsman, and the great

* 2s. 4d. sterling.

falconer. The whole number of officers in the several posts in the emperor's German hereditary dominions amounts to forty thousand. The salary of a court-counsellor is three thousand *guldens*; of a Bohemian court-counsellor, or of an imperial court-counsellor *de facto*, six thousand *guldens*; of a Spanish court-counsellor twelve thousand *guldens*; and a secretary of the college three thousand *guldens*. The constant appointments of count Sinzendorff, for ten years successively, were forty-five thousand *guldens*.

At his coronation at Prague, in 1702, the emperor made ninety-six new gentlemen of the bed-chamber, with the reversion of this post to sixteen more; and at present the gentlemen of the bed-chamber are in all two hundred and twenty-six. The state-affairs are managed by four ministers.

Prince Eugene of Savoy is at the head of military affairs. His title at full length runs thus: Eugene Francis, prince of Savoy and Piedmont, margrave of Saluzzo, &c. knight of the golden fleece, privy and cabinet-counsellor to his Roman, imperial, and catholic majesty, president of the board of war, field-marshal of the holy Roman empire, colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and vicar-general of all his Roman-imperial and royal-catholic majesty's hereditary kingdoms and states in Italy.

Carnival.

Among the diversions of the imperial court, those of the carnival are not to be omitted; though the strictness of the ceremonial checks the liberty and freedom allowed at other courts in the carnival-masquerades. No ladies, but those who have access to the empress's chamber, are admitted at court on those occasions. The emperor generally dances several times with the empress and archduchesses; but the empress dances with the emperor only. In the country-dances their imperial majesties are spectators; but the archduchesses mingle with the company. The last carnival there was some difficulty in appointing partners, so that the emperor was obliged to order several of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to make up the party. Some months before the carnival, lots are drawn; and from that time the gallant is obliged to wait upon the lady thus allotted to him every day, with a nosegay of natural or artificial flowers, rich ribbons, and such little presents. The cavalier is likewise to provide his lady's dress; so that the whole charges are seldom less than three thousand *guldens*. Besides, if the weather prove snowy, the expences of a sledge, &c. amount to near five hundred

louis-

louis-d'ors : For, on this occasion, every one strives to out-shine each other in the splendor of their liveries.

Another court-festivity is at the marriage of one of the empress's maids of honour. On the day of the nuptials the bride and bridegroom are dressed in white sattin; and all the gentlemen of the bed-chamber, at that time in Vienna, go in a body, dressed in black Spanish habits, to the bridegroom's house, to fetch him to court. The two seniors having placed him betwixt them, the procession proceeds to court, where the empress and the bride are standing at a window; and her majesty very strongly recommends the bride to the care and affection of the bridegroom. The new-married couple have not only the honour of supping with the imperial family in the evening, but pass the night in a chamber at court appropriated for that ceremony: The silver-stands in the apartments are also their perquisite.

Marriage of
a maid of
honour.

Such nuptial solemnities are now discontinued; and count Staremburg, the present Austrian envoy to the imperial diet, was the last who lodged on his wedding-night within the emperor's palace. On the contrary, when a lady belonging to the court marries, the new-married couple are not allowed to lodge in Vienna on their wedding-night, unless it be privately, and, as it were, *incog*.

On the 4th of November, being the saint's-day of the emperor's name, and also on the empress's birth-day (the 28th of August) opera's are exhibited, each of which costs the emperor about sixty thousand *guldens*; for the magnificence of the theatre, the splendor of the decorations, the richness of the habits, and the performance in the *orchestra*, surpass any thing of the kind in Europe. The band of music for the imperial chapel and the palace consists of above a hundred and twenty persons, and stands the emperor, at least, in two hundred thousand *guldens* a year. Though several of the female vocal performers have a salary of six thousand *guldens*, yet it is a saying among the Italians, that Vienna is the hospital of the *virtuosi* or singers, and that they never go thither till they are worn out; at least here are no Farinelli's, Senesino's, or Caristini's: and though Gioseppina has a very fine voice, yet she is not to be compared to Faustina, Cuzzoni, Turcotti, and some others.

Opera's.

The summer residence of the imperial court is generally the *Favorita*, in the Wieden suburbs. This palace is indeed better adapted for that season than the imperial castle, where the court resides during the winter: but neither the building

The *Favo-rita*.

nor

nor the gardens are of a suitable magnificence for so great a prince as the emperor. In hot and dry weather, the dust raised by the horses and carriages betwixt Vienna and the *Favorita* would be scarce supportable, were it not for carts loaden with water; which, by continually passing and re-passing, lay the dust, by watering the road as it were with a gentle shower.

Schonbrunn.

The finest of all the imperial pleasure-houses is Schonbrunn, which lies at the distance of a league from Vienna. It was begun by the emperor Joseph; however, he did not live to finish it. The pleasant situation of this place is attended with one inconveniency, namely, that the little river Wien crosses the road several times between this place and Vienna; and, as it is subject to very sudden floods, it often happens, that a person who goes through it in his way to Schonbrunn at noon without the least danger, in the evening finds his return rendered impracticable by the swelling of the river.

Menagery.

The new structure lying about half a mile from Vienna, on the left hand of the road towards Presburg, serves for a menagery; in which are kept some foreign and uncommon animals. The great number of towers with which this edifice is adorned, give it an odd appearance. These towers, taken together, represent the pavilion of Soliman, the Turkish emperor, when he laid siege to Vienna in 1530. On this account, when the Turks afterwards, in 1673, became masters of this part of the country, though they burnt and destroyed all before them wherever they came, not only spared this edifice, and made it a kind of magazine for their provisions; but great numbers of them even kissed the walls with tears of joy, as memorials of their beloved emperor Soliman II. In this place the emperor Rodolph II. used to spend a great deal of time in chymical operations.

Stables.

A little way out of the city, near the Burg-gate, his present imperial majesty has built very superb stables, which have few equals. They were begun when count Althan, late master of the horse, was alive; who, being a favourite of the emperor, was promised the main body of the building for a dwelling-house. One great fault in these stables is their narrowness, there being scarce room enough to walk in them out of the reach of the horses heels.

The imperial museum is in the castle; and one cannot without astonishment, see the infinite variety of curiosities in gold, silver, ivory, and mother-of-pearl; mathematical instruments

truments of exquisite workmanship; excellent pictures, antique intaglio's; vases of agate, jasper, crystal, garnet, emerald, &c. jewels of inestimable value, and abundance of reliques. One of the most remarkable curiosities in this museum is a large bowl of agate, three spans in diameter; in the middle of which are these characters, said to be delineated by nature:

B. XRISTO R. S. XXX.

Natural inscription.

Which is thus decyphered:

Beatori orbis, or Beatori generis humani Christo, Regi Semperiterno, Tri-uno crucifixo.

'To Christ the saviour of the world, the King eternal, the crucified Triune.'

The three crosses, and particularly the last, are somewhat obscure; and no small strength of imagination is required to make them signify *Tri-uno crucifixo*.

This bowl is said to be a *fidei commissum*, or feoffment of trust, brought hither as part of the inheritance of the house of Burgundy.

I have already mentioned, that the countess dowager of Baden-Baden was possessed of the secret of fixing all kinds of colours and figures on agate. Besides, amidst the infinite variety of the agate veins, there are several natural representations; and even in this museum there is to be seen, among other pieces, the city of Buda, the duchy of Austria, and the arms of Hungary, on three pieces of agate; but how far art may have assisted nature in these representations, cannot be determined without an accurate examination. In the mean time, apprehend, that the above-mentioned agate-bowl will be of no more weight towards the conviction of the Anti-trinitarians, than the natural representation of Apollo and the muses on an agate in the possession of king Pyrrhus, in convincing the ancients of the divinity of those imaginary persons. *Id. Plin. lib. 37. c. 1.*

In my letter from Insprug I observed, that the imperial museum at Ambras exhibited some proofs of the transmutation of baser metals into gold. This collection likewise is not without such specimens, to which the favourers of alchemy with great confidence appeal; particularly a very thick

Transmutation of metals.

Specimen
of.

thick gold medal, weighing three hundred ducats; on one side of which Apollo is represented with sun-beams round his head, and holding a *caduceus* in his left-hand, with this legend:

DIVINA METAMORPHOSIS.

‘A divine *metamorphosis*.’

And underneath:

EXHIBITA PRAGÆ XV. IAN. A^o. MDCXLVIII.
IN PRÆSENTIA SAC. CÆS. MAIEST. FERDINANDI TERTII.

‘Performed at Prague, on the 15th of January, 1648,
‘in the presence of his imperial majesty Ferdinand III.’

And on the reverse:

RARIS HÆC VT HOMINIBVS EST ARS ITA
RARO IN LVCEM PRODIT. LAVDETVR DEVS
IN ÆTERNVM QVI PARTEM SVÆ INFINITÆ
POTENTIÆ NOBIS SVIS ABIECTISSIMIS CREA-
TVRIS COMMVNICAT.

‘As this art is known but to few men, so it is but seldom
‘exhibited to the world. Praised be God for ever, who has
‘communicated part of his infinite power to us the meanest
‘of his rational creatures.’

This wonder is said to have been performed by an adept, called baron *Chæs*. Another bowl, formerly of a meaner metal, but decorated with the images of all the emperors of the Habsburg family, is now shewn here of pure gold: and this transmutation of the metal is said to have been made by Wensel Reinersberg, an Augustine renegade monk, in the presence of the emperor Leopold. It is of an oval figure, three ells and an half in circumference, and its upper part is still of base metal. If this appears a weighty proof of the possibility of transmuting metals, it is no less certain and notorious, that Reinersberg afterwards, and especially after his death, was discovered to be an impostor; who had got

twenty

twenty thousand *guldens* from the emperor, and considerable sums from other persons. The artifices which these pretenders generally make use of to blind those whom they have once drawn in, are too numerous to be related *. Some beforehand slyly put some gold in the charcoal, which they design to use in the crucible. Others have false bottoms to their crucibles; one of which, during the process, they find means to break or remove, in order to come at the other, which is covered with gold. Others again, in stirring about the fusion of base metal, use hollow spatula's filled with gold-dust, which, when the solder that keeps it in is melted, falls into the crucible. Some, instead of common mercury, make use of an *amalgama auri*. Sometimes the apothecaries, or druggists, who furnish the materials, combine with these impostors, who put into their hands some prepared gold-dust, which they send for again, calling it by an unknown name, and have for a mere trifle, when they are going to give a specimen of their skill. Others, by mere legerdemain, like a juggler with his balls, convey the gold into the crucible unperceived.

Impostures
practised by
alchymists.

Among the pictures in this museum, that of Cupid scraping and polishing his bow, said to be an original by Correggio, is valued at eighteen thousand ducats. Queen Christina of Sweden had another of the same, which, after her decease, came into the hands of the duke di Bracciano; and, lastly, was purchased by the regent of France. The Italians universally allow the latter to be an original by that celebrated master; but that is no absolute proof that this of Vienna is only a copy. Correggio's success in the first piece might naturally induce him to paint another.

Picture of
Cupid.

* It is really surprising, that, in our enlightened age, such impostors should meet with any dupes to impose upon, since the histories of former ages have detected so many palpable frauds practised by them. By the public papers we are informed, that a gang of these projectors have been stigmatised in the forehead at Worms. Their method of deceiving the unwary was this: They melted together one part of fine gold and two of silver, which they beat into thin leaves, and cut into very small pieces. Then they made a strong powder of *crocus martis*, which they mixed with corrosive sulphur, salts, and pulverized pumice-stone; and incorporating them with the metal prepared as above, they burnt the mass in an intense fire, repeating the process three times. At last they separated the silver from it with *aqua fortis*, and produced some gold, which stood the test both of the *aqua fortis* and the cupel. Upon this they produced certificates from the assay-master of such proofs; and the process was accounted just and authentic, till, by means of antimony, the imposture was discovered.

Among the antique gems shewn here, there is one on which is a representation of the emperors Augustus and Tiberius. Albert Rubens has explained this gem in a dissertation published upon that subject at Antwerp in 1665.

Paintings.

In this museum there are also several fine paintings; but the picture-gallery and imperial chamber of curiosities particularly deserve a traveller's notice. In the anti-chamber are two portraits with this inscription in High-Dutch:

Remarkable inscription.

' Janos Rovin, aged a hundred and seventy-two, and Sarah his wife, aged a hundred and sixty-four years, both of the Greek communion; they lived together in wedlock an hundred and forty-seven years. They were born and lived at Stadova, in the district of Caransezer and the bannerate of Tameswaer, and had issue two sons and two daughters, who are still living; the youngest son is in his hundred and sixteenth year, &c.'

Fine pictures.

A concise and judicious account of the curiosities in the imperial museum, and of the pictures in the gallery, being published at Vienna, and likewise in D. Kuckelbecker's description of the imperial court, I shall not enter into farther particulars. The pictures in the gallery have been engraven on copper-plates; but I must own, that those prints do it no great honour. Among the many noble pieces here, the following are the most remarkable, viz. a *Pietà*, by Andrea del Sarto; St. Margareta, by Raphael, which cost twenty-six thousand *guldens*; and our Saviour standing before Pilate sitting on the tribunal, by Titian, valued at sixty thousand *scudi* or crowns. Here are also three masterly pieces by Denner, a native of Hamburgh, who is still living, for each of which he had a thousand dollars. Two of them are men's heads, and the third a woman's. The rape of Proserpine, by Solimene, is remarkable for its fine amber frame, which, however, is by no means too good for the painting. His imperial majesty made a fine addition to the paintings here in the year 1718, by the purchase of the admiral of Castile's collection, for sixty or seventy thousand dollars, of the Jesuits at Lisbon, to whom the admiral had left them by will.

Other curiosities.

In the fourth apartment of the museum is, seriously, shewn a dæmon, or familiar spirit, which, being conjured out of a dæmoniac, was confined in a glass; but, in reality, it is nothing but a dark-coloured piece of moss, or something of that kind, naturally inclosed within a triangular piece of crystal,

crystal, which, in shape, has some distant resemblance of a little man. In Mr. Zwinger's collection of natural curiosities at Dresden, he shewed some sea-weeds inclosed in crystal; and, in my letter from Pisa, I have mentioned a similar instance of a fly.

The gratuity for seeing the museum is settled at twenty-five, and for the picture-gallery twelve *guldens*.

The imperial library is a very handsome edifice: over the Library-entrance is the following inscription:

*Carolus Austrius D. Leopoldi Aug. F. Aug. Rom. Imp. P. P.
Bello ubique confecto, instaurandis fovendisq[ue] literis,
Auitam Bibliothecam ingenti librorum copia auctam
Amplius exstructis ædibus publica commodo patere iussit
MDCCXXVI.*

‘ Charles of Austria, son of the emperor Leopold, sovereign of the Roman empire, and father of his country, having happily put an end to all his wars, for the improvement of literature erected this spacious library, enriched the ancient collection of books with very considerable additions, and ordered it to be opened for the use of the public, in the year 1726.’

This library within is very lofty, and adorned with good paintings in *fresco*, sculpture, and a superb gallery; so that it has the appearance of a temple. When it is completely finished, no library in all Europe will be equal to it for elegance and spaciousness; and, indeed, I know but one or two which rival it in number and value of books; I mean the Vatican library, and that of the king of France. These two may exceed it for manuscripts; but for number of printed books they are inferior to it; the number of volumes amounting to above a hundred thousand, exclusive of the Hockendorff library, added to it in the year 1720. The importance of the manuscripts in this library may be seen in Lambecci's *Bibliotheca Vindobonensis*, published in ten volumes, folio, as also in Nesselius's catalogue. They are said to be about ten thousand in number. Among the Greek manuscripts is a very ancient *Dioscorides*, written in a large character on velum, with the herbs painted in their natural colours. Augustus Gislenus Busbeck, ambassador from Ferdinand I. to the Turkish court, bought this MS. of a Jew for a hundred ducats. Here are likewise a Greek translation of Genesis, supposed

Picture of
an emperor
in prison.

Medals.

Yearly
charges.

posed to be above twelve hundred years old, illustrated with near fifty historical paintings, Ptolemy's geography, finely written, and Nicephorus's Ecclesiastical History; the only Greek manuscript from which all the editions of that author have been published. Among the Latin manuscripts is a Livy, which is of great antiquity, being written in capitals, and without points: but those decads which are wanting in the other copies are also missing here. Here is also a vellum manuscript of the golden bull, illuminated with many golden letters. It was written in the year 1400, by order of the emperor Winceflaus. On the first page, and in the first letter, which happens to be a W, the initial of the emperor's name, he is represented as in prison at Prague, bound with hand-cuffs, and his feet confined in the stocks. Near him is a representation of his maid-servant Susanna, by whose assistance he made his escape. Here are also eight volumes of Jacobus da Strada's treatise of medals.

The collection of medals in this library consists of no less than sixteen thousand, ancient and modern. Here is also shewn a tooth, weighing several pounds, which is pretended to have belonged to a giant, but in reality is only one of the *dentes molares* of a whale. The model of the quicksilver mines at Idra will be viewed with pleasure by all lovers of mechanics. At the end of the library is a particular cabinet, appropriated for ancient Roman monuments and inscriptions; and a considerable collection of them has been already made.

The expences of this library, including the salaries of officers and servants belonging to it, amount yearly to 12000 *guldens* *. In Nessel's time, it was very difficult to get admittance into this library; which gave occasion to the following severe epitaph:

* Near 400*l.* sterling.

Ho

*Hoc Lapide premitur
Ne lectum premat
DANIEL NESSELIVS
Ultza-Saxo,
Bibliothecæ Vindobonensis Præfectus,
Qui
A vero Dei cultu recessit
Ut succederet Lambeccio,
Cui cessit
Humanitate, Doctrinâ, Industriâ, Sobrietate.
Ne igitur mireris, Viator,
In Viri morte
Facturam fecisse multos
Oenopolas magnam,
Bibliopolas parvam,
Orbem literatum nullam;
Nunc
Abi, Viator, ingredi.*
ιαγειον ψυχης.
*Patet Bibliotheca Vindobonensis,
Nam
NESSELIVS latet.*

Under this stone, that he may no longer press a bed, is pressed Daniel Nessel a native of Saxony, chief librarian of the library at Vienna, who, that he might succeed Lambecci, to whom he was much inferior in learning, diligence, sobriety and politeness, abjured the true worship of God. Therefore, traveller, be not surprized to hear that the death of such a man was much lamented by vintners, was a great loss to booksellers, and none at all to the learned world. Now, traveller, enter this repository of medicine for the soul without molestation: For Nessel being shut up, the library of Vienna is free, and open to all.

At present the library is open every day; and the chief librarian is Garelli the emperor's first physician, a person of extraordinary erudition and judgment: but as his other important avocations do not admit of his spending much time in the library, two sub-librarians are appointed under him, namely, M^{rs}. Forlosis and Spannagel, whose civilities to foreigners can never be too much commended.



L E T T E R LXXXIII.

Some farther Observations on the Imperial Court.

S I R,

Account of
general
Bonneval.

YOU have not been misinformed with regard to the pamphlet lately published by the famous general Bonneval against the marquis de Prie; for it is very true, that it was burnt here by the common hangman. Bonneval has always been looked upon as a man void of religion and conscience; and, by the little discretion observed in his words and behaviour, he has not taken the least care to remove such suspicions. On the contrary, he has often levelled his raillery against those articles of faith which he outwardly professes to believe. In the reign of the emperor Joseph, he commanded part of the troops who penetrated into Commachio and the papal dominions; where he took such care of his own interest, as to bring away, among other plunder, a very superb service of plate; on which he had the effrontery to have these words engraven under his arms: *Ex Raptu Benevolentia*. The impropriety of the word *Benevolentia*, in a country over-run by an army, may be easily understood and he might even plainly, and with greater truth, have chosen for his motto *Ex raptu vel quasi*. His misfortunes are chiefly owing to the warmth and precipitancy of his temper which may serve as a warning to all, who, to gratify their revenge or ambition, basely take part against their greater benefactors. It is not proper for me to trust any further account of him to writing; but as Mr. N—— is going to quit Vienna in a few days, I have acquainted him with some other particulars, which he will communicate to you and given him an account of Bonneval's practices against the marquis de Prie and prince Eugene.

The same gentleman will likewise give you a detail of the intrigue in which Richelieu, the French envoy, was deeply concerned; and for which the marquis de Westerlo fell into disgrace.

disgrace, and lost his regiment. As to your enquiries concerning the character of prince Eugene, and the other counsellors of state; the deceased favourite count Althan, the archbishop of Valenza, the *compte di Stella*; Bendenridter's good fortune, the present ministers, the administration of the imperial exchequer, the intrigues of baron Nimpfch and the abbot Odeschi, Mr. N——— will give you a satisfactory account of them. He will likewise inform you of the particulars relating to the emperor Joseph's death, and the marriage of the two archduchesses his daughters; the prince of Salm, the countess of Bathiani, the Neapolitan fiscal Riccardi, and the chief physician Garelli; the emperor's disposition towards the bull *Unigenitus*, &c.

But that you may not think I decline answering your queries, from indolence, and aversion to any long talk, I here send you an extract of a manuscript account of the imperial court in the last century, under the emperor Leopold, which has been communicated to me. Some passages, wherein the house of Austria is treated with too much freedom by the Swede, I have omitted; but without any prejudice to those historical observations which are best adapted to the taste of judicious readers. You cannot but promise yourself some entertainment in the perusal of it, from the author's name, and the great reputation he has justly acquired as a very able minister.

EXTRACT from Secretary ISAIAH PUFFENDORF's Account of the Imperial Court and its Constitution, which was read before the King and the Council of Sweden at Stockholm, on the 27th Day of March, 1675.

‘ **T**HAT your majesty may have a just idea of the imperial court, I shall briefly acquaint you, that the emperor is a prince whom God has endowed with a very good genius, and an amiable temper. He is temperate, of a good disposition, and averse to all kinds of excesses. His natural endowments he has improved by the study of literature; for, besides his knowledge in the mathematics, he writes and expresses himself with purity in the Latin, Italian and Spanish languages. His intimate acquaintance with ancient and modern history appears both in his council

Account of the emperor's manner and dispositions.

' cil and in his social conversations. In affairs of moment
 ' his prudence makes him proceed slowly. This is partly
 ' owing to his own temper, and partly to the custom prac-
 ' tised by the Austrian court; and if, at any time, a resolu-
 ' tion is to be immediately taken, his ministers find no small
 ' difficulty in bringing him to it. But when a thing is once
 ' resolved upon, he is fixed and immoveable; especially in
 ' affairs where his conscience is concerned: for, in this point,
 ' he is extremely delicate and scrupulous. It were to be
 ' wished that they, from whom he received such instructions,
 ' had not, among other errors, prepossessed him with the un-
 ' happy opinion, that he is in conscience obliged to employ
 ' all means whatever, to bring his supposed mistaken sub-
 ' jects into the bosom of the Romish church.

' In external devotion, and a punctual observance of the
 ' ceremonies and institutions of the church, few princes
 ' equal him; and as he was, till his fourteenth year, when
 ' his brother Ferdinand III, king of the Romans, died,
 ' educated as a priest, and designed for the church, the
 ' clergy have a very warm friend in him; so that he really
 ' closes with every thing that is desired of him for the advan-
 ' tage of that body. He is more particularly attached to the
 ' Jesuits; for his preceptor, and confessor, in his younger
 ' years, were of that order. He constantly assists at the
 ' privy-council, and summons it whenever the ministers
 ' judge it adviseable. He is easy of access to all who are de-
 ' sirous of speaking to him; though his answers are mostly
 ' delivered in general terms. The memorials and petitions
 ' that are presented to him he first peruses himself, and then
 ' delivers at the offices to which they belong; and some-
 ' times subscribes them with his opinion and intentions
 ' concerning them. This application to affairs is merely
 ' the effect of custom, and of an opinion strongly rooted in
 ' his imperial majesty, that he must make business his de-
 ' light: for, by nature, he is fond of amusements and di-
 ' versions, the chief of which are hunting and music; and
 ' he is so attached to the latter, as even to compose several
 ' pieces.

' As to his constitution, he is neither a valetudinarian nor
 ' an athletic: so that it is generally apprehended he will not
 ' attain to an advanced age. Besides, he has had several fits
 ' of illness, when his life has been in danger. The weak-
 ' ness of his legs shews itself in the unsteadiness of his gait;
 ' but the exercises on horseback he performs with tolerable
 ' vigour

vigour and address. He is also particularly pleased with those noblemen who distinguish themselves in those exercises. He is now entering into his thirty-fifth year, and has but one child living, who is a daughter by his first wife, the archduchess. This young princess, by the negligence of the nurses and attendants, has such a debility in her limbs, that it is apprehended she will never recover the proper use of them. Her person is not amiss; and she will be the richest princess in Europe, should either the emperor, or the king of Spain, die without male heirs. The archduchess, her mother, was also of a very weak and tender constitution, and brought up as if she had been designed rather to be a nun than a princess: for most of her time was spent in prayers and needle-work. I myself have several times seen her, when the young nobility have been diverting themselves by shooting at a mark, all the time embroidering some church-ornaments. I remember the preacher asserted, in her funeral sermon, that she never had committed a mortal sin. The emperor was very fond of her, both as his spouse, and on account of their near consanguinity; for as she was his own sister's daughter, she always used to call him *uncle*. However, the loss of her was not much lamented, as the weakness of her constitution gave no hopes of a healthy offspring. Besides, she was so surrounded with Spanish ladies that no German women could get access to her; and, in the presence of the Spanish chief governess, she was not permitted to speak a word of High-Dutch. The same Spanish lady was so much the more the detestation of all ranks of people, as she was strongly suspected of being accessory to the death both of the eldest prince and the other princess, that the eldest daughter might be the only survivor: this was done, as is pretended, in order to procure for the king of Spain a bride who should bring him such vast dominions for her portion. For these reasons it was reckoned fortunate for the German line of the Austrian family, that God was pleased to take this princess out of the world in the twenty-first year of her age.

Emperor's daughter.

The present empress, a princess of Inspruck, has an agreeable person, and a lively chearful disposition. She sometimes even prevails upon the emperor to lay aside his wonted gravity, and put on an air of pleasantry. The conformity of their inclinations has greatly endeared them to each other; for she is also a great admirer of hunting and

The em-
press.

and music, and often sings, and plays on several instruments. Her first child was a princess, who died of convulsions, notwithstanding all the skill of physicians who were called to her assistance. However, from her present pregnancy, it is hoped, and rather with too much confidence expected, that God will reward the piety of the emperor, and the prayers of so many thousands, particularly the ecclesiastics, with a healthy prince; and by that means fix the succession to the imperial crown in the house of Austria, even for three or four centuries to come.

The em-
press-dowa-
ger.

The empress-dowager Maria-Eleonora, princess of Mantua, is a lady of uncommon wit and prudence, by which she gained the affection of the emperor Ferdinand III, her husband; who, besides considerable presents in his lifetime, has, by his will, placed her in a condition suitable to her dignity. Her behaviour has likewise entitled her to the esteem of the present emperor, her son-in-law: for when he was single, and also in the life-time of his Spanish consort, she was in great credit at court; and many important transactions were happily conducted by her address, which proved of great service to Mons. Gremonville in the beginning of his negotiation. But, after the appearance of the present empress at court, some jealousies arose betwixt her mother (a princess of the house of Medicis, and sister to the present duke of Tuscany's father) and the empress-dowager; for the latter, both in her letters and the superscription, stiled the empress's mother only archduchess of Inspruck, and not of Austria: on which account her former authority is not a little declined. The empress-dowager has still her youngest daughter with her, a princess of a fine person and sweet disposition, who is educated with the greatest care. Her mother's only concern at present is to marry her according to her rank; and the Spanish ambassador has intimated to her, that, as his master must stay a great many years for the young archduchess, most people's eyes are fixed on the princess Maria-Anna, as a proper match for him. Whether this be said in sincerity, or only as an artifice to draw the empress into his master's interest, and promote his own intrigues at court, I shall not pretend to determine: at least, he has raised a party against the French interest; and this overture caused the *commandeur* de Gremonville to be forbidden the court, under pretence of having used too great a freedom of speech.

Princess
Maria-
Anna,

Chief mini-
sters,

The chief ministers employed by his imperial majesty,

both at court and in state-affairs, are all members of the privy-council. The latter is farther composed of the principal court-officers, viz. the lord steward to the emperor and empress, the high chamberlain, great marshal, and the master of the horse; and likewise of the great officers of state, as the bargrave of Bohemia, the secretary of state for Bohemia, the imperial secretary of state, the governor of Lower Austria, the president of the treasury, the president of the imperial council, the chancellor, the president of the council of war, and some field-m Marshals. All affairs of importance, both foreign and domestic, are here debated in the emperor's presence.

It was found, that among so many persons (this council generally consisting of between twenty and thirty members) secrecy, which is as it were the soul of enterprizes, has been so little observed, that many resolutions have prematurely transpired, and been the subject of public discourse; by which means they could never be put in practice. This induced the emperor, a little before the disgrace of the prince of Aversperg, to select some few persons, under the name of *conference-council*, where the most secret mysteries of state are discussed and determined. This council, at my arrival, consisted of the following four noblemen: Prince Lobkowitz, lord steward; prince Schwartzenberg, president of the council; count Lamberg, high chamberlain; and baron Hochar, secretary of state for Austria: but at present prince Lobkowitz is succeeded by Montecuculi. The imperial secretary of state, count Conigseg, is also frequently summoned hither, together with the privy-secretary Abele, who is the only inferior officer allowed to be present at these deliberations. From hence the difficulty of coming at any secrets may be conceived, and the artifices and insinuations that must be used in order to get any certain insight into the cabinet. As foreign ministers address themselves only to the conference-council, lay their proposals before them, and confer with them, the council minutes down every particular debated among them, adding the result of their deliberations. These minutes are delivered to the emperor by the private secretary, and the time is fixed when these articles are to be discussed in his imperial majesty's presence: then they undergo a second examination; and those measures which the emperor most approves of are pursued accordingly.

Conference-council.

At

Intrigues of
the Spanish
ambassador.

At first no resolution of any importance was taken without consulting this conference-council: but the present Spanish ambassador, soon after his arrival, finding that prince Lobkowitz was not so easily managed as Portia, (who, being utterly unacquainted with state-affairs, was, as he once told me, led by him like a child) at length found means, through the influence that baron Hoher and Mr. Abele had over the emperor, to carry on several negotiations of very great importance, of which the conference-council collectively were wholly ignorant. I was informed by the Spanish ambassador himself, that he obtained a verbal promise of great importance, which was afterwards ratified by a letter written with the emperor's own hand to the queen of Spain, in the year 1671, unknown to the princes Lobkowitz, Schwartzenberg and Lamberg. In this letter the emperor engaged, before the rupture between France and Holland, that in the approaching war he would in all things conform to the measures pursued by the court of Spain. It was on this account that the prince afterwards complained, that there were not wanting persons, who would make no scruple of sacrificing the emperor to their own selfish views.

Prince of
Aversperg.

The fall of the prince of Aversperg proceeded from his opposition to the Spanish interest; and more particularly from the advice he gave the emperor, in 1667 and 1668, not to concern himself in the war carried on in the Netherlands. And notwithstanding this advice, which he delivered in writing, was approved of by the emperor and the privy-council without the least debate, and even at Madrid; yet so far was this from saving him, that he was stripped of all his employments and banished. He unhappily furnished his enemies, by his indiscretion, with an opportunity to ruin him: for, at the decease of his wife, he procured the king of France's recommendation, both to the emperor and the court of Rome, for a cardinalship. This raised a strong suspicion, that he must have done some secret services to merit such a favour from that monarch. The disgrace of prince Lobkowitz was owing to a similar cause. This minister, in his sixty-fifth year, saw himself stripped of all his posts, forbid the court, and banished to his estate in Bohemia, because he had used his utmost endeavours to dissuade the emperor from engaging in the present war, and being made the dupe of Spain, which was then without counsellors, money, or troops. The Spaniards, to justify

their proceedings, alledged, that the prince was not satisfied with giving the emperor his opinion with great freedom, and supporting it with reasons, for which he rather deserved commendation than disgrace; but that, after the resolution had been taken, he left no stone unturned to hinder or clog the execution of it. Some ministers of the German states, who were at that time at Vienna, privately advised him not to attempt to over-reach the emperor in that affair. I know also for certain, that he used all his endeavours to divert the elector of Brandenburg from his new engagements. This elector's minister, to whom he had indiscreetly disclosed his sentiments, abused the confidence he placed in him, and informed his enemies of the whole affair; and thus furnished them with a handle to ruin the prince. The vehemence of the baron de l'Isola contributed also to his fall, who advised to make prince Lobkowitz the scape-goat, and to lay the blame of all mis-carriages at his door; in order to persuade the allies, (who were not acquainted with the true state of affairs) that great things might be expected by this alteration in the council from the Austrian arms*.

* Prince Lobkowitz is a man of fine parts, and great penetration, but, if it may be said without offence, not without some mixture of madness; so that those persons who know him best, and speak most favourably of him, make no scruple to call him a fantastical humorist, on account of his odd whims. He has an extravagant self-conceit, and consequently has a mean opinion of others, and gives affronts out of mere caprice; so that he never had many friends, and few, besides his own creatures, were sorry for his disgrace†.

Prince Lobkowitz.

• That

* Another circumstance that hastened his fall, was his opposing the marriage of the emperor with the princess of Tirol, and not observing a due respect in speaking of her; which she made him repent of when she came to be empress.

† This character of prince Lobkowitz, by Isaiiah Puffendorf, agrees with that given him by his brother Samuel Puffendorf, in his excellent work, entitled *De rebus gestis Friderici Wilhelmi*, Lib. 12. §. 51. *In ejus viri externo actu aliquid erat ab insania parum abiens. Id unum ipsi negotium datum videbatur, ut omnium Principum Vienna Legatis persuadere niteretur, non esse, quod quis in Cesare fiducia quid reponat, - - quo ipso impedire studebat, ne Caesar ullos amicos sibi adjungere posset, eoque ad bellum gerendum inhabilis redderetur. - - Nec ipse inficiabatur, consiliis Hispanorum se obstitisse, qui Casarem bello contra Galum implicare volebant. Quæ & Aurspergit antea artes fuerant, qui effe-*

‘ That the Spaniards were laying snares for him was what he had long been aware of; and had endeavoured to disconcert them, by the quarrel he had with M. de Gremonville at the opera, in the presence of the emperor and the whole court. But this difference was made up in the very same year; and he promoted a treaty with France, without letting the ambassador into the secret. He likewise declared against sending away any imperial troops, and the alliance with Holland, and, as his enemies give out, retarded it for a considerable time. Upon this their hatred against him redoubled, and, as the first step to his ruin, his Italian secretary was taken into custody, in hopes that, either from fear or resentment, he would of himself throw up his employments, and withdraw from court. But this was what he could not be brought to: on the contrary, he determined to stand the issue; being confident that the emperor, who had experienced his fidelity in matters of the highest importance, and particularly in the election at Frankfort, would protect him against his accusers, or at least permit him to clear himself. However, time has shewn us how much he was mistaken in this point.

Account of
the prince
of Schwartz-
zenberg.

‘ Prince Schwartzzenberg is a man of a very graceful presence, and fine address. He immediately sees into all the

effecorat, ut Caesar Anno 1667. otiosè spectaret, a Gallo tantam Belgii partem abripi. - - - Sanè tanta tunc Vienna erat secretorum proditio, ut Montecuculus superiore anno Cesari scriberet: satius fore, ut cursores non ad se, sed rectè Lutetiam tendant. Eum ruentem nemo miseratione, plerique latitia prosequabantur, quòd neminem non ex mera animi petulantia insultare solitus esset, aspera dicacitati sine modo indulgens. ‘ In the external deportment of that man there was a particularity but little different from madness. He seemed to make it his whole business to persuade all the envoys of the German princes at Vienna, that the emperor was not to be relied on. . . . In this his aim was to bring it about, that the emperor, seeing himself destitute of friends, might find himself incapable of entering into the war. . . . Nor did he deny, that he opposed the counsels of the Spaniards, who would have involved the emperor in a war against France. This had before been done by the artifices of Aversperg, who had persuaded the emperor to stand as an idle spectator in 1667, whilst the French possessed the Dutch of so great a part of the Netherlands. . . . Indeed there had been such betraying of councils then at Vienna, that Montecuculi wrote the preceeding year to the emperor, telling him, it would be as well that no courtiers should be sent to him, but should proceed straight to Paris. His fall none pitied, but most people rejoiced at it, on account of his insolent behaviour, and the malignant petulance of his tongue.’ Lobkowitz’s disgrace happened in the year 1674.

‘ diff-

difficulties that may arise in any affair, and has a very good talent in bringing them to light: however, he is said not to be so happy in finding out resources; so that he has been nick-named *Doctor perplexitatum & dubitator perpetuus*, i. e. "The author of perplexities and endless doubts." He is the richest nobleman in the emperor's service; and this he, in a great measure, owes to the liberality of the archduke Leopold-William, whom he served in the post of steward of the household. He is neither beloved by the emperor nor the Spaniards; because he prompted his master at Frankfort to offer himself a candidate for the imperial crown, and to resign the government in the Netherlands. Notwithstanding this he not only maintains himself in all his posts, but, in consideration of his vast fortune, has found means to be created a prince.

Count Lamberg's chief recommendation is his long services; for he has been high steward to the emperor ever since he was archduke. He is fond of reading, but says very little in the council. However, he is very diligent in his post, as first lord of the bedchamber, and very assiduous in his attendance on the emperor.

Count Montecuculi is esteemed at court a very able politician, as he has a cool head, and is not too precipitate in affairs: besides, he has been a member of the council many years, and is consequently a person of great experience. He likewise acquired great reputation by the victory of St. Gothard; and it is the general opinion at Vienna, that the repulse of the French, in 1673, was owing to him. However, Mr. de Souches observed to me, that he was more of the statesman than soldier; and that he had learned the art of war rather from books than in the field. His declining the command of the army last year was said to proceed from an apprehension that prince Lobkowitz, who at that time was of the cabinet-council, might do him some ill turn, and cause such orders to be sent him, as were impossible to be executed; and that, if he miscarried, it might affect his reputation. Others are of opinion he foresaw, that, by the alliance then on the carpet between the Spaniards and Dutch, whose conduct the year before at Bonn he had censured, little or nothing would be performed; and that the Spanish ambassador favoured Montecuculi, in order to form a party against prince Lobkowitz, whose abilities might otherwise have baffled all his intrigues. Montecuculi, after his return from the empire,

con-

“ constantly assisted at all secret transactions, and entirely de-
 “ voted himself to the Spanish Interest; for which that
 “ court promised to procure him, from the emperor, some
 “ considerable fiefs, with the title of Prince. When I took
 “ my leave of him, he talked to me with an open frankness,
 “ and declared it to be his opinion, “ that, in the present
 “ situation of affairs, your majesty could not better consult
 “ your own safety, than by viewing the designs of the French
 “ in the same light as his imperial majesty does, who, in-
 “ deed, thinks them chimerical, but, at the same time,
 “ dangerous to all Europe, and such as are mentioned in
 “ the duke de Sully’s memoirs to have been formed by
 “ Henry IV.” He added, “ the emperor’s views were
 “ better grounded; and that there was little doubt, but
 “ that the power and firmness of the states of Germany
 “ would at last prove superior to the unbounded ambition
 “ of the French, which seemed to enlarge itself under the
 “ declension of their power, and the increase of domestic
 “ confusions.”

Baron
 Hoher.

“ Baron Hoher is a man of great learning and eloquence.
 “ He was brought up to the law, and at first practised it at
 “ Bozzen; but afterwards, at the dyet of Ratisbon, he ac-
 “ quired a thorough knowledge of the constitution of the
 “ German empire and its defects. At his first appearance in
 “ the political world, he was very little acquainted with the
 “ interests and strength of foreign princes; but I plainly ob-
 “ served, in my attendance at court, that, by his conver-
 “ sation with so many foreign ministers, he daily made im-
 “ provements in that necessary branch of politics. He is a
 “ man of unwearied application; and of whom, though he
 “ is often laid up with the gout, it may be truly said, that
 “ he devotes himself to public affairs, and looks upon busi-
 “ ness as his greatest pleasure. He is indefatigable, and ex-
 “ tremely patient. He minutely weighs every expression,
 “ and takes care that his answers be so equivocal as always
 “ to secure him a retreat. He has the character of being
 “ very disinterested; and, by what I could discern, he is
 “ zealous of nothing more than to encrease the emperor’s
 “ power and prerogative; possibly with too little regard to
 “ the rest of the Germanic body, with the weakness of
 “ which he is sufficiently acquainted. This gentleman,
 “ together with the private secretary Abele, are both de-
 “ voted to the Jesuits, and consequently to the Spanish in-
 “ terest. They are likewise bitter enemies to the Protestants.”

and use their utmost endeavours to introduce arbitrary power.

Count K . . . is a well-bred gentleman, and very free in conversation ; so that it is no great difficulty to come at the knowledge of his sentiments ; especially by espousing a contrary opinion, and thus throwing him into a heat in dispute. He was at first suspected to be of the Furstenberg party, being something related to them : and in the dispute betwixt the elector of Cologne and the city of Cologne, several things were transacted in the Austrian secretary of state's office, which properly belonged to his department, as secretary of state to the empire. He has often complained to me of some indirect practices of Mr. Hoher, in concealing from him matters which he had a right to be informed of. The opinion that he is not proof against presents, founded on some particulars of his conduct when vice-president of the council, has been of great disadvantage to him : and to this I believe it is owing, that he will never be employed in treaties, in concert with another minister, as the baron de L'Isola was at Cologne. The above-mentioned ministers, who have the chief direction of foreign affairs in the imperial court, are obliged to regulate themselves by the direction of the Spanish ambassador : for, partly by pensions, partly from their own inclination to the Spanish counsels, and partly by fear, they are entirely at his devotion ; so that they dare not oppose him, especially since prince Lobkowitz paid so dearly for his opposition. Though the Spanish ambassador be grossly ignorant of foreign affairs, and hardly knew the first rudiments of politics when he came to Vienna ; yet, by his flattery and finesse, he has insinuated himself into the emperor's favour far beyond his two predecessors, who were natives of Spain and had all the haughtiness which is the characteristic of that nation. In short, he has acquired such an authority, that he may truly be said to be the first mover in every transaction : and it was no bad jest of the pope's nuncio, when he said, that the emperor's name was Paul, which is the christian name of the Spanish ambassador.

Authority
of the Spanish
ambassador.

Count Zinzendorf may also be reckoned among the privy-counsellors. He is steward of the household to the empress dowager, who privately has a hand in state affairs ; and in deliberations of extraordinary weight, the emperor generally summons him to council. Prince Lobkowitz,

Count Zinzendorf.

' who could bear with him better than any of the rest, em-
 ' ployed him chiefly for keeping up a good understanding
 ' betwixt the emperor and his mother-in-law; and some-
 ' times even to procure the emperor's assent to some acts of
 ' the council. By these means, and his intimate connection
 ' with the famous Capuchin father Emmerich, he brought
 ' himself into considerable repute; so that several foreign
 ' ministers have visited him; and, as occasion offered, he
 ' has been very serviceable to them, when it could be done
 ' consistently with his duty. As he is not of the cabinet,
 ' nor indeed of any political department, he only meddles
 ' in state affairs occasionally, when he is introduced by the
 ' emperor's order. He is a man of great judgment and pe-
 ' netration, and is neither too precipitate, nor too slow;
 ' so that he might be employed, to advantage, in nego-
 ' tiations of the greatest importance. But most people, and
 ' particularly the Italians, think, that he does not fill his
 ' post under the empress dowager with the same discretion as
 ' his predecessors did, and her interest requires; for so great
 ' a want of money has never been known in that court, as
 ' during his administration.

Father Em-
 merich.

' Among the regulars the principal is the Capuchin fa-
 ' ther Emmerich, mentioned above; who some years since,
 ' as it were, made a public profession of his being a statef-
 ' man at the imperial court. He is not only visited by the
 ' foreign and imperial ministers, and discourses with them
 ' on their proposals and requests, but also takes upon him to
 ' go and confer with others of the council concerning them;
 ' and even to lay affairs before his imperial majesty, and
 ' make a report of his resolution. He was confident to
 ' prince Lobkowitz, who, when he had any point to carry,
 ' found no instrument so fit for his purpose as father Em-
 ' merich; and this father likewise had the talent of bringing
 ' the prince to close with his sentiments in any affair,
 ' whether public or private. This address has placed him
 ' so high in the emperor's esteem, that in all affairs of im-
 ' portance, whether foreign or domestic, his advice is
 ' thought absolutely necessary. The Spanish ambassador
 ' himself, notwithstanding the ascendant he has got over the
 ' emperor, did not think himself above paying his court to
 ' Emmerich: and, when he could not bring him to con-
 ' form with his designs, would intreat him to forbear all
 ' opposition, and observe a neutrality by being silent. But,
 ' for the last six or seven months before I left Vienna, this

' father

father was no longer visited by the Spanish ambassador ; for he had strongly seconded prince Lobkowitz in the debate on the emperor's making himself a party in the war, and likewise declared against the severe treatment of prince William of Furstenberg, and the manner of it. He was born in Hungary, of German parents. He is now betwixt fifty and sixty years of age, and has but a slender stock of learning, which he debases by his pedantry. But such is his mildness, candor and probity, that when it is practicable, every body chuses to trust him with their affairs preferably to the other courtiers. The two qualities last mentioned have so riveted him in the emperor's affection, that it would be a difficult task to supplant him. It was the opinion of many, that he would have fallen into disgrace with prince Lobkowitz ; especially as the Jesuits were his antagonists, and as at that time he was on ill terms with the Spanish ambassador. But he has stood his ground, and maintained all his former esteem and power ; and the emperor was so far from being offended on that account, that he generously approved of the steadiness of his affection to the prince. He was indeed the only person, who, during the three days allowed the prince for removing from court, conversed with him, and gave him very good advice on several subjects. So far I know myself, that he earnestly advised the ratification of the treaty concluded with your majesty in 1668, and, if possible, to make it yet stronger. He advised, on the contrary, not to enter into a war with France without the utmost necessity, nor to engage too far with Holland and Spain, observing, that no stress was to be laid on the constancy of the former, and that the latter, being unable to go through with what it had begun, was for drawing Germany into the quarrel ; and then, as he more than once told me, the upshot would be, that it must pay for all. He also blamed the violence with which the Jesuits pushed the reformation in Hungary and Silesia : and openly declared, that he had often proposed to enter into a friendly debate with the Jesuits on that head, in presence of the privy-council ; and to produce the reasons of his opinion, that instruction and good example were the properest methods for making converts. He added, that he would readily concur in using severity, whenever they should be able to demonstrate to him that it was more effectual than gentler methods, or even long practicable. This has much incensed the Je-

suits against him; yet have they not hitherto been able
 to lessen his interest. His security may be not a little
 owing to the perfect command he has of his passions, and
 his steady adherence to the dictates of his understanding
 and conscience. For although the Jesuits had the advantage
 of being the emperor's spiritual directors, and at the
 same time confessors to the chief nobility; yet the head of
 them, father Muller, was but a mere pedant, without any
 knowledge of the world, and his morals were none of the
 purest. Besides, they had a strong adversary in prince
 Lobkowitz, who, knowing their insatiable avarice, and
 that they were for intruding themselves every-where, kept
 them under to the utmost of his power. Accordingly,
 whilst he was in favour, they never openly intermeddled
 in state-affairs; being contented with the secret practices
 of Hoher and Abele, their creatures, who artfully turned
 every opportunity to their advantage. Father Richardi,
 confessor to the prince of Lorrain, was the only instrument
 whom the Spanish ambassador made use of, when he
 had any thing to lay before the prince. Richardi indeed is
 a man of great abilities, and in the year 1669 gave a
 signal specimen of his address in Poland, in behalf of that
 prince. But as the Jesuits have never wanted subtlety,
 even at a time when, to all outward appearance, their
 credit seemed to be at a low ebb, they found means to
 compass their ends; so that, since the disgrace of prince
 Lobkowitz, they have acquired great credit, and promoted
 father Montecuculi, one of their order, to be near
 the empress dowager. This father now openly negotiates
 what formerly was carried on by indirect means in favour
 of that society.

When I consider all these things, and weigh them
 within myself, all the conclusion I am able to draw from
 them is, that *consilia Hispano-Jesuitica, &c.* * * * * *

Hopes and
 views of the
 imperial
 court.

The ministers and flatterers of the house of Austria are
 in great hopes that God will so bless the piety and zeal
 (as they call it) of the Austrian princes, in defending the
 Romish religion against all cabals, and in extirpating
 heresy, that they shall obtain their desired aim, and be put
 in a condition to make head against the Turks, the inveterate
 enemies of the Christian name, and make them pay
 dearly for their insults. The means for the execution of
 such a scheme do not seem to be wanting, if we consider

the vast revenue of the court of Vienna, and the several other branches of power annexed to the imperial dignity, which is now as it were hereditary in the Austrian family. It is true, the two Ferdinands, II. and III. by an impolitic liberality, gave away a great part of their demesnes and revenues, together with the forfeitures arising from the civil wars in Bohemia; with this additional clause, that the debts with which such estates were chargeable, should be paid out of the imperial treasury, to the end that the clergy in particular, who had got the greatest part of such grants, might not suffer by those confiscations. However, the free gifts and aids of the estates, if the emperor will but a little exert himself, would bring in a clear revenue of six millions of dollars * annually. This is less to be wondered at, as in the year 1673 they amounted to five millions, seven hundred, twenty-one thousand and two hundred *guldens*, exclusive of the extraordinary expences of the regiments in their march to Triers, the place of rendezvous. It is to be observed, that in this vast sum the revenues of Tirol, and the other frontier Austrian countries, as they are called, and those of Hungary, are not included. Of these I could get no account at Vienna; for they are not paid into the imperial treasury, but make a distinct fund of reserve, as it were, for the emperor's privy-purse. Besides, the account of them is so confused, as to admit of no exact computation; especially at present, when things are carried on there at discretion, and the poor Hungarians oppressed to the utmost. If the remaining lands, with the salt-works and duties; the Hungarian mines; those of quicksilver in Friuli, and the revenues of Tirol, are computed only at three millions a year, which they certainly exceed, the emperor might be master of a certain revenue of nine millions of dollars †, without any defalcations; which is certainly an immense sum, and capable of performing greater things than have hitherto been done. But it seems the Austrian ministers for a long time imposed upon their masters, with the pretence, that to concern themselves with money-affairs was below their dignity; and that calculations were very difficult and tedious, and ought to be entirely left to the proper officers appointed for that purpose. Whereas a proper method

Emperor's
revenue.

* 150,000*l.* sterling, a dollar being equal to 3*s.* 6*d.*

† 1,575,000*l.* sterling.

Count Martinitz's
scheme.

‘ might render accounts very easy; and certainly the care
 ‘ of the revenue ought to be one of the chief concerns of a
 ‘ prince, as the best concerted schemes cannot be carried
 ‘ into execution, without consulting the state of the finances,
 ‘ to see how far it can second them. It is not my meaning,
 ‘ that a sovereign should be continually engaged in the *mi-
 ‘ nutiae* of government: however, I myself have known
 ‘ many affairs of little or no consequence, solemnly debated
 ‘ by the privy-council in the emperor’s presence,
 ‘ About five or six months before my arrival at Vienna,
 ‘ count Martinitz, burgrave of Prague, laid before his im-
 ‘ perial majesty a long memoir, urging the necessity of a re-
 ‘ formation in the exchequer; and the matter was at last
 ‘ brought so far, that he had a commission, under the empe-
 ‘ ror’s sign manual, to draw up a plan for putting a stop to
 ‘ embezzlements, the unnecessary dissipation of the public
 ‘ money, and other fraudulent measures. What is said first
 ‘ to have put the emperor upon this scheme, was the im-
 ‘ mense wealth amassed by the president of the exchequer,
 ‘ who, at his first entrance on that employment, was gene-
 ‘ rally thought not to be worth above twenty thousand dol-
 ‘ lars: but in a short time he acquired such a fortune, that,
 ‘ exclusive of the purchases he made of estates and lordships,
 ‘ he paid sixty thousand dollars for a pearl necklace for his
 ‘ lady. Count Martinitz had made such a progress, that
 ‘ his plan was to take place, the president of the exchequer
 ‘ to be called to an account, and the revenue placed upon
 ‘ quite another footing. But the president not thinking it
 ‘ adviseable to stand a trial, and unwilling to see the profits
 ‘ and emoluments of his office curtailed, sheltered himself
 ‘ under the protection of prince Lobkowitz, by offering him
 ‘ the immediate payment of a debt due to his uncle, to the
 ‘ amount of two hundred thousand *guldens*; which was
 ‘ actually performed, and the sum paid to the prince out of
 ‘ the exchequer. Upon this such an opposition was raised
 ‘ against count Martinitz’s scheme, that, despairing of suc-
 ‘ cess, and disgusted at the miscarriage of his good intentions
 ‘ for the benefit of the public, he retired to his estate in Bo-
 ‘ hemia. This money the emperor, in November last,
 ‘ obliged the prince to refund, when he was leaving the
 ‘ court in order to repair to his exile in Bohemia; which
 ‘ raised a general clamour, as if it had been a bribe the prince
 ‘ had received from the king of France.

‘ The

The emperor, in his hereditary dominions, can, not only raise, but maintain a strong army, being in no danger of wanting men; at least while the enemy is kept from making them the seat of war. Of this there are innumerable instances in the long wars of Germany; which has never been at rest since the year 1618, but continually raising army upon army, and sending a great number of excellent troops into Italy, Portugal, the Netherlands, to the wars in Poland and Denmark, also into Transylvania, and against the Turks. Though this country has been, as it were, continually employed in raising and disciplining new troops, yet in the year 1673, the emperor had no less than sixty thousand men entertained by the states of the country; but I will not affirm, that all the companies were complete. At length, indeed, this country began to sink under the charge of so great an army; but if Spain would have advanced about eight or nine hundred thousand rixdollars * annually, they might have been recruited, and year after year kept up in the hereditary dominions. This agrees with what I have heard from Herman, margrave of Baden, namely, that the marquis de Castel Rodrigo, when he was ambassador at Vienna, proposed a treaty, by which the king of Spain was to pay an annual subsidy of a million and a half of rixdollars, and the emperor was continually to keep up in his hereditary dominions an army of seventy thousand men; thirty thousand of which were to be kept in constant readiness, for the service of Spain, either in Italy or the Low-Countries. The marquis de Castel Rodrigo looked upon this to be a saving article, as the charge of an army of thirty thousand men, if kept up by the king of Spain, would be much greater.

The military forces of the emperor.

Such is the vast power of the German line of the house of Austria; and if to this be added the extraordinary advantages annexed to the imperial dignity, its splendor and ambitious views are not to be wondered at. For though the emperor has no pecuniary revenues from the empire, yet the powerful house of Austria possesses an inestimable jewel in having the imperial crown, as will appear from the following advantages:

Advantages of the imperial dignity.

I. That by this means it always has an opportunity of interfering, *ex officio Cæsareo*, not only in the differences arising between the princes of the empire, but likewise in

* A rixdollar is 3s. 6d. sterling.

‘ those on the German frontiers between neighbouring
 ‘ powers ; and of entertaining a great part of the army at
 ‘ the charges of the states of the empire. * * *

‘ II. By the imperial *aulic* council the emperor is supreme
 ‘ judge, not only in feudal cases, but also in other disputes
 ‘ betwixt the princes : and this is a prerogative of very great
 ‘ importance, &c. * * *

‘ III. A third advantage accrues to the emperor from the
 ‘ religious differences introduced by Luther and Calvin ; to-
 ‘ wards the suppression of which, as some pretend, Charles V.
 ‘ did not shew the greatest zeal, &c. * * *

‘ IV. The fourth advantage, and a very considerable one,
 ‘ is, that the emperor is the fountain of honour, whereby,
 ‘ from the prevalence of ambition in the human mind, he
 ‘ cannot fail of procuring himself creatures, even among the
 ‘ ministers of the chief Germanic states, &c. * *

Weakness
 of the Ger-
 manic states.

‘ There is at present not one state, which, without
 ‘ grievously oppressing the subject, can, at its own expence,
 ‘ bring into the field an army of fifteen thousand men, and
 ‘ maintain it a year and a day. If there be any prince that
 ‘ can do it, it is the elector of Bavaria, who, on account
 ‘ of the strict œconomy established in his dominions, is
 ‘ looked upon to be the most powerful among the German
 ‘ princes : But by the situation of his country he lies open
 ‘ towards Austria ; and if he was attacked by the emperor,
 ‘ he would be hard put to it to keep the enemy out of the
 ‘ heart of his dominions. But supposing any of the other
 ‘ princes could march an army of the above-mentioned num-
 ‘ ber against an enemy ; yet a single mischance, the loss of
 ‘ a battle, or any other unfortunate accident, would throw
 ‘ them into an irretrievable condition. Of this there were se-
 ‘ veral proofs in the former German wars of Frederic elector
 ‘ Palatine, Christian duke of Brunswic, the margrave of
 ‘ Durlach, and the elector of Saxony. The instance pro-
 ‘ duced of the old elector of Bavaria concludes nothing, as
 ‘ the purse of the whole league was at his command, besides
 ‘ large contributions from several bishoprics ; so that what he
 ‘ did was not at all the effect of his own power and opu-
 ‘ lence. The like may be observed of Hesse-Cassel, which,
 ‘ from the beginning to the end, received considerable sub-
 ‘ sidies

fidies from France, and was also strongly supported by Sweden. These and other weaknesses of the Germanic states, necessarily proceeding from the internal constitution of the empire, are fully known to the imperial ministers, who are firmly persuaded, that, without putting an unlimited power into the emperor's hands, the association of the Germanic states would not be a sufficient security to the empire against a foreign enemy. This Mr. Hoher, who otherwise observes great caution in his words, has very plainly given me to understand. To corroborate this supposition, he alledged the insults offered by Spain and Holland, in the year 1598, to the empire; and particularly the ravages committed in the circle of Westphalia and the electorate of Cologne; against which, however, no formal resistance could be made. He added, that things would be just in the same situation at present, and all the armaments in Germany would come to nothing, unless the princes chose the emperor for their absolute guardian.

‘As to what relates to the margrave of Baden-Durlach and his imperial generalship, it might furnish matter for a farce, &c. * * * * *

‘As I was conversing once on this head, by your majesty's order, with count Conigseck, and earnestly recommending to him that the feudal affairs, especially as the war between France and Holland was drawing to a conclusion, might at length be settled on an equitable footing, after a deal of sophistry I brought him to this candid answer: “I neither can nor ought to desire the emperor to use his endeavours for keeping a standing army in the empire; towards which his house must furnish nine thousand men, which is near a third part, and yet with no greater authority than the nomination of a major-general.” Hence may be seen at once the proportion of the quota's furnished by the provinces belonging to the house of Austria in Germany and the Netherlands to that of the whole empire.

‘The Turkish power is but little dreaded at Vienna * * * And it is solely imputed to the inveterate hatred that the Hungarians bear against the Germans, that the Turks have hitherto penetrated so far without any considerable opposition. Besides, the Ottoman empire, 'tis hoped, is upon the decline, on account of the decay of discipline among the Turkish troops; for most of the veteran janizaries, who had been trained up from their childhood in military exercises, have been cut to pieces in the wars
‘ of

* * Power of
the Turks
not feared at
Vienna.

‘ of Hungary, Candia, and Poland; and the new recruits,
 ‘ or present janizaries, no longer consist of children forced
 ‘ away from Christian parents by way of tribute, (that me-
 ‘ thod being found to depopulate the country too much) but
 ‘ of vagrants and the very dregs of the people. General
 ‘ Montecuculi himself informed me these troops are generally
 ‘ sent into the field when they have not been inlisted above
 ‘ two months.

Interest of
Poland.

‘ It is well known, that the king of Poland has but little
 ‘ reason to be a friend to the house of Austria; it being
 ‘ against his interest entirely that the emperor should grow
 ‘ too powerful. But it is thought that the watchful eye,
 ‘ which he is obliged to keep upon the Turks, Cos-
 ‘ saks, Tartars, and Russians, will not permit him to of-
 ‘ fer any disturbance to the head of the empire. Hence
 ‘ Mr. Hoher, upon the news of king Sobieski’s election to
 ‘ the crown of Poland, comforted himself with the thoughts
 ‘ that he would have business enough on his hands to employ
 ‘ him at home. Neither has the emperor any thing to fear
 ‘ from the side of Italy; the pope being highly pleased to
 ‘ see the Roman-catholic church recovering its credit and
 ‘ veneration in Germany. As for the other Italian princes,
 ‘ they have no interests to serve that are detrimental to Ger-
 ‘ many. The republic of Venice can never raise an army
 ‘ from which any thing is to be feared, as the Germans,
 ‘ who make no inconsiderable number in their troops,
 ‘ would either not be trusted, or else would quit the service
 ‘ rather than act against the emperor. Not to mention that
 ‘ they repose little confidence in the inhabitants of the con-
 ‘ quered provinces, and have reason to apprehend, that, if
 ‘ the republic was to embark in a war against the emperor, it
 ‘ would soon be followed by a general insurrection on the
 ‘ continent.

Interest of
the Italian
states.

* * * * *

L E T T E R LXXXIV.

Journey to the Mines in Upper Hungary, and from
thence to Buda, Raab, Komara, &c.

S I R,

THE pleasant season and fair weather have induced me to make an excursion into the neighbouring parts of Hungary, of which I take the liberty to send you the following account: The distance betwixt Vienna and Presburg is ten German miles; but it is performed in seven or eight hours in a post-chaise. On the left-hand of the road, at a quarter of a league's distance from Ebersdorf, an imperial palace, is a pyramid resting on four globes, erected in memory of the interview betwixt Leopold I. and John Sobieski king of Poland, with the following inscription:

Anno gloriosi Imperii Leopoldi Primi XXVI. Die XV. Sept. duo longe Maximi Europæ Monarchæ, idem Leopoldus Cæsar Augustus, & Johannes Tertius Poloniæ R. liberatâ prosperè obfidione Viennâ, actò in fugam ingenti Barbarorum exercitu, occupatis eorundem æneis tormentis commeatuque, reportatis præterea opimis spoliis, hoc loco inter suorum victricia arma invicem gratulabundi convenère, magnâ utrinque Electorum, Ducum, Principum ac Magnatum comitivâ.

‘ In the 26th year of the glorious reign of Leopold I. and on the 15th day of September, the two greatest monarchs of Europe, viz. the emperor Leopold I. and John III. king of Poland, met in this place with their victorious armies, and attended by a great number of electors, dukes, princes, and nobles, to congratulate each other after they had successfully raised the siege of Vienna, routed a numerous army of Barbarians, and seized on their cannon, ammunition, and baggage.’

To

Journey from VIENNA to UPPEK HUNGARY.

To this I shall add the following panegyrical inscription on the same John Sobieski king of Poland, by an unknown hand :

IOHANNI SOBIESCO

*Dominatione Polonico, Lithuanico,
Liberatione Austriaco, Pannonico,
Profligatione Ottomannico, Thracico,
Religione Christianissimo,*

Pietate Catholico,

Zelo & obsequio Apostolico

Inter Reges sapientissimo,

Inter Duces præstantissimo,

Inter Imperatores, citra fabulas

Solo nomine tremebundo,

Solo nomine hostes profliganti,

CVI

Gloria militaris Regnum peperit,

Clementia firmavit,

Meritum perennabit :

QVI

Raro Probitatis & Constantiæ exemplo,

Propria deferens, aliena defendens,

Docuit quo pacto sancta jura fœderum

Incantur, excolantur, persciantur.

Ottomannicam Lunam

Fulgentissimo Crucis vexillo

Æternam Eclypsin minitantem

Ita propere fortiterque à Christianorum finibus

Eliminavit,

Ut unum idemque fuerit,

Venisse, Vidisse, & Vicisse,

Inter innumeros igitur Christiani Orbis plausus,

Inter vindicatæ Religionis & Imperii letitiam,

Inter cruentatæ Lunæ extrema deliquia,

Agnoscant præsentès, fateantur posteri,

Nam tantum enascenti Evangelio, quo promulgaretur,

Sed etiam promulgato, ne profligaretur,

Utrobique fuisse hominem a Deo missum,

CVI NOMEN ERAT IOHANNES.

- To John Sobieski, king of Poland and duke of Lithuania
- the deliverer of Austria and Hungary, the conqueror of the
- Ottoman armies, &c. eminent for his devotion, piety

zeal and submission to the holy see, the wisest of kings, the bravest of generals; whose name alone was so formidable, that it might be said without flattery or hyperbole to have struck terror into the enemy; who gained a kingdom by his military glory, established himself on the throne by his clemency, and by his noble endowments will perpetuate his fame; who, by a rare example of probity and resolution, leaving his own dominions to defend those of others, has shewn with what religious punctuality treaties of alliance are to be formed, cultivated, and kept. The Ottoman crescent, which threatened an eternal eclipse to the refulgent standard of the cross, he drove from the borders of Christendom with such rapidity and bravery, that at one and the same time HE CAME, SAW, AND CONQUERED. Amidst the unanimous acclamations and applause of the whole Christian world; the joyful exultations of religion and the empire, which were saved by his conduct; and the total eclipse of the Turkish crescent, which he bathed in blood; let the present age know, let posterity acknowledge, that not only for the promulgation of the gospel in its infant state, but also afterwards in its maturer state, for its preservation from ruin, "a man was sent from God whose name was JOHN."

Two miles on this side Presburg there is a large tobacco-warehouse, belonging to the imperial custom-house at Hanburg. It brings in a very considerable revenue; for not only the tobacco growing in the neighbourhood, but also that of Hungary is brought hither, to be rendered fit for sale. The best sort of tobacco grows on the banks of the Theisse, and especially that betwixt Calo and Carol, which almost comes up to Turkey tobacco *.

On the road from Presburg to Hanburg, and near the latter, is a castle built on a high mountain; and, about half a league on this side Presburg, a little river divides Austria from Hungary. Presburg and the adjacent country formerly belonged to Austria; and on this is grounded the emperor's attempt, which has been frequently but vainly repeated, of again uniting Presburg to that province.

Limits betwixt Austria and Hungary.

* The revenue arising from the tobacco farm in the whole imperial dominions is very considerable, as may be inferred from that in the Austrian provinces, the kingdom of Bohemia, and the incorporated countries; the annual contract for which is six hundred and forty thousand Rhenish guldens.

Presburg.

Presburg lies on a spacious plain; its buildings are but mean, and its fortifications consist only of a wall and a ditch. The suburbs are built for the most part on an eminence, and the citadel stands on a steep hill. It is of a quadrangular form, with four towers at the corners exactly alike. In some of the apartments is painted, by eminent hands, the history of the emperor Ferdinand the second, with several instances of his virtues. In every one of these pieces, which are all on religious subjects, is seen an exact resemblance of the emperor's face. The prospect from the citadel is extremely delightful, especially over the vast plain towards lower Hungary and Belgrade. The crown and other regalia of Hungary are kept in one of the above-mentioned towers, but are never shewn. The entrance to this castle is through three iron doors, and the guards posted betwixt the two first doors, by means of a grate, can see every one that comes up the steps leading to the entrance.

Fine prospect.**Armory.**

In the armory are several ancient arms both offensive and defensive, together with some old machines used in assaults.

Konigsberg.

In the lower suburbs is a hill, which seems to be nothing remarkable; but is very famous, on account of its being the place whither the king of Hungary at his coronation goes in great state on horseback, and brandishes his sword towards the four cardinal points, to signify that he is determined to protect his country against all enemies on every side. The ceremony, however, is not limited to this hill, called Konigsberg, *i. e.* *King's-hill*, on that account, but may be performed at other places, where the king happens to be crowned. Vid. *Reva*, fol. 137.

Revenue-office.

The exchequer for Hungary is kept at Presburg, which, however, is under a kind of subordination to that of Vienna. The only person of any distinguished rank at present here is the palatine of the kingdom, count Nicholas Palfi * of Erdöd, who has been for some years confined to his bed by the gout; however he is fond of visits.

* The eleven following hereditary dignities are by the constitution of that kingdom those of the greatest consideration: 1. The Palatine of the kingdom, who, on solemn occasions represents the king. 2. The lord chief justice. 3. The bann of Dalmatia, Croatia, and Slavonia. 4. The *weywoodes* of Transylvania, Moldavia, and Wallachia, who bear the superb title of *hospadar* or despotic. 5. The treasurer of the kingdom. 6. The cup-bearer. 7. The high steward. 8. The master of the horse. 9. The great chamberlain. 10. The master of the ceremonies. 11. The grand marshal.

This

This gentleman's unhappy situation puts me in mind of a remarkable cure of the gout, performed by an apothecary at Vienna, on one M. de Pauli, by the frequent use of fine turpentine, taking as much as lay on a point of a knife at a dose with spring water. According to his account, all acrid humours are by this diuretic medicine discharged by urine; and if it does not entirely remove the gout, it leaves no pain or weakness in the joints. By this medicine, the gentleman mentioned above now finds himself quite free from the gout, and has been so for two years past; whereas he had before been so afflicted with this hereditary malady almost from his childhood, that the effects of it are still apparent in several chalk stones on the joints of his fingers. At present he takes a dose of turpentine every fortnight: however, I am of opinion, that the doses which are taken often should not be very large, lest by forcing the urine too much, they should occasion a *diabetes*. In such a case Bristol water is an excellent remedy against that disorder.

Remarkable
cure of the
gout.

Matthias Bel, the evangelical minister at Presburg, has for some years past been compiling a history and geographical description of the kingdom of Hungary, which, from the specimen published in the year 1723, wherein the knowledge and diligence of the author, and the elegance of his Latin style appear in a very advantageous light, is impatiently expected by the learned world. He hopes to finish the geographical part in two years. In the mean time the description of every district in the kingdom is sent to presidents and assemblies in order to be examined and revised, which, with the farther examination of the work at the secretary of state's office at Vienna, necessarily retards the publication. The maps and plans are taken with the greatest accuracy by the best engineers. The Jesuits, out of envy and jealousy, have several times endeavoured to put a stop to this work; and once they had carried their point so far, that a kind of court of inquisition sat upon Mr. Bel. In his defence he proved, that 'he was no foreigner, but a native of Hungary, and was so far from having a hand in any practices against the house of Austria, that he had been obliged to leave his country on account of the disturbances raised by prince Ragotzi; that he had entered himself in a foreign university, and had not returned to Hungary till after the happy suppression of the disturbances raised by the malecontents. He added, that it was not at the instigation of any evil-minded persons, but from mere love to his native

M. Bel,
compiling a
history of
Hungary.

Opposed by
the Jesuits.

His defence.

' coun-

‘country, that he had undertaken the work; which, he hoped, was not without its utility both to prince and people.’ In consequence of this the Jesuits were dismissed with a reprimand, and the emperor settled a pension of six hundred *guldens* upon Bel, as an encouragement to proceed in the work. *

Journey into
Upper Hun-
gary.

Hungarian
horses.

Wine of
Hungary.

As our company consisted of four persons, we paid five *guldens* † for our carriage from Vienna to Presburg; and being desirous of seeing Upper Hungary, where there are no settled post-stages, we were obliged to hire a carriage with four horses on purpose, for which we paid four *guldens* every day when we travelled, and two when we lay by. The Hungarian horses will bear a great deal of fatigue; but yet have not the strength required to draw a carriage in a heavy soil, deep ways, or up an acclivity. When the road lies through a plain, the horses are put singly at length. On the left hand, at the foot of a mountain, about two miles from Presburg, lies a town called St. George. The vineyards on this mountain being exposed to the south, and consequently enjoying the benefit of the sun for the best part of the day, the excellency of the wine made here is no more than what may naturally be expected. Formerly the best grapes and largest bunches used to be picked, in order to make a wine of extraordinary richness, called *Ausbruche*; so that the remainder was very poor and vapid. This practice occasioned a late order, prohibiting the making of any *Ausbruche* wine. A cask of the common wine made here, containing forty Brunswick quarts, is sold on the spot for two Rhenish *guldens*; and count-Erdodi, president of the Hungarian exchequer, assured me, that in some years he could procure such casks of Hungary wine, equal in goodness to the best Austrian wine, at the rate of fifty-one ‡ *creutzers* per cask.

* M. Bel, on the demise of the emperor, was not only in favour with the great officers of the kingdom, but also received, even from pope Clement XII. four large gold medals. This present was brought to Vienna by the pope's nuncio Passionei, archbishop of Ephesus, who, in the pope's name, presented with it a letter, full of the most polite expressions, and written in a Latin style, which might become the Augustan age. M. Bel received both the letter and medal by the hands of Garelli the emperor's physician. When he finished the first part of his *Notitia Hungar.* he was by Charles VI. made historiographer to his imperial majesty. This excellent man died on the 29th of August 1749.

† A *gulden* is equal to 2 s. 4 d. sterling.

‡ About 2 s. sterling

But

But, besides the charge of carriage, a heavy duty is laid upon these wines when imported into Austria.

At Dsacklitz, or, as it is called in the Dsacklian dialect †, ^{Country seats.} Lausnitz, is a fine seat belonging to prince Joseph Esterhazy: and half a league from thence on the left hand, near Neudorbel, is another, belonging to cardinal Csaki.

The distance from Presburg to Tyrnau, a town famous ^{Tyrnau.} for its university and the Jesuits college, is seven miles, which is six hours journey. About two miles farther lies Freystadt; but the road near Leopoldstadt is very disagreeable, by reason of the fens. The latter place is regularly fortified, and situated on the rapid river Wage, a quarter of a league from Freystadt. It was judged the more necessary to build such a fortress, as by the twenty-years truce, concluded in 1664, Neuhausel was to remain in the hands of the Turks. It is built *à la moderne*, and all its works are lined.

Freystadt is a large town, and stands on an eminence. Thus far the mountains lie at a good distance on the left of the road; but from Freystadt the country begins to grow uneven and mountainous, and the length of the miles also increases; so that the four miles from thence to Topolschan took us up five hours.

The nearest way from hence to Cremnitz is by Brynitz, ^{Length of Hungarian miles.} where field-marshal Palfi has a magnificent palace, with a very elegant warm bath. The distance from Brynitz to Cremnitz is three Hungarian miles, which are as long again as those of Germany. All this road is exceeding bad, and crosses a high craggy mountain; but Cremnitz lies in a very low valley.

All this part of the country is exceeding populous and well ^{Beer} cultivated; and where forests and craggy rocks will not admit of planting vineyards, the inhabitants brew a very good sort of malt liquor.

The seven royal free towns, as they are called, are Cremnitz, Konigsberg, Schemnitz, Neusohl, Buggantz, Dullen ^{Mine-towns, and why under the Austrian government.} and Libeten. They are all dependent on Austria, having been formerly mortgaged to the house of Austria by the kings of Hungary; but the states of the country frequently complain that no measures are taken for redeeming them. To these seven mine-towns belong four lordships, which are

† The language, nation, and name of the Dsackleans, seem to be derived from the old *Scythæ* or *Scytulæ*.

three days journey in length, and extend to the borders of Poland. The supreme officer in these parts is the commissioner of the revenue, which office, at present, is filled by baron Sternbach, a man of great parts and probity. All orders are directed to him; but he receives them only from the Austrian treasury. All monies likewise pass through his hands; and he judges, without appeal, both in civil and criminal causes. He has eighty-three officers under him. His appointment is four thousand *guldens* a year, and four hundred and fifty for the expence of his table.

These mines are the support of several thousands; and the expence of working all the mines amounts yearly to a hundred thousand *guldens*; of which only sixteen thousand *guldens* are assigned from settled funds; the rest is paid from the profits of the mines: so that, instead of laying up any clear gains, the commissioner has frequently demands for disbursements.

Of the ore
in the Hun-
garian
mines.

Pure gold-ore, like that of Transylvania, is never found in the Hungarian mines; but the latter yield gold-ore, with a mixture of silver or lead: and, on the other hand, no silver-ore is dug up here which does not contain some gold. A quintal of the richest ore yields thirty-five ounces of silver; but some is refined, especially at Cremnitz, that does not yield above two ounces out of a hundred weight. The ore which yields the least silver, generally contains most gold. The Turkish and Hungarian lead, of which the Turks cut cubic bullets for their muskets, generally yields both silver and gold. The mine of Schemnitz annually produces something above five quintals of gold. The emperor's share at Cremnitz amounts to seventy, and that of the works to thirty marks*. By means of the mixture of alloy in the coin, half an ounce of gold makes five ducats. In the general mint for all these mine-towns, near a hundred thousand ducats are coined every year; yet some pretend, that the clear profit of these works, all charges deducted, hardly amounts to sixty thousand *guldens*.

Produce of
the Hunga-
rian mines.

Neusohl mine is one of the best, on account of the copper it produces, which is appropriated for paying the interest of the loan of two millions of *guldens*, advanced by the Dutch on the Hungarian mines. From the year 1680 to 1693, the clear produce of the mines, in Upper Hungary only, amounted yearly to three millions. Indeed, at that time,

* A mark of gold or silver is equal to 9 oz. 12 dwts. Troy weight.

the mine of Schemnitz alone yielded every week three or four thousand marks of silver; whereas now it scarce produces a hundred. Out of a mark of gold, according to the Vienna weight, seventy-nine or eighty ducats are coined; but the adventurers being obliged to pay the mint-duties, receive only seventy-four ducats. The proprietors, for a mark of silver, receive only fifteen *guldens* and fifteen *creutzers*; whereas the emperor makes twenty *guldens* and a half of every mark. Standard silver must be malleable, and contain seven ounces seventeen pennyweights and twelve grains, or at least seven ounces fifteen pennyweights, in order to be accepted at the mint. Besides all this, the *urbar*, or the tenth part of all kinds of ore, belongs to the emperor, which brings him in yearly something above twenty thousand *guldens*. The excise has not as yet been introduced into Hungary; and the seven mine-towns are also exempted from being obliged to quarter soldiers. To prevent, as far as possible, the want of wood, an edict was published, so long ago as the year 1573, in the reign of Maximilian II. by which all persons within the districts of the seven mine-towns were prohibited from keeping goats.

As a precaution against any male-practices or embezzlements, both the super-intendant of the revenue, the comptroller of the copper-trade, with the inferior accomptants and their assistants, the surveyors of the mines, miners, refiners, assayers, clerks, and all other officers are sworn, and excluded from having any *kux*, or share in these mines. The word *kux* is of Bohemian origin, *kukas*, in that language, signifying a share or portion. The workmen labour eight hours successively, their task being a *schichte*, which is a certain quantity of ore or space of ground; and their week's work is five and a half of these *schichte*. At Cremnitz such a task is not very fatiguing; the soil being loose and free from rocks. The metallic earth, together with the ore, after it is calcined and beat into small pieces by people sentenced to that hard work, as it were *ad metalla damnati*, is put into a kind of mill, where it is ground to a very fine powder. The water carries off the lightest particles, while the heavy metallic parts fall into a receptacle contrived for that purpose. What is thus separated is so pure, that there is no need of further refining it by fire. When the other fine particles, which were carried away by the water, have passed through the mill seven times, and been cleansed in a trough, they call it *schlich*, which being mixed with lime that

Cautions
against em-
bezzlements

is moderately burnt, is put into the fire, where it is melted down into a black substance called *lech*. The latter contains a great deal of arsenic; for which reason, whilst it emits a vapour, it is burnt in the open air. This is done on a kind of loam furnace, on which is laid, in the first place, some small charcoal; the next layer is of split wood; on this is laid the *lech*, which has been taken out of the crucibles, and broken into pieces of the bigness of a walnut; and the *stratum* of *lech* is also covered with another of coals and wood. This pile being set a-fire, burns from five to eight days, according as the wind and weather permit. This method of burning of the *schlich* saves considerable charges; for the melting of every hundred weight would at least amount to three *gulden*s, if the process were repeated as often as is necessary for the total expulsion of all the heterogeneous parts which it contains. When the *lech* thus burnt has been sufficiently purified, and undergoes the last fusion, they let it run into melted lead, which attracts all the silver that is mixt with the gold. A quintal of lead thus impregnated contains about twenty-five or thirty ounces of silver, and is put in the furnace in order to separate the silver a second time from the lead. This I had the pleasure of seeing performed at Cremnitz with thirty quintals of such lead. About eighteen or twenty quintals of it were skimmed off, or boiled over like scum in the fusion: this is called *litharge*. A great deal of the lead also insinuated itself into the furnace, which is made of loam; so that only fifty marks of silver remained behind, each of which contained half an ounce and four grains of gold. But this was some of the worst Schemnitz ore, of which a quintal contained only from one to two ounces of silver; whereas the rich ore and the *lech* of the Cremnitz mines, when they come from the grinding-mill, yield a mixed metal, which being refined in the furnace as above, contains two thirds of gold and one of silver. The silver in the furnace remains in the fire after the *blick*, as it is called, *i. e.* ignition, till all the heterogeneous particles are consumed: this is known by the silver adhering to an iron wire dipped into it; or when cold by its being malleable, and not flying into splinters, as it did before this operation.

When the silver is taken out of the fire, it is cooled and weighed, and then granulated. This last operation is done by melting, and then pouring it through an iron cullender into water, that it may become grains. The remaining process

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process is performed at Schemnitz, whither it is carried in flasks, every one of which contains ten marks of granulated silver. There it is put over the fire with some *aqua fortis* in a crucible, and the gold falls to the bottom like a blackish yellow sand; but it does not attain its beautiful colour till it undergoes a second fusion. The *aqua fortis* in which the silver has been separated, is poured into large retorts; but the silver adheres so tenaciously to the bottom, that there is a necessity of breaking the retorts. The whole is again put into the crucible; and being melted together, the sherds are taken off with the *scoria*. The Schemnitz ore contains a greater quantity of gold, and better in quantity than that of Cremnitz; but the hard ore of the latter yields more *lech*. It is a general observation also in these parts, that the ore which is richest in silver, on that account yields the least gold. The old mineral earth and dust, which are supposed not to have been carefully examined by former miners, and to contain some metallic particles, are now going to be washed a second time. When this has been performed eight several times, and the *schlich* is judged to be thoroughly cleansed, it is worked up, and, as it were, kneaded with quicksilver, which is known to have the virtue of attracting gold. This *amalgama* is laid on a perforated plate of metal, secured by a cover; and under the plate are laid some coals, with a vessel full of water, so that the mercury in the separation precipitates into the water, and is thus preserved. The gold contained in the above-mentioned mass is so subtile, that it sometimes passes into the water; and so volatile, as not to be manageable in a crucible. This gold is also so pure, that it is eighteen carats fine; whereas the gold extracted from other ores is but fifteen or sixteen carats. This attractive power of mercury is experienced with regard to silver; but goes no lower, for it will not adhere to any of the baser metals. *. This secret was first communicated to the Spaniards in 1571 by Fernandez de Velasco, and has proved of infinite advantage to them in the mines of Potosi. The causes of this are discussed by Rohault, in the third part of his physics, *cap. 6. art. 27*. The large vessels used here for fusions are brought from Passau; for there is no earth found in this country proof against such intense fires.

* With some difficulty it will adhere to copper and brass; but not at all to iron, &c.

Mint.

All the gold and silver refined in the mine towns of Hungary are carried to the mint at Cremnitz : this put me in mind of the following ingenious distich, to be seen over the door of the mint at Clausthal.

*Quod natura parit, labor atque pericula quærunt,
Hæc trahit in formas ars operosa suas.*

‘ Nature’s rich product, but with toil acquir’d,
‘ From art receives its fair impression here.’

Secret of
giving du-
cats a beau-
tiful colour.

The Cremnitz ducats are distinguishable from other coins by the beauty of their colour ; and only one family possesses the secret of giving them this beautiful lustre. A few years ago the person employed in this operation fraudulently used more copper, and consequently less gold than the standard, in every ducat. The fraud, however, was soon detected ; and this ingenious person would have been beheaded, as his two assistants were, had he not found means to escape out of prison, and taken sanctuary in the Franciscan convent at Cremnitz. Here he lived five years ; and at first did not in the least doubt but that he should soon obtain a pardon, imagining, that he was the only person who was master of the secret of giving the ducats their beautiful colour, which would consequently be lost by his death. But he found himself mistaken ; for his brother, who knew the secret as well as himself, finding that the government chose rather to let the ducats pass without their usual lustre, than that such a villain should go unpunished, went and offered his service in that employment which his brother had so ill discharged. This proceeding the delinquent resented with so much rancour, that on his death-bed he could hardly be prevailed on to be reconciled to his brother.

Glass-
houses and
warm baths
near Late-
mer.
Schemnitz
ore.

Schemnitz is eight or nine hours journey from Cremnitz, though the distance is but three German miles. Near the village of Latemer, which is not above a mile and a half from Cremnitz, are to be seen some pleasant vallies ; and near the glass-houses on this road is a warm bath, wherein both sexes bathe promiscuously ; the men wearing only a kind of drawers, and the women a shift wrapt over their breasts. Schemnitz lies in a deep vale, but is something larger than Cremnitz. In the Schemnitz mine are found,
1. gold ; 2. lead-*schlich* ; 3. flint-*schlich*. A quintal of the
last

last contains five penny-weights of silver, and a mark of this silver yields an ounce of gold.

Here is a kind of ore, a quintal of which yields but $2\frac{1}{2}$ penny-weights of silver, and fifty-two pounds of lead. A quintal of this lead ignited yields three ounces of silver, if I may call it so; from which is extracted an ounce of gold. Here also is found cinnabar richly impregnated with silver; which some suppose to be an imperfect cinnabar, as it contains no sulphur.

Though the neighbourhood of Schemnitz abounds in wood, yet they begin to apprehend a want of that material; ^{Want of wood.}

for three hundred and fifty horse-loads of charcoal are consumed every week in the furnaces; and a quantity of wood, to the amount of a thousand *guldens*, is used in the other works every fortnight. Fir is not burnt for making charcoal; it being very useful for the shafts, &c. in the mines. On this account, only the most profitable and necessary operations are performed at Schemnitz, and most of the bad ore is sent to Cremnitz, where wood is in greater plenty. As water is absolutely necessary to turn the mills, &c. every one has a right by the charter of the mines of bringing or conveying water to his works along the ground of another person, indemnifying the proprietor for any loss he may suffer. The smaller rivulets have also been joined; and their course, after their conflux, so directed, that by little canals all the mills and other hydraulic engines are put in motion. But, after all these precautions, the Schemnitz works are sometimes in want of water in a dry summer. Then the works stand still, or the hydraulic engines are put in motion by horses, which greatly increase the expence. This country affords a kind of mineral like coal, which general Schmettau endeavoured to render fit for use; but all his experiments miscarried: for it was so far from being inflammable when laid on other burning coals, that it burst into several pieces with a great explosion like a stone. The water used for the works in the mills, &c. retains the colour it receives from the ore for several miles in its course. That of Cremnitz is yellowish; but that of Schemnitz, on account of the lead-ore, is of a blackish colour.

Colour of
the waters
here.

At Schemnitz I went down a hundred and fifty fathoms in a shaft, on the footman, as they called it, and without any danger, being buckled up within a kind of leather chair; and great care is taken, that the rope by which they let it down be strong. Such a rope, on account of its thickness and length,

length, costs about seven hundred and twenty *guldens*; yet in a damp shaft and bad weather it scarce lasts five or six weeks; but in St. Joseph's shaft, in which I was let down, it holds out seventeen or eighteen weeks, as it is the driest of all. The whole depth of this shaft is more than a hundred and fifty fathoms; but afterwards one descends by ladders fifteen fathoms deeper.

Great extent of the mines.

It would require three or four days to walk through all the passages of the Schemnitz mine; though several of the mines here have been suffered to go to ruin, because the expence of working them has of late exceeded the produce. The rock where the shafts are sunk is so hard, that the miners are obliged to make use of gun-powder for splitting it. This increases the charges in working this mine above that of the other mine-towns.

Preservative against the unhealthfulness of the air.

In order to remedy the unhealthiness of the air in mines, several shafts and spiracles are generally made. Windy weather is the best for these subterraneous abodes, because they are well ventilated when the wind blows fresh; hence the miners make use of this phrase, *viz.* 'That is good weather which draws in and out.' Those who have the direction of the mines here maintain, that wherever the workmen are subject to those convulsive disorders, distinguished by the appellation of mine-distempers, it is owing to the wrong disposition of the shafts and spiracles. Even in the quicksilver mines of Idra, the nervous tremors and convulsions to which the miners are subject, are, in a great measure, owing to their intemperance. In the Hungarian mine-towns several persons of eighty and ninety years of age are to be met with: but whether this longevity be the effect of their moderation with regard to drinking, I shall not pretend to determine. It is well known, however, that in Cremnitz, Schemnitz, and Neusohl, forty thousand casks of wine and eighty thousand casks of brandy are consumed in a year. It is observable, that the air in the mines is never more noxious and unhealthful, than in the foggy weather of Spring and Autumn. When a miner comes to a place where his candle burns faint, as if it was going out, it is a sure sign of some noxious vapour; and therefore he must immediately get into the open air; otherwise he presently experiences a sweetish taste by respiration; which is generally succeeded by a deliquium, or rather sudden death.

Number of labourers.

The number of the several labourers, &c. employed in the shafts at Schemnitz, amounts to five or six thousand men; and

and those without the mines, together with the carpenters, &c. are computed at two thousand, exclusive of those employed about the carriages. Fifteen hundred horses are usually taken up for these works; and a little carriage with two horses, according as the work is hard or light, is hired for about six or seven *guldens* a week. The total of the emperor's expences only in the mines of Schemnitz amounts every fortnight to more than twenty thousand Rhenish *guldens*; and the whole annual expence is above five hundred thousand *guldens* *.

Charges.

The emperor has a hundred and twenty-three *ruxes* or shares in those mines; the remaining five portions are the property of private adventurers, who have also their particular smelting-houses and furnaces, and employ fewer servants; so that their shares turn to better account. Some noble families have also settled in these mine-towns; and the greatest part of their income arises from the mines. I could easily perceive, that the imperial officers, who preside over the Hungarian mine-towns, represent the produce of the mines at a much lower rate than it really is. This is done partly to avoid envy, but more especially to prevent any suspicions of their clandestinely hoarding up great sums of money, which would soon be demanded by the treasury. This is the cause of their displeasure against Dr. Bruckman, who, in his *Magnalia DEI in Subterraneis*, gives a magnificent description of these mines, representing them as an inexhaustible fund of treasure. When these things are considered, Sir, you may safely make a very great addition to the sixty thousand *guldens*, which a person in a lucrative employment here very gravely told me was the whole clear produce annually arising from the Hungarian mines to his imperial majesty.

Clear produce of the mines.

No person is allowed to draw wine at Schemnitz who is not a proprietor in the mines to the value of four hundred *guldens*, and owner of a house to which its builder, or any of its former possessors, procured such a right. These houses are called *waldburg* or ring-houses. This privilege of drawing wine is looked upon with a very evil eye by the other inhabitants of Schemnitz: but, had it not been for the *waldburgers*, the Hungarian mines would never have attained to their present flourishing state. Every *waldburger* is farther obliged every week to contribute four Hungarian *guilders* †, if the ore

Of the *waldburg*-houses.

* 58,333 *l.* sterling, *pers.*, i. e. about 25.

† An Hungarian *guilder* is fifty *creutzers*.

proves

proves good, that it may be worked at their joint charge; but at the same time must employ his usual contributions on a mine, where, as yet, no good ore has been found. Their deliberations are decided by a majority of votes; and, as they contribute a third to all the expences of the town, the magistracy can make no innovations without their consent.

The Lutheran minister at Schemnitz is now compiling an accurate account of the seven mine-towns; which, from this gentleman's consummate skill in minerology, and his other talents, we may hope will prove a valuable work. On a mountain a little way from Schemnitz is to be seen the ruins of a castle, where Elizabeth queen of Hungary resided. The records of this town shew, that the corporation presented that princess with five *guldens* *, to bear her expences in a journey to Buda; and that another time they made her a present of a horse which cost them nine dollars †. These are remarkable instances of the cheapness of those times. The knights templars had also a residence at the foot of this mountain.

Herren-
grund.

Transmuta-
tion of iron
into copper.

Herrengrund is situated about a German mile from Neusohl, and is famous for a spring, which, according to the common opinion, is supposed to convert iron into copper; whereas in reality the water in which the iron is laid is little else than a solution of copper, which corrodes the iron, and fills up the interstices with particles of copper. This seeming transmutation is performed in about three weeks. But when the iron lies too long in this water or *menstruum*, it dissolves into a coppery dust. The like experiment may be made with common water saturated with Hungarian or Cyprian vitriol; but the other kind, which is extracted from iron, will not answer.

From the water of the Herrengrund spring has been produced a great quantity of green borax or *chrysocolla*, which is used for a green colour, and is nothing else but copper turned into rust by corrosion. Herrengrund also produces blue, green, red, and white vitriol. Neusohl lies about three miles from Cremnitz; and it is the best way to go thither immediately from the latter, before you visit Schemnitz.

Of the Ko-
nigsberg
mines.

The mines of Konigsberg formerly yielded immense profits, so that the city once made a present to king Matthias of a *dog* (as the little carriages used in the mines are called) full of ducats. But the miners afterwards carrying their works

* 11s. 8d. sterling.

† 1l. 11s. 6d.

* An
miles.

too near the river Gran, most of the shafts were overflowed; and this misfortune many construed as a judgment on the proprietors for their pride. A few years since a company <sup>New com-
pany.</sup> was formed for repairing these works; and as the first step to accomplish that end, was the draining the water out of the former pits, one of those hydraulic machines called a fire-engine was set up there. At the head of this work was one Mr. Isaac Potter, an Englishman. Though I am far from depreciating that gentleman's abilities, I must say, that without the assistance of M. Fischer, the emperor's architect, who had seen those engines in England, he would have found it a difficult task. This engine answered the end, and in eight hours discharged as much water as run into the mines in twenty-four. I was further told, that with a moderate quantity of fuel it would raise forty thousand *eimers* of water, every *eimer* containing forty Vienna quarts; but, after an expence of a hundred and fifty thousand *guldens*, either from dissensions among the members of the company, or because the leading men grew tired with frequent disbursements, or from other causes, the whole undertaking is come to nothing. It is affirmed, that the silver extracted from the ore of these mines contains one-sixth of gold. At present the fire-engine stands still, and the miners, whom the company had hired from foreign countries, are employed in the imperial mines till these have occasion for their service, for which there is now but little appearance.

At Slana, near Eperiez, is dug up a whitish ore, which <sup>Quicksilver
mines.</sup> yields a great deal of quicksilver. The mercury is not extracted here by distillation, as at Idra, but *per descensum*. These mines consist of three subterraneous passages; one of which is called the *Weissenberg* or white-mine passage; the second, *Michael's* passage; and the third *Elizabeth's* passage. In the county of Gemer, not far from Eperies, is also another quicksilver mine of equal richness; but the colour of the earth or ore is red. In some caverns in the county of Lipsk are found a vast variety of lapideous substances, resembling sugar-candy, &c.

Tockay lies about thirty Hungarian * or sixty German ^{Tockay:} miles from Schemnitz. It is well known that this place is famous for its excellent wine: but what some travellers affirm, viz. that the spot which produces this delicate flavoured ge-

* An Hungarian mile is equal to eight English or two German miles.

nerous wine is but small, and that the whole vintage does not exceed a thousand hogheads, is a mistake. Those who are acquainted with the country must know, that the spot of land which yields this noble liquor is above seven miles * in circumference. It is called in the Hungarian dialect *Hegyallya*, i. e. the land under the hill, and is interspersed with several towns, most of which are better situated than Tockay, namely, on the right of Tockay towards the north, Keretktur, Litzka, Tolorva, Bennye, Patack, &c. on the left, Tarzal, Zombor, Mad, Tallyatz. If all the waste ground in this tract of land was duly cultivated, no part of Europe would be without Tockay wine; especially as it is not a proper liquor for common drinking. Misckolctz and Stzickstzo produce a very pleasant and wholesome wine for the table, which however is surpassed by the produce of a mountain near four miles in length, that lies between Stzanto and Gontz, &c. If a person purchases a large quantity of the Tockay wine, it is best to carry it away in carriages drawn by Hungarian oxen, as a good profit may afterwards be made by the sale of those animals. The chief place of intelligence for all these particulars is Cascau.

Gold wire
in a vine.

Proof of the
growth of
metal.

In the emperor's museum at Vienna is shewn a vine-stock, with a gold wire twining round it, which, it is said, naturally grew thus out of the earth. It was found in a vineyard near Tockay in the year 1670, and presented to the emperor as a most extraordinary curiosity. This vine-stock is a fresh proof that metals continue to grow in the earth, although not in the same manner as vegetables. I saw in Mr. Sluter's curious cabinet at Gollar a fragment of a prop of fir, which had been used in a shaft in the forest of Hartz, part of which was covered with copper, which grew on it in the mine. Had this been only on the outside of the wood, it might have been looked upon as proceeding from the *bur*, or mineral water with which the wood was moistened: but the case was otherwise; for the copper had insinuated itself into the wood from the earth in which the prop stood, and appeared like filaments running through the very pith of part of the wood. Besides, several mines exhibit gold and silver growing in filaments in the hardest stones; and I myself have brought away with me from Schemnitz a very remarkable curiosity of this kind.

* Probably Hungarian miles, though not specified by the author in this description of Hungary,

Tockay lies in a fine country, and is pleasantly situated; the mountains here not being so steep and craggy as those about Cremnitz and Schemnitz. I have often observed, that persons brought up in a level open country are more taken with hills and vales, than the natives of a mountainous country are with plains and even ground. God himself, speaking of Egypt in scripture * to the people of Israel, seems to give the preference to a hilly country, promising them a delicious land of hills and vallies, springs and rivers, which, in such a hot climate, must certainly be very convenient and delightful.

That the air of a country abounding in hills and dales is more salubrious to the human body than that of a level country, plainly appears from what may be observed in most parts, and especially in Hungary; for the inhabitants of Lower Hungary, where there are large plains, many morasses and stagnant waters which produce fogs, and but few springs, are much more sickly than those who live in Upper Hungary. However, all circumstances considered, the medium between these extremes, as in other things, is certainly most eligible. Not to mention the unevenness of the roads in mountainous countries; the hardness of the water, which is so great an ingredient in nourishing the human body, is apt to produce wens. These excrescencies are almost universal amongst the inhabitants of the mountains of Schemnitz; whereas the water in the vallies near that town is said to be an efficacious remedy for them.

Whether mountainous countries be preferable to plain.

Cause of wens.

The womens dress in the mine-towns is not unbecoming. They wear knots of ribbons at their shift-sleeves, and others likewise hanging down their backs: but the peasants and lower sort of people dress very meanly. Among the latter the men are very proud of a furred mantle. Most of the women wear boots, and many of them a long furred gown, and have a kind of shift of a very coarse linen next their skin, with a girdle round it at the waist. Their head-dress is a piece of white linen with two lappets hanging down behind. Blue is the most usual colour worn here by both sexes. I once asked a gentleman concerned in the mines at Cremnitz, why the Hungarians preferred that colour to any other? His answer was, that the reason of this custom might be seen in Barclay's *Icon animorum*, where he says, *Amant ceruleum colorem, & profecto iste animos erectos & cœlestes*

Womens dress.

Blue cloathing of the Hungarians.

* Deut. c. xi. v. 10, 11, 12.

quàm maximè decet. ' Their favourite colour is blue: and indeed there is something in it, which extremely becomes exalted and celestial minds.' I thought the application was not amiss, and was the less inclined to make any objection, as I had not Barclay's treatise by me: but I afterwards found, that this author says not a word of the exalted and celestial minds of the Hungarians, which azure or blue colour is supposed to become so well. His words are these: *Tunicis purpureis maximè utuntur, aut quæ cœruleum colorem acceperunt. Et hic vestitus egregiè viros decet.* ' They generally wear purple or blue garments; and there is something very manly in this dress'*. It must indeed be allowed, that the dress of the Hungarian gentry is extremely becoming.

Language.

The common people in Upper Hungary are for the most part unacquainted with the Hungarian language; but speak Latin, German, or Sclavonian†. In the town several persons concerned in trade are to be met with who speak all the four languages. The Latin spoken by the commonalty is none of the purest; of this the Hussars afford several instances. One of them inquiring after a saddler, in order to buy a pair of holsters, expressed himself thus: *Ubinam est ille homo, qui facit chirothecas bombardarum*, i. e. ' Where does the man live that sells gloves for pistols?' Their common phrase when they happen to fall in with a corps of foot is, *fuge, fuge, hic infanteria est.* In the towns of Hungary their entertainment of every kind is not to be found fault with; but in the country it is often so very bad, that besides the want of good provisions, there is scarce straw to lie upon; and where one meets with beds, they are so short, that I could not help thinking the Hungarians slept in the same posture as they ride. They generally keep hogs, and dry the flesh of them, when salted, in the smoke, or hang it up in the sun, to make bacon of it; and this is what the Hungarian peasants chiefly live upon. The pigs, geese and

Food.

Beds.

* The Hungarians have the opinion of antiquity in their favour, as blue or azure was by the ancients reckoned a sign of wit and penetration. *Cicero de Nat. Deor. lib. I. c. 30.* likewise Minucius Felix, in *Octav. c. 11.* informs us, that blue colour in general, and blue eyes in particular, were consecrated to Minerva, from an opinion that they denote a vivacity of mind.

† *Slawacena*, in the Sclavonian language, signifies human, from *slawak*, a man. They seem to have assumed this appellation, as if no other nation but themselves were entitled to it.

towns here live in the same apartment or stove-room with the owners, as is customary in Westphalia.

Six or seven thousand of the inhabitants of Schemnitz, Religion. which constitute two-thirds of the city, profess Lutheranism: however, the magistrates are always Roman-catholics; but, at Cremnitz, the magistracy is shared betwixt the two religions. No protestant is capable of any employment in the imperial mines. In Upper Hungary the protestants are very numerous, especially in the country; and yet in some places they are forcibly driven into the Romish churches like so many sheep. At Pilsen, not far from Schemnitz, the popish clergy and the protestant inhabitants live in such a good understanding, that the priests read mass to the protestants; and these in their turn sing Lutheran hymns in the Romish churches. The protestant peasants likewise are so complaisant to the papists, that they generally use the salutation enjoined by pope Benedict XIII. viz. ' Praised be the Lord Jesus Christ ;' and repeat it with as much earnestness, as if, like the papists, they expected to merit some considerable indulgence by it. State of the protestants in Hungary.

The reformed are more numerous than the papists, especially in Upper Hungary. It is remarkable, that the protestants have generally more churches allowed them in those provinces that remain under the dominion of the Turk, than where they are subject to the emperor; for, on paying the tribute imposed on them, every one enjoys his own religion without molestation. In the other counties the protestants are allowed only two churches; and even this slender grant seems very precarious. Though the Roman-catholics scarce constitute one-fourth part of the inhabitants of Hungary in general, and their assessments towards the public expences do not exceed one-sixth part of the whole, they are incessantly contriving to impose new grievances on the rest of their countrymen. In the year 1722, count Erdody, bishop of Agria, published a treatise, dedicated to the regency at Presburg, in which he maintained, that all the heretics ought to be extirpated. The fate of the new edition of the bible in the Hungarian language is a recent proof of the behaviour of the regency of Hungary towards the protestants. Hungarian bible. In the confusions of the late wars, and by other calamities, bibles were grown so scarce, that many communities had not above one or two at most. Upon this the town of Debreczin, apprehending that this scarcity of the word of God would necessarily be attended with the total abolition of true

true Christianity, generously undertook to publish a new edition. The work was to be printed in Holland : new types were cast ; and in the years 1716 and 1717 persons well qualified were sent to superintend the press. Every thing went on prosperously ; so that the impression was happily finished both with accuracy and beauty ; and the only difficulty remaining, was, how to convey the copies to Hungary, before the Jesuits *, by representing the affair in an odious light to the imperial court, could prevent the importation of them ; but even means were found to overcome this difficulty ; for one Mr. Rusch, a merchant of Dantzick, who was a zealous protestant, offered, at his own expence, to send the books into Hungary, under cover of other goods. But the Jesuits having by their emissaries kept a watchful eye on the whole progress of this good design, did all that lay in their power to instigate the imperial court against it. Three thousand copies well bound were already in Poland, in the way to Hungary, and the rest remained at Dantzick ; but when the town of Debreczin received advice that the affair had transpired, they sent directions that the books should be left in Poland, till they had sent a deputation to the imperial court to obtain a licence for their importation. His imperial majesty was pleased to grant their request : but by the indirect practices of the popish clergy this licence was recalled ; and the books were ordered to be delivered at Cascau, the chief residence of the Jesuits, and there to undergo the examination and censure of the bishop of Agria. The inhabitants of Debreczin at the same time were given to understand, that if the new translation perfectly agreed with the *vulgate*, their books would be restored to them ; but no such agreement being found between the two translations, they had only this alternative, *viz.* That the books should either be detained, or burnt ; in order to prevent heresy from ever recovering its superiority in Hungary. It seems the protestants are not possessed of a single press either in Hungary or Transylvania. The importation of all books relating to their doctrinal points is strictly prohibited ; and

* To them may be applied Martial's saying of another set of men :

*Turba gravis paci, placidaque inimica quieti,
Quæ semper miseras sollicitabit opes.*

‘ A turbulent race, enemies to peace, and greedy of gain.’

before an Hungarian student can go to a foreign university, he must obtain a licence or passport from the imperial governor of the country. These are restrictions that must necessarily cause the protestant religion to decline in these parts *. Few Hungarians of distinction are at present of the protestant religion; and that of Forgat was one of the last noble families which left their communion. Some imagine that this family, since their apostacy, have been very unfortunate in every respect; and alledge for a reason, that one of their ancestors, who was palatine of Hungary, left a curse on those of his descendants who should forsake the evangelical religion.

Decrease of the protestant churches.

In Transylvania there are at least five-and-twenty protestants to one papist. Among the latter, the evangelical Lutherans are by much the most numerous. The villages inhabited by the Unitarians, in the district of Tzack, amount to above three hundred. But as persons of this profession are excluded from all offices, most of the gentry have deserted it.

State of religion in Transylvania.

Buda lies about twelve Hungarian miles from Schemnitz; and on the left hand of this road is to be seen the town of Carpen, with its neighbouring mountains, so famous for being the supposed rendezvous for witches.

Meeting of witches.

Waitzen is but a mean town; yet the yearly revenue of the bishop of this see is above fifty thousand *guldens*. They are building a new episcopal palace here, which, when it is finished, will be very spacious and magnificent. The distance from hence to Buda is four miles, which, as the road lies on a level, are travelled in five hours. In this country I saw the ancient manner of threshing, by horses treading the corn round in a circle, and thus forcing it out of the ears, which are laid on a hard pavement.

Ancient way of threshing.

Betwixt Pest and Buda one travels in a flying waggon. There is a large lazaretto at Pest, and likewise the imperial magazines for the salt brought from Transylvania and

Pest. Salt magazines.

* The public papers have hitherto taken care to represent the protestants in Hungary, as treated with great lenity and indulgence, so that one would have hoped the Romish church had at last laid aside its bloody persecuting practices; especially in a country, where the protestants have done such eminent services to their sovereigns. But the very reverse is demonstrated from accounts of undoubted veracity. One of the most recent is, 'A melancholy representation of the protestant communities in Hungary,' published in octavo by Matthias Bahil, late preacher of the gospel at Eperies, printed at Leipzick in 1749.

Marmarosch. This fossile salt is dug up in large pieces as at Halley near Saltzburg, and is of two kinds, white and black. The whitest sugar-candy, or alum, does not exceed the former in colour and transparency; but the latter is opaque and more pungent; and the peasants generally lay a piece of it at the doors of their cow-houses and stables, supposing it to be wholesome for their cattle to lick at their coming in and going out. Within a small distance of each other, about Dæs, Colosch, &c. are fourteen or fifteen of these salt-works. The fossil salt lies in the earth, about fifteen feet deep. The mouth of the pit is made no larger than is sufficient for bringing out the large pieces of salt; but afterwards it widens, in the form of a bell, to the depth of a hundred fathoms.

Buda.

Buda lies about thirty-six German miles * from Vienna. It stands on an eminence; but its fortifications are very inconsiderable, in comparison of those in the Low-Countries. The east side of Buda, against which the elector of Bavaria, during the siege in the year 1686, carried on his attack from the opposite mountains, has been strengthened with some additional works. In that part general Regal had begun to build a new palace for the governor, which would have been a noble structure; but the building was discontinued at the death of that generous nobleman.

Wasserstadt.

Wasserstadt lies below the fortifications on the banks of the Danube; and Reifensadt is situated on the hill, from whence the Bavarians made their attack in the last siege.

Warm
baths.

In these two lower towns or suburbs are five warm baths; the first of which is called the emperor's bath, the second the general's bath, the third the Raizen bath, the fourth the bridge bath, and the fifth the block bath. The emperor's bath is built in the manner of the *Rotunda* at Rome, with a large aperture in the centre of the cupola, besides several small holes or windows for admitting more light into the dome. The Raizen bath is also round and arched. In the large bath in the centre between these edifices both sexes publickly bathe together; the men wearing only a kind of drawers, and the women what they call a fore shift: but the common people, for whom the Raizen bath is appointed, look even upon this slight cloathing as superfluous. Persons not inclined to bathe in company, make use of the side baths contrived for that purpose in each of the five edifices men-

Promiscuous
bathing of
both sexes.

* 134 English miles.

tioned above. Near the emperor's bath is a mill, which, like that at Arquato, is put in motion by hot water; it being first collected in a pond, where no fish can live, though Wernher de *admirandis Hungariæ aquis*, and others, affirm the contrary. But below the mill, where the water grows cold by degrees, but never freezes, fishes are often seen, which however upon being put into the Danube soon expire: the same thing happens when a fish is taken out of the Danube and put into this water.

In Wasserstadt a Turkish mosque is still remaining, which is now made use of for keeping salt, &c. In this part of the town is also a monument dedicated to the immaculate conception of the virgin Mary. Among other emblems and inscriptions on this monument is to be seen king Ahasuerus holding out the golden sceptre to Esther *, with these words:

Mosque:
Monument
of the im-
maculate
conception.

Non pro Te.

‘Not for thee.’

On the other side is a dove hovering over Noah's ark †, with this motto:

Tu Sola exempta fuisti.

‘Thou alone wast exempted.’

In another part is to be seen a cloud over the sea, and the prophet Elijah, who is represented kneeling, directing his servant to look out for it ‡, with these words:

Non obstat Origo.

‘The origin is no impediment.’

In a book held up by a Franciscan monk are these words:

Decuit, Potuit, Ergo.

‘It was fit, and therefore he was able to do it.’

* See Esther, c. v. v. 2, 3.

† Genesis, c. viii. v. 8.

‡ 1 Kings, c. xviii, v. 43, 44.

And in another part is this inscription :

En eboris aurique Thronum.

Behold a throne of ivory and gold.

Old Buda.

Aqueduct.
Subterra-
neous pas-
sage.

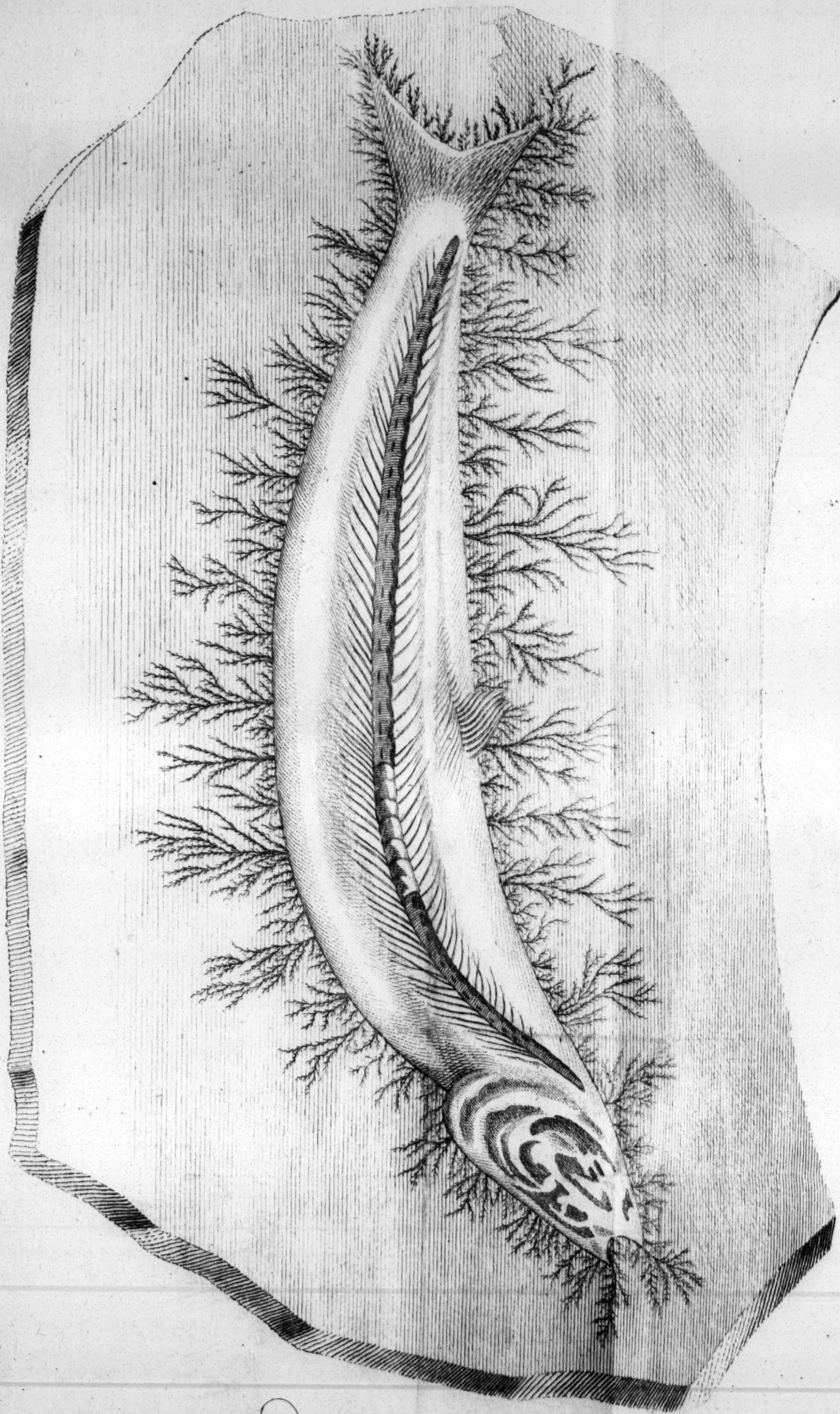
Neuendorf.

Buda wine.

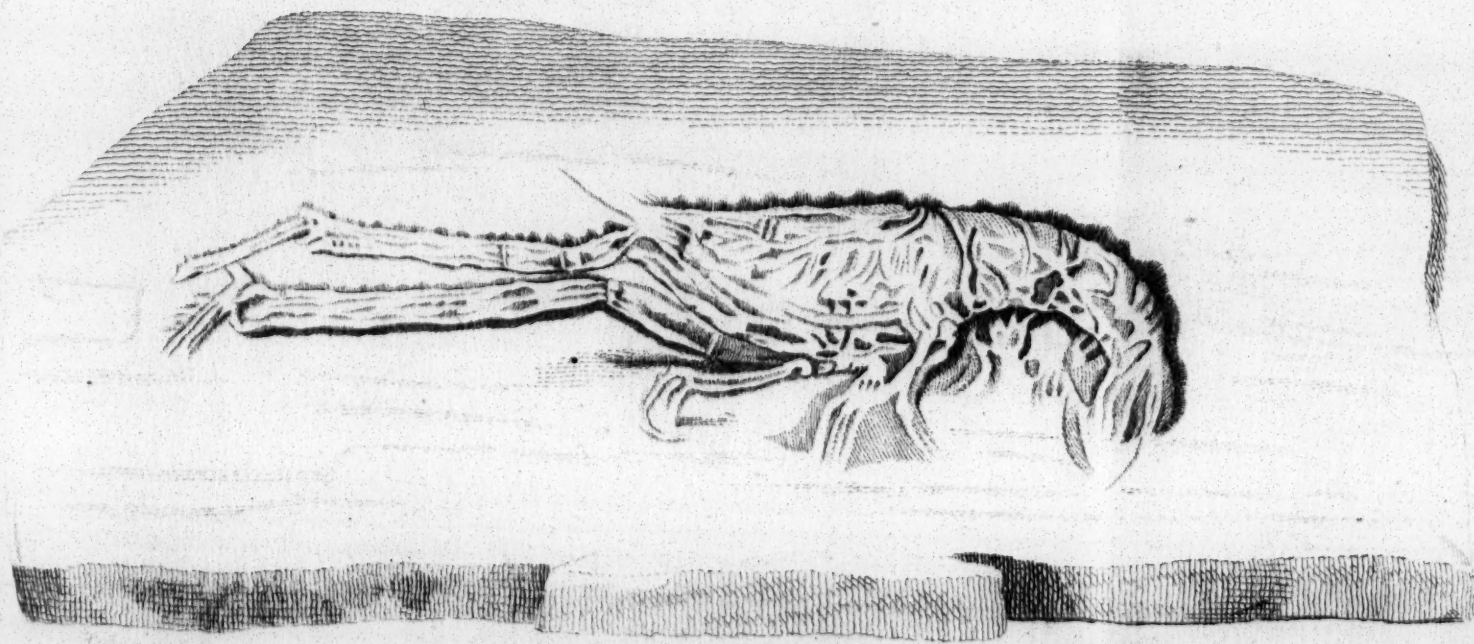
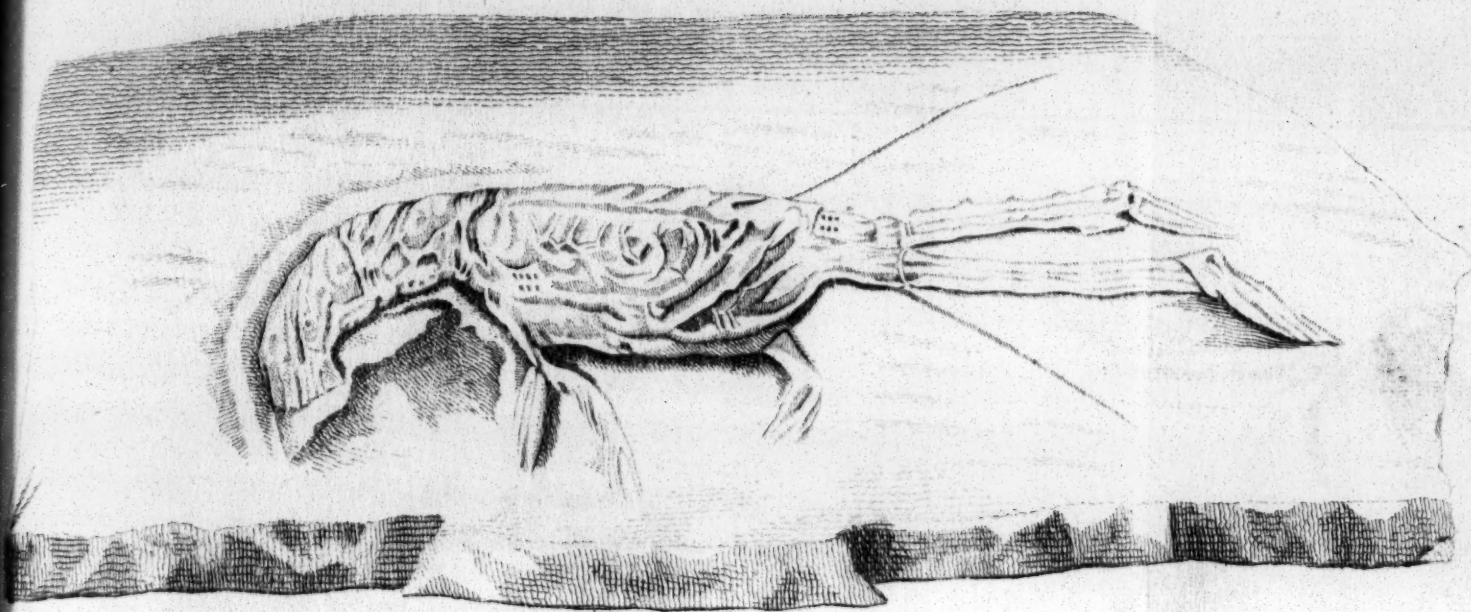
From Buda to Vienna it is about three days journey in summer. Old Buda lies three-quarters of a mile from the former ; but it affords nothing remarkable but the ruins of an old aqueduct, built either by the ancient Romans or Hungarians. Not long since, a wide subterraneous passage was discovered, leading from hence to the citadel of Buda, with which the Turks seem to have been well acquainted. About half a league beyond Neuendorf, called Nyereg Uifaln in the Hungarian language, which is eight German miles * from Buda, you pass by a fort, of which formerly prince Ragotzi had possession ; but at present it is converted into a charnel-house. The country from Buda to this place wears a pleasing aspect ; the Danube being on the right, and a ridge of hills rising with a gentle acclivity on the left side of the road. The soil is fruitful, but not well cultivated ; for the inhabitants are obliged to pay great taxes if they make use of the land, though the produce cannot be vended. The vineyards near Buda, besides grapes, produce excellent melons, which are sold for two or three *fennings* † a-piece. The wine of this country has a good flavour, and the red Buda wine, like that of Agria and Sixar, much resembles French wine ; but that of the villages of Rascia resembles Rhenish not only in flavour, but also keeps better than the common Hungarian wines. After the emperor had extended his conquests in Servia, a kind of red wine was brought to Vienna from Bethune or Widen, which, by many persons, was preferred to all the Italian wines. The racy flavour and strong body of this wine make it a kind of cordial or dram ; and yet it may be purchased at an easier rate than the extravagant price paid for the luscious Hungarian *ausbruche* or virgin wine, made of the spontaneous droppings of the grape : but it will not bear long keeping, and consequently is not fit for exportation. Of the Tokay and St. George wine I

* Thirty-two English miles.

† About one third of a penny.



A Petrified Fish, found in Lappenheim.



Petrified Cray-Fish, found in Aichstadt.

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have already taken notice: the next to these in strength is Oedenburg wine.
that of Oedenburg.

The distance from Neuendorf to Komara is four miles; and about half way between these towns lies Nesmel, the village where the emperor Albert II. died suddenly, by eating too plentifully of melons *. The inhabitants of this place are all protestants; and to this possibly may be owing the severe prosecutions for pretended sorcery, carried on against this unhappy people for some years. It is but a few days since three women and a man were burnt, on an accusation brought against them for witchcraft, and making compacts with the devil; and three other supposed delinquents of this kind are still kept in prison. The poor wretches, when put to extreme torture, confess a hundred things which are manifestly impossible; and as the reformed are seldom tried by equitable and impartial judges, on that account they have no redress against injustice, aggravated by brutal cruelty. Last year the judge of the place, with his wife, and thirty-four other persons, were burnt at Seged. Upon my making some objections to a papist, who was relating to me the circumstances of their trial, &c. he answered, That as to the sentence passed upon the judge of the town, the justice of it was not to be doubted; that nothing could be plainer than his guilt; for, continued he, though he was a tall corpulent man, he weighed but three ounces and a half. I asked him whether he had been weighed publicly, and by a pair of scales? But I soon perceived that it was not proper for me to make any longer stay in that place. It seems, it is the opinion of many ignorant persons, that they who will not blindly swallow all such stories, must themselves be concerned in such diabolical practices: others conclude, that he who does not believe the stories of witches and apparitions, is not convinced of the existence of God or the devil, heaven or hell.

Albert's
death by
eating too
many me-
lons.

Ridiculous
accusation.

Adolphus Scribonius, in his *Epistola de purgatione Sagarum super aquam frigidam projectarum*, i. e. 'Of the trial of witches by throwing them into cold water,' not only looks upon it as an indisputable point, that witches and sor-

* Historians disagree about the place of Albert's death, which happened in the year 1439, after a successful expedition against the Turks. Æneas Sylvius, Dubravius, Lambecius, and Fugger, call the village where he died Longa; and the last imputes the suddenness of the emperor's death, not so much to the melon, as to some poison slyly conveyed into it.

cerers weigh much less than other persons of the same bulk, but has been keen-sighted enough to discover the cause of it: for he tells us, that as the devil is a spirit and a subtle being, he penetrates every part of the bodies of his votaries, and by that means makes their denser bodies more light and rare.

Komara.

Komara or Comoron is situated in the island of Schutt, at the conflux of the Wage and the Danube, and is well fortified. Its fortifications were built by Ferdinand I. and it is remarkable, that it never fell into the hands of the Turks.

Country.

The country on that side of the Danube towards Lower Austria is all one extensive plain, but very ill cultivated. It yields indeed some good pasture for cattle, but exhibits very little ploughed land. In some parts of it the soil is very sandy, where the houses, or rather huts, in the villages, are so mean, that a *gulden* * is reckoned a very good price for one of them. The top, with some small windows or holes projecting above ground, is all that one sees of such a house, the rest being buried in the sand.

Houses.

**Particular
kind of
sheep.**

Besides that kind of sheep which is common to all countries, Hungary affords a particular species with large twisted horns, generally, about two feet in length. These are kept in separate flocks, and great numbers of them are yearly sent to Vienna.

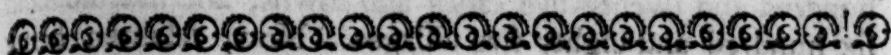
Raab,

Raab, or Javerin, which is a good fortification, lies about five German miles † from Komara; and from Raab to Wieselburg (which lies opposite to a little town called Hungarian Altenburg) is four German miles further. The distance from Wieselburg to Regelsbrun is six German miles; and six more from Regelsbrun to Vienna. The road that lies through Bruck is indeed a nearer way; but then it is much more craggy and hilly. If a person who is fond of natural curiosities travels to Vienna by the road on the left hand, through Oedenburg, he will meet with beautiful petrifications, as *Pectines auriti maximi & minores*, petrified bones and fishes, *cornua Ammonis*, *glossopetræ*, *turbinatæ*, &c. which are very well preserved in a whitish clay or earth.

**Petrifac-
tions.**

* 2 s. 4 d. sterling.

† About twenty English miles.



LETTER LXXXV.

Journey from Vienna to Prague, with a description
of the latter.

S I R,

THE distance from Vienna to Prague is twenty-one post-stages and a half; but besides the post-road there is another through Snoim, Iglaw, Dzaflaw, &c. which is nearer by four German miles. Snoim, or, according to the country dialect, *Snaim*, lies about ten German miles from Vienna, and is the first town on this road belonging to the margraviate of Mahren. The road from Snoim to Iglaw lies through a very fruitful pleasant country, except the barren mountain of Kleffaw: the distance is eight German miles. Some writers will have the number of towns in Mahren to be five hundred, and the villages fifteen thousand. This is affirmed by Mr. Hornick, minister of Passaw, in his book, entitled, *Oesterreich uber alles wann es nur will*, i. e. 'Austria superior to all, if it pleases.' The same author in that treatise attributes to Bohemia seven hundred cities and towns, and thirty-four thousand, seven hundred, and seventy-two villages. He likewise asserts, that the duchy of Silesia contains four hundred and eleven towns, and twenty-nine thousand villages. On this foundation he builds his political calculations; which, in fact, are very erroneous. Secretary Ludwig, in his *Germania princeps*, p. 401, goes still farther; and, according to his computation, the number of cities in Mahren is a hundred and ten, besides four hundred and ten towns, five hundred castles, and thirty thousand, three hundred, and sixty-nine villages. The electorate of Saxony was formerly said to contain eighteen thousand villages; but at present great deductions are to be made from such exaggerated computations. For M. Zech, privy-counsellor to the elector of Saxony, has demonstrated in his *European Herald*, that in the whole extent of land belonging to the elector and other princes of Saxony, of the

Road from
Vienna to
Prague.

Albertine line, Lawfnitz also included, there are not above two hundred and twenty-five cities and towns, and five thousand six hundred and eighty-five villages. Now, Mahren being scarce so large as one third part of Saxony, it is inconceivable how it should come to have thirty thousand villages in it. The whole area of this country cannot exceed seventy or eighty square German miles; * so that, according to the abovementioned computation, every such mile must include above thirty villages; which must appear very improbable, especially if the great number of craggy and almost uninhabitable mountains in this margraviate be brought into the account. I have been at the pains to examine captain Muiller's map of Mahren, made by the emperor's order, and engraved by Homann of Nurenburgh; according to which I found the number of walled towns in Mahren to be no more than thirty-nine, which are situated as follows:

In the district of Iglaw	5
In that of Snoim	4
In that of Olmutz	13
In that of Preraw	9
In that of Brinn	6
In that of Hrad	2
	39

And the number of small towns to be 200, as follows:

In the district of Iglaw	20
In that of Snoim	33
In that of Brinn	65
In that of Olmutz	32
In that of Preraw	23
In that of Hrad	27
	200

In my enumeration of the villages, I have included every gentleman's seat, church, chapel and inn, which swells the number of them considerably; yet I could not make out above two thousand four hundred of them. They are as follows:

* Every square German mile is equal to sixteen square English miles.

In the district of Iglaw about	320
In that of Snoim	300
In that of Brinn	490
In that of Olmutz	590
In that of Preraw	400
In that of Hrad.	300

2400

Henelius, in his *Silesiographia*, c. 7. affirms, that all Silesia scarce contains four thousand, seven hundred, and sixty-one villages; which calculation Fibeger, in his notes, augments to six thousand. But the first number is scarce credible; for Saxony is considerably larger and more populous than Silesia. Upon comparing these several calculations one may conclude, that probably the number of villages in all Germany falls but little short of a hundred thousand.

Conjecture
of the num-
ber of vil-
lages in all
Germany.
Pirnitz,
state of the
protestants
here,

A few miles from Iglaw lies the small town of Pirnitz, which belongs to count Colalto. Here is an inn which is a large building, and was at first intended for a Lutheran church; but before it was finished the Roman-catholic clergy found means to prevent its being applied to that use. The Pauline monks got possession of it, and made it their residence, till their convent, situated on a hill near this place, which had been burnt down, was rebuilt. After they quitted it they let it out for an inn, as it still continues, and is known by the sign of the Eagle. The evangelical communities in Mahren are still pretty numerous; however, they are obliged to attend at mass, and kneel at the elevation of the host. They are very private in their religious meetings, and scarce confide in one another, having often been betrayed. When they are inclined to receive the sacrament, they are obliged to go into the Hungarian territories. The climate in this country is so cold, that fires are necessary almost during the whole summer; and this year cherries were not thoroughly ripe before the beginning of October. There is a good cloth manufacture established at Iglaw.

Coldness of
the country.

Cloth ma-
nufacture.

Pfauendorf is the first town in Bohemia on this side. Count Zinzindorff, secretary of state, has a fine menagery in this place. At Deutschbrod the baggage of travellers is searched by the Bohemian custom-house officers. In the road from hence to the pretty town of Jenkow, you have a delightful prospect of a charming level country on each side, which is inter-

Pfauendorf.

Deutsch-
brod.

Jenkow.

inter-

- Dzasslaw.** interspersed with above fifty villages and towns. Dzasslaw, which lies a mile and a half farther on this road, is also a very pretty town, and has a large square market-place. From this place to Oval, which is within three German miles of Prague, the road is very rugged and hilly. In the inns on this road one seldom fails of meeting with good provisions, as ducks, capons, pheasants, partridges, and hares; but the lodging is not answerable to the other entertainment; being generally only some clean straw spread on the floor, with a bolster or pillow for the head. In the houses of the peasants there is a place walled in behind the stove, to which they ascend by a few narrow stone steps, as into a cock-loft; and in this warm apartment they sleep away the cold winter nights very comfortably.
- Plenty of provisions.**
- Bed-chamber behind the stove.**
- Bohemian towns. Language.** Bohemia is well peopled, and abounds with towns and villages. The Bohemian dialect is somewhat harsher than that of their neighbours, who mostly use the Sclavonian, and change several consonants, and especially the liquid *l*, into vowels. The ladies here use a mixture of the German and Bohemian dialects.
- Map of Bohemia.** The states of Bohemia have been at the expence of above twenty-four thousand *guldens* for a good map of that kingdom; which was performed to their satisfaction by John Christopher Muller, the engineer, and engraved by Kaufer of Augsburg in 1720. It consists of twenty-five sheets, which may be put together by comparing it with the general map of Bohemia, published at the same time on one sheet. The price of the whole, coloured, is thirteen *guldens* *.
- Gems.** Bohemia produces several sorts of precious stones, some of which are but little inferior to the oriental gems. The principal are amethysts, topazes, sapphires, hyacinths, emeralds, rubies, granates, jaspers, crystals, beryls, turquoises, chalcodones, onyxes, chrysopras, carbuncles, diamonds and pearls. The best pearls are found near Horaſdovitz, and also near the castles of Rabi and Straconitz. These exceed the oriental pearls in whiteness; but the latter have more of the argentine lustre, whereas the whiteness of the Bohemian rather resembles that of milk. The Bohemian magnets excel those of most other places, and are sold very cheap.
- Magnets.**
- Prague.** The city of Prague is well laid out, and its streets are broader than those of Vienna; but it does not contain so many palaces as the latter. The bridge over the Muldau
- Bridge.**

* 1*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* sterling.

exceeds that of Ratisbon and Dresden in length, being seven hundred and forty-two common paces. The breadth of it is fourteen common paces; so that it affords room for three carriages to go a-breast. Its consists of sixteen arches, and is adorned on each side with twenty-eight statues of so many saints. The crucifix and the statue of St. John Nepomuc are of brass, and the rest of stone. Several votaries are always to be seen here on their knees, paying their devotion to these statues, especially at noon and in the evening. St. Nepomuc, who, by order of king Wenceslaus, was thrown over this bridge, because he would not reveal what the queen had entrusted him with at confession, has, by his superior merit, greatly lessened the interest of all the other saints among the Bohemians: and it is certain, that they would have been under greater obligations to him, if God, as it was expected, had by his mediation blessed the emperor with a male heir. In the year 1724, during the empress's pregnancy, a print was publicly sold, representing this saint holding a new-born prince out of the clouds, with this inscription under it, 'See what St. Nepomuc can do.'

St. Nepomuc.

Though this saint suffered martyrdom by being precipitated from this bridge, yet it seems he is the particular patron of bridges; and in a few years there will hardly be a bridge in all the Austrian hereditary states and the adjacent countries without an image of this saint. The solemn canonization of this new patron has been a chargeable affair to the Bohemians. It was in the pontificate of Clement XI. that it received its full completion; and a medal was struck on the occasion, representing on one side a *mausoleum* on a table placed between the pope and the kingdom of Bohemia, with this chronogrammatic legend:

Medal in honour of him.

Vno Is CLeMentIs sVb sIDere fVLsIt In arIs.

And underneath:

RoMæ InDVLTa
sanCtI VIrI festIVa
transLatIone. *

* We must not look for wit or sense in chronograms; the words being chosen merely for the sake of the numeral letters contained in them. I have omitted several quoted by the author, as they are exploded in England, though they continue in high repute in Germany.

On

On the reverse St. Nepomuc is represented lying in the water, surrounded with stars; the body of the saint being discovered in the Muldaw, as is pretended, by the appearance of a miraculous constellation.

The *apotheosis* *, or deification of this saint, was not performed till the year 1729. The expression I here make use of is no other than that on the medal, which was struck by Hamerani, medalist to the pope; on one side of which is the head and title of pope Benedict XIII. and on the reverse St. Nepomuc, and an angel putting a crown on his head, with this legend :

APOTHEOSIS IN LATERANO
S. JOAN. NEPOM.
MDCCXXIX.

‘ The apotheosis of St. John Nepomuc, performed in the Lateran, in the year 1729.’

The life of this saint, with the bull for his canonization, and an account of the solemnities on that occasion, has been published by Passi, a canon of Trent, and secretary to the imperial ambassy at Rome, with a pompous dedication to cardinal Cienfuegos.

Jesuits college.

In old Prague the Jesuits have one of the largest colleges belonging to their order, those of Goa and Lisbon excepted. Two hundred and ten fathers of that order constantly reside there. It is called *Collegium Clementinum* from the church of St. Clement, adjoining to it. Besides this they have another college in the new city; and in the little city they have a college for professors, a *convictorium*, and two seminaries; so that the whole number of Jesuits in Prague may be computed

* The author has called this ceremony by its proper name; and a similar superstitious practice may be easily traced out among the Pagans. Cicero, *de leg.* l. 2. says, *Mos est Gentibus, eos homines putare deos, quos in cælum vocaverint merita.* ‘ It is customary to look upon those illustrious men whose merits have raised them to heaven, as GODS.’ Plin. *Hist. Nat.* l. II. c. 7. says, *Hic est vetustissimus bene merentibus gratiam referendi mos, ut tales numinibus adscribantur,* ‘ It is an immemorial custom, by way of gratitude, to rank among the Gods those who have done eminent services to mankind.’ Adam. Brem. *de sit. Dan.* c. 233. says, *Colunt & deos ex hominibus factos, quos pro ingentibus factis immortalitate donant.* ‘ They worship men, to whom, for their great actions, they ascribe a divine immortality.’

at three hundred at least. Their schools are very full: for the number of students in the twelve classes of the Clementine college is no less than eighteen hundred, in the professorial house five hundred, and in the college at new Prague four hundred. The library of the Clementine college is worth observing: it is very light and lofty, adorned with galleries, and well contrived.

The mathematical cabinet, built here within these eight years, is under the care of father Klein. Among other instruments to be seen here are the following, viz. a moving armillary sphere, according to Tycho Brahe's system, and a large sextant, made by that celebrated mathematician; a kind of *perpetuum mobile*, consisting of balls running in a circular motion; various sorts of clock-work, several *cameræ obscuræ*, and other optical instruments. To the same great man is owing the following ingenious invention: by fixing two convex glasses, placed at the distance of thirty-two feet opposite to each other, some tinder or gunpowder, laid at the focus of one glass, takes fire by blowing on a hot coal at the focus of the other. These glasses are of a parabolical convexity; and M. du Fay, in the year 1728, exhibited this experiment before the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and maintained, that two spherical glasses would produce the same effect, even at a greater distance. In the tower of the Clementine college is an observatory, which yields a fine prospect of the whole city. On the top of this tower is represented Atlas supporting an armillary sphere. In the church near the *Trinhofe* is to be seen the monument of Tycho Brahe, who acquired an immortal fame in chymistry, but more especially in astronomy. Over it is his usual motto in large characters:

Library/

Mathematical cabinet;

New sort of burning-glasses.

Observatory.

ESSE POTIVS QVAM HABERI.

‘To be, rather than to seem.’

And underneath, the following inscription:

Illustris ac Generosus Dominus Tycho de Brahe, Danus, Dominus in Knudstrup, arcis Uraniburgi in Insula Hellesponti Danici Huenna fundator, instrumentorum Astronomicorum, qualia nec ante sol vidit, ingeniosissimus idemque liberalissimus inventor & extructor, antiquissimâ nobilitate clarus, suâ auctior, animo quæcunque cœlo continentur immortalî gloriâ complexus,

Tycho Brahe's epitaph.

Astro-

Astronomorum omnis seculi longè princeps, totius Orbis commodis, sumptibus immensis, exactissimas intra minuta minorumque partes, triginta amplius annorum observationes, mundo primus intulit; affixa sidera intra minutum ejusque semissem restituit; Hipparchi solius ab orbe condito vel Diis improbos in octava dimittit gradus parte conatus longissimè antegressus, utriusque lunaris cursum exquisitè restauravit, pro reliquis erraticis solidissima Tabularum Rudolphæarum fundamenta jecit, Mathematicorum peritis inveteratam Aristotelis & assolarum doctrinam de sublunari Cometarum novorumque siderum situ demonstrationibus invidiis suavit novarum hypothesium Autor, in Spagyricis & universa Philosophia admirandus. Evocatus ab invictissimo Romanorum Imperatore Rudolpho II. mira doctrinæ & candoris exempla dedit, ne frustra vixisse videretur. Immortalitatem etiam apud Antipodes scriptorum perennitate sibi comparavit, planeque qualis esse, quam haberi maluit, nunc vitæ sanctus æternum vivit. Ejus exuvias uxorisque, triennio post defunctæ, hæredes liberi sacro hoc loco composuerunt. Obiit IV. Kal. Nov. Anni Christiani Dionysiaci MDCI. ætatis suæ LV.

* The celebrated and noble Tycho Brahe, a native of Denmark, lord of Knudstrup, founder of the castle of Uraneburg, situated in Huen, an island in the Sound or Danish Hellepont, the ingenious inventor and most accurate maker of such astronomical instruments as the sun had never before beheld, illustrious for his noble descent, but more so on account of his personal merit; for his capacious mind comprehended whatever the vast expanse of heaven contains; who, being far superior to all the astronomers of former ages, for the benefit of the whole world first published at an immense charge his astronomical observations of above thirty years, which are accurate even to minutes and seconds, and assigned the place of the fixt stars within a minute and a half, very far surpassing Hipparchus, who was the only person since the creation of the world that attempted such an arduous task, &c. He accurately marked out the true course of both the great luminaries, and for the other planets laid the solid foundation of the *Rudolphine Tables*. He exploded the ancient opinion of Aristotle and his followers concerning the sublunary motion of comets, invented new hypotheses, which he confirmed by demonstration; and excelled in chymistry and every branch of philosophy. Being invited by the emperor Rudolph II. he gave admirable specimens of his learning and candor,

that

that he might not seem to have lived in vain. He likewise procured immortal fame among the Antipodes by his works; and as when living it was his choice to prefer reality to appearances, so now being dead he lives eternally. His remains and those of his wife, who died three years after him, were deposited in this sacred place by his children, whom he left his heirs. He died on the 29th of October, in the year 1601, of the Christian æra, according to the Dionysian computation, and in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

On a cornice beneath is this line, which is something obscure :

Non fasces nec opes sola sceptrâ perennant.

Under this Tycho Brahe is represented on a *basso relievo* of marble, in armour, with a long sword by his side, a band, and whiskers. He leans with his right hand on a celestial sphere, which is placed over his coat of arms, with these words still more obscure than that above: *Proximi III. annates conclusi.* On his left is placed his helmet. Round his tomb-stone are these words: *Anno Domini MDCIII. die XXIV. Oct. obiit illustris & generosus Dominus Tycho Brahe, Sacræ Cæsareæ Majestatis Consiliarius, cujus ossa hic requiescunt.* 'In the year 1603, October 24. died the noble and illustrious Tycho Brahe, privy-counsellor to his imperial majesty, whose remains are deposited here.'

There is certainly an error in this date, if it be supposed to signify the time of his death; but possibly it only denotes the time when this monument was erected; it being certain, that Tycho died on the 4th of November N. S. or the 24th of October O. S. in the year 1601, according to the epitaph first quoted above *. On the 13th of October O. S.

Account of
Tycho
Brahe,

* Probably the date in the epitaph first quoted above is according to the common computation of the Christian æra; for it is there called the Dionysian year, which our author seems to have overlooked. Dionysius Exiguus, a Scythian, settled the Christian epocha in the time of the emperor Justinian; but the exactest chronologers differ from Dionysius's calculation in fixing the time of Christ's nativity. Besides, the epitaph does not say that Tycho died on the fourth of November, but on the fourth of the kalends of November, which answers to the 29th of October O. S. so that according to the epitaph he died on the tenth day of November N. S.

Tycho

Tycho was invited to a supper at the count of Rosemberg's. Before he sat down to table he forgot his usual custom of evacuating his bladder; and the company after supper being set in for drinking, he, from an over-scrupulous modesty, remained at table, till at last a painful distention of the bladder obliged him to withdraw and hasten home. Upon this a strangury or suppression of urine succeeded. As this disorder increased, the pain and want of rest threw him into a fever, which deprived the world of this valuable man. He was born at Knudstrop in Schonen, not far from Helsingburg, on the 14th of December, O. S. in the year 1546; so that he did not quite attain to his fifty-sixth year. The story of his having been secretly poisoned by some courtiers, who were jealous of him on account of his being in favour with the emperor, is without foundation. There is another ridiculous fable, as groundless, related concerning this great man, viz. that he left Denmark, having foreseen, by casting his nativity, that he should die by water; that he imagined he should avoid this death by removing to the middle of the continent; but that he met with his fate at count Rosemberg's table, where, being ashamed to rise, his bladder burst; and thus verified the prediction of the stars, &c. According to the learned Huet, it was a very trifling affair that caused Tycho to forfeit the favour of Christian IV. king of Denmark, his liberal patron; and prompted him to leave his native country, and the observatory in the little island of Huen, which he was so fond of. It seems the envoy from England at Copenhagen had a beautiful English mastiff, for which the grand-marshal Walchendorf and Tycho Brahe were competitors; the latter being very desirous of having him to keep watch at his Uraneburg observatory. The envoy, unwilling to give any offence to either of these gentlemen, promised them, that on his return to England he would make it his business to send each a dog of the same kind. He kept his word; but unfortunately the dogs were not equally handsome. This occasioned a fresh dispute, which the king decided in favour of Walchendorf. Tycho, who was of a warm passionate temper, resented this partiality to such a degree, that some indecent expressions escaped him against the king; which Walchendorf took care to relate to his majesty, and thus widened the breach. Nothing now remains of Uraneburg, but some ruins; a great part of the materials having been carried away to Schonen by the Swedes, into whose hands the island of Huen afterwards fell.

I own

I own I am much surpris'd that Gassendi *, in his life of Tycho Brahe, should make no mention of his monument at Prague.

The church of the cross near the Jesuits college in the old city, is an elegant piece of architecture adorned with fine marble pillars and beautiful paintings. In the church on the Karlshofe, or Charles's place, is a *scala sancta*, built of Bohemian marble. The high altar is embellished with sculpture in wood, which is well executed; but the walls of the church are entirely covered with votive pieces, some of which are wretched daubings designed for pictures, others filthy rags, stockings, coats, &c. which give the church a very disgusting appearance.

The church of the cross.

The town-house clock in the old city was made at the end of the fifteenth century, by the celebrated astronomer Hanusch, professor of mathematics in this university: it exhibits the revolutions of the sun and moon, the day of the month, the length of the days and nights, &c. But a great part of the movement is at present out of order.

Town-house clock.

The horse market is a very large, airy place, and is adorned with an equestrian statue of king Wenceslaus in the center.

Horse-market.

The cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Vitus, stands on the Schloßberg or castle-hill. and is very rich in plate, altar-furniture, reliques, &c. Among other valuable ornaments, here is a crucifix of Hungarian virgin gold, weighing ten thousand ducats. St. Wenceslaus's chapel is represented by some as if the walls were all covered with jasper, amethyst, and cornelian. Every thing indeed is very rich in this chapel; however, it comes short of that exaggerated account. It is true, a considerable part of the wall is covered with the above-mentioned gems, some of which are as big as a man's

Cathedral.

Chapel of St. Wenceslaus.

* Gassendi's account is rather a series of astronomical observations than a life written according to the rules of biography. The best account of this celebrated person we owe to the author of the Danish magazine. In the year 1566, it was Tycho Brahe's misfortune to lose part of his nose in a fray, which ever after exposed him to a great deal of ridicule. He received many distinguishing favours from the king of Denmark; but it is doing him too much honour to rank him among the knights of the Elephant. His title of *Eques Torquatus* he derived from two golden chains conferred on him by two of the Danish monarchs. His disgrace appears to be owing to an extravagant self-conceit and obstinacy; otherwise he was in a way of making a very great figure at court. Another misfortune which Tycho experienced was the loss of a law-suit he had commenced against a rich ecclesiastic, who had disappointed him of the hopes he had conceived of his daughter.

Monument
of St. Ne-
pomuc.

fist, but irregularly set without any order; and as for the embellishments of gold, &c. the value of them is much more owing to the metal than skill of the artificer. The monument of St. Nepomuc is of marble, and the sculpture is not bad. The like may be observed of that of count Schlick, field-marshal and privy-counsellor to his imperial majesty, who died here in the year 1723.

Statue of
St. George.

On a fountain within the area of the citadel a brass statue of St. George is erected, which was cast in the year 1373, in the reign of the emperor Charles IV. and, making some allowance for the dark age that produced it, it may be reckoned a very good piece.

Prospect
from the pa-
lace.

The prospect from the royal apartments is quite charming; and the hall, where the emperor entertains the nobility, well contrived and very splendid. I could not get a sight of the museum; for the keeper of it happened to be in the country. Some good pieces of painting are still remaining here. The ravages committed by the army under count Konigsmark when this city was taken by surprize are sufficiently known; and in the year 1723 the emperor carried away the best of those pictures that were left to Vienna.

Three no-
blemen of
imperial
party
thrown out
of a window.

Here is shewn the apartment in the Bohemian secretary of state's office, from whence, in the year 1618, the lord of Slavata, high treasurer of the kingdom of Bohemia, baron Martinitz, grand marshal and governor of Carlstein, together with M. Fabritius Platter, secretary of state, were thrown down headlong, for warmly espousing the interests of the house of Austria, contrary to the sentiments of the majority who were present. Though it was the good fortune of these three noblemen to be received by a dunghill in their fall; yet it is something strange that in a fall from six stories or 28 ells of Prague, they did not receive the least hurt. As their fall was involuntary, Platter's apology to the other two, for his rudeness in falling on them, was intirely needless. I went down into the palace moat, which is now dry, to take a view of the place where they fell; and under a window facing the city I found, amongst the bushes at the very bottom of the ditch, a pedestal almost covered with earth, on which was a square pyramid with a globe on the apex, and and on that was a crucifix. On one side of the pedestal is to be seen Slavata's arms; on the other MRA; and on the third IHS. Both names are surrounded with a glory. The fourth side of the pyramid exhibits the following inscription:

Anno

Anno Dni 1618. d. 23. Maji.
Guilielmum Slavatam Baronem de Chlum

Et Koschenberg
Nobiles Hæretici,

Quòd eos quantum potuerat tenuisset,
Ne in Deum, Cæsarem & Regem suum furerent,
Neve Patriam & se ipsos perditum irent,
Tanquam frenetici Medicum adgressi
Ea rabie de Cancellaria huc egere præcipitem,
Ut proximè abfuerit à morte,
Et sane ab ea se tunc abfuisse
In causa tam gloriosa hodie doleret;
Nisi illum sustineret spectaculum triumphorum,
Quos quotidie de perfidia reportat
Augusta Pietas Cæsaris Ferdinandi.

‘ In the year 1618, on the 23d of May, William Slavata, baron of Culm and Koschenberg, endeavouring to restrain the heretics from offending God, the emperor their sovereign, and from destroying their country and themselves by their lawless rage, was by some noblemen of that faction (who like lunatics were for laying violent hands on their physician) thrown down headlong from the secretary of state’s office to this place; so that he narrowly escaped with his life. He would have chose to die in such a glorious cause rather than live, were it not to behold the transporting fights of the daily victories acquired over perfidy and rebellion, by the august piety of the emperor Ferdinand.’

About four and twenty feet from this spot, just under a window, on the other side of the apartment, near a common shore or drain, in a very filthy situation, stands a triangular pyramid, on two sides of which are also the names, Jesus and Maria; and on the third this inscription:

*Anno Domini 1618. die 23. Maji
 Jaroslaus Borzita Baro a Martinitz,
 Quod erga DEUM & Cæsarem
 Regemque suum fide esset major
 Quam perfidia ferre posset,
 Ab Hæretica Nobilitate & regia
 Cancellaria primus in hunc
 Fossæ locum velut in mortem certissimam deturbatus,
 Et tribus plumbeis globis est ictus.
 Verum quos inclamaverat,
 Jesus & Maria
 Vere pro vehiculo illi
 Et pro scuto fuerunt,
 Ita neque noxam sensit,
 Et major à ruina surrexit.*

‘ In the year 1618, on the 23d of May, Jaroslaus Borzita, baron of Martinitz, who, by his loyalty to God and the emperor his lawful sovereign, had offended the perfidious and heretical nobility, was by them thrown down headlong from the secretary’s office into this place as to certain death, being at the same time shot with three musket balls; but Jesus and Mary, whom he implored, gently waisted him, and shielded him from danger, so that he received no hurt or damage, but rose more illustrious from his fall.’

There is likewise to be seen, in the treasury of Loretto, a golden triangle set with rubies, on which is enamelled the image of the virgin Mary, crowned by the holy Trinity: this was the joint offering of Slavata, Martinitz, and Platter, as a memorial of their wonderful preservation, which they chiefly attributed to the virgin Mary. Tursellini and other writers who have given a description of the holy house of Loretto are mistaken by inserting prince Lobkowitz’s name as one of the three noblemen mentioned above, instead of Platter.

White
tower.

The white tower is a state prison. It is said that there was formerly in one of the rooms in this tower a curious machine, made in the shape of a woman, which, when any delinquent was brought near it, would embrace him, and with its arms instantly break his back and ribs: but no such thing

thing is now to be seen. It is the opinion of some, that it has been removed to St. Peter's, where the upper consistory is held; and that this machine was formerly more particularly appropriated for the private execution of ecclesiastical criminals.

On the Ratschin, is the palace of count Czernini, which indeed in largeness is inferior to Walenstein house that stands near it, but in the magnificence of the building and richness of the furniture it has few equals in any city in Europe. The grand hall is not yet finished, though it be a hundred years since it was begun, and the workmen are generally employed upon it. The noble gallery of pictures in this palace is a hundred and seventy-five common paces in length. The stair-case is broad, light, and finely painted. I shall not enter on a particular description of the house, furniture, &c. But shall only observe, that count Czernini, whose annual income is three hundred thousand *guldens*, has, for many years, spared no expence for the embellishment of this noble palace.

Czernini palace.

Facing the capuchin church, stands an edifice built in imitation of the *Casa santa* at Loretto, the walls of which are black and smoaky within, like the original. But in the *bas-reliefs* on the outside there is a very great difference; these being only of plaster, whereas those of the holy house at Loretto, are of marble; and the workmanship is as far inferior to the latter as the materials. The treasure collected in this chapel is very extraordinary, amounting to several tons of gold. Among other valuable offerings to be seen here, are the following, *viz.* a chalice said to be made out of a thousand Cremnitz ducats, an *ostenorium*, or pyx, set with several pearls of the bigness of an acorn, one of which, in the middle, in the shape of a heart, is of the size of a middling walnut; another *ostenorium*, enriched with six thousand six hundred and sixty-six diamonds, representing the sun. The size of the diamonds gradually decreases, and they are curiously arranged in order to form the solar rays, terminating in a point which consists of one single stone. Twenty-five thousand *guldens* have been offered for this pyx, with a promise to supply its place with another set with false stones, so as hardly distinguishable from real diamonds. It cost two hundred thousand *guldens*; and the artist who made it was rewarded with ten thousand *guldens*, because this curious piece required ten years application before it was completed. Both these *ostenoria* were the offerings of Ludmilla

Capuchin church.
Imitation of the holy house of Loretto.

Rich ostenorium.

Æya Francisca Collobrad, who was desirous by this means to obtain a place in heaven, and immortal fame among the clergy. She died in the year 1695, and as a grateful return for such munificence, her portrait, as big as the life, is put up in this treasury.

Memorial
of Draho-
mira.

On one side of the area before count Czernini's palace a stone pillar is erected in memory of Drahomira, a pagan dutchess of Bohemia, and mother to St. Wenceslaus, whom the earth swallowed up on this spot in the year 939*. The shambles on one side of this area or market-place is remarkable for being at all times free from that species of flies which lay their eggs in flesh, and produce maggots. This by some is ascribed to the incantations of a forcerer, and by others to St. Procopius; but in the present cold season all open places are alike in this particular. I had not an opportunity of examining into the truth of this affair; though, in any great city, this may arise from natural causes, without the intervention of any saint or forcerer, and is not so very extraordinary as the inhabitants of Prague imagine.

Part of the
city surprized
by the
Swedes.

In the same area is shewn the place where the Swedes under count Konigsmark surprized this part of Prague, in the year 1648, who would have been masters of the city, had it not been for the timely resistance they met with from the tower which stands in old Prague, at the foot of the bridge. This resistance was the more extraordinary as it was begun by father George Placchi a Jesuit, one Czibis a school-master, and three soldiers; but the townsmen and students soon joining them, after an obstinate dispute the Swedes were repulsed with loss. The following inscription in golden letters is to be seen on one side of the tower, in memory of this gallant defence; in which the only fault is, the indecent terms made use of in speaking of the Swedes.

* If we consult the Bohemian historians, they paint Drahomira in the blackest colours.---She is said to have murdered her mother-in-law Ludomilla, and to have endeavoured to dispatch her own son by poison. Her terrible end is imputed to her implacable hatred against the Christians, and a presumptuous vow she had made of extirpating them. But it must be acknowledged, that the particulars are accompanied with a heap of incredible circumstances.

*Siste hic paulisper, viator,
 Sed lubens ac volens,
 Ubi multa populatus tandem vel invitus
 Sistere debuit
 Gothorum & Vandalorum furor;
 Et lege sculptum in marmore,
 Quod in perpetuam Boëmorum omnium
 Sed imprimis vetero-Pragensium
 Memoriam
 Anno Domini MDCXLVIII.
 Mars Suecicus ferro ac igne in hac
 Turre delineavit:
 Hæc turris Gothici fuit ultima
 meta furoris,
 Sed fidei non est hæc ultima
 meta Boemæ.
 Potuissent idipsum cives Vetero-Pragenses
 Tristi sanguine inscribere,
 Nisi
 Pax aurea
 Ferdinandi III. Pietate & Justitiâ
 In orbem Germanicum reduc̃ta
 Pro sanguine aurum suppeditasset.*

‘ Traveller, stay a while, (but thy stay shall be voluntary
 ‘ on this spot where the rage of the Goths and Vandals,
 ‘ after all its cruel ravages, was stopped by force;) and read
 ‘ this inscription which informs thee, that, to the perpetual
 ‘ glory of all Bohemians, but especially of the citizens of
 ‘ old Prague, the Swedish army, that destroyed every thing
 ‘ with fire and sword, was repulsed in this place. “ This
 “ tower was the utmost limit of Gothic rage, but it is not the
 “ boundary of Bohemian loyalty.” Had it not been for
 ‘ the golden age, and peace restored to Germany, by the
 ‘ clemency and justice of Ferdinand III. the citizens of old
 ‘ Prague would have inscribed these letters with blood,
 ‘ which are now of gold.’

In the extreme part of the city, where formerly stood the
 palace of Wischerad, about half-way up the acclivity of a
 rock, is to be seen an old wall with three windows in it,
 which is the remains of a bath which formerly belonged to
 the princess Libussa, from whence she caused her gallants

to be thrown into the Muldaw, after they had gratified her lust.

Church of
St. Peter
and St.
Paul.
Pillar
brought by
the devil
from Rome.

In the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, on the Wischerad, is a marble pillar broken into three pieces, which the devil, out of mere spite, is said to have set down so hastily that he broke it. The cause of his indignation was that he came hither a little too late with his burthen; for a priest belonging to this church had sold himself to the devil, on this condition, that the latter should bring hither a pillar from the church of S. Maria in Trastevere, while the former said mass.

This idle story is represented by several pieces of painting in the church, and is so firmly believed by most of the inhabitants, that it would be dangerous to question the truth of it. As a proof of it they alledge, that in one side of the above-mentioned church at Rome, there is one pillar less than in the other. But there is also a very great difference betwixt the pillars of the two churches: this at Prague being scarce half as thick, yet somewhat longer, and of a whiter colour, than the pillars in the church of S. Maria in Trastevere.

St. Longi-
nus's stone
boat.

Voyage of
St. Nicholas
and Her-
cules.

But another curiosity in the same church, and much more esteemed, is a large sarcophagus or stone coffin on the altar of St. Longinus, (the officer who pierced Christ's side) in which, as in a boat, the saint sailed on the Muldaw*. They who can swallow such absurdities, must indulge the Russians in their belief, that St. Nicholas, in order to visit them, crossed the ocean and sailed up the Baltic on a millstone. Olaus Rudbeck, in his *Atlantis*, has given a much more ingenious explanation of Hercules's voyage, *ἐν σκυφῷ*, i. e. in a cup or goblet; for he conjectures, that the Greeks, being ignorant of the meaning of the German word *schiff*,

* Others relate that Longinus's body was brought from Rome to Prague, in the year 1409, but that in the year 1420, at the pillage of Wischerad, by the Hussites, it was thrown into the Muldaw, together with the stone coffin; that afterwards a light was continually seen hovering over that place, and several vessels were lost, till the coffin was discovered and brought with due solemnity to its former place. St. Andrew's church at Mantua likewise pretends to have the body of this convert and saint. Probably the Greek word *λογχῆ*, used by St. John the evangelist, to denote the spear which pierced our Saviour's side, gave existence to St. Longinus, as St. Veronica is derived from *vera icon*; and St. Amphibolus, the supposed bishop of the isle of Man, is no other than *amphibalum* or *amphibolum*, a kind of hood or cloak, from *αμφι* and *βάλω*.

i. e. a boat, imagined that it signified *σκυφός*, a cup or goblet.

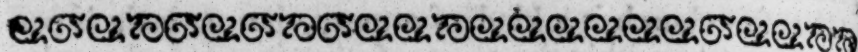
Near this church is a kind of armory, but no body is permitted to come within the court; so that it is only through a grate in the door that one has a sight of Libuffa's dancing-place: on which, it is pretended, no grass ever grows; but, by what I could see, the spot was quite covered with grass. Near this door is the place from which Horymir, a forcerer, in the time of Krzesomisslaus duke of Bohemia, is said to have leaped on horseback over the river Muldaw, which is Leap of a
 above a thousand paces broad; and this leap has been com- horse.

memorated by a chapel built on the spot where he alighted, on the other side of the river, near the village of Zlickow. It is said this extraordinary horse had also the talent of conversing with its master. On the parapet, which is of brick, near this door, is still shewn the impresson of the horse's fore-feet, one of which more resembles that of an ox. I will not detain you, Sir, with any more such fables; which abound in this country, and are not only frequently related very gravely in common discourse, but likewise, in order to obtain the greater credit, are published in books. During my travels in this part of the world, I have often wondered at the strange credulity of many of the Austrian and Bohemian nobility, who swallow improbabilities, without examination, or making use of their reason, even beyond any other Roman-Catholics. This is the more extraordinary, as greater freedom than formerly in making religious enquiries has been allowed in Bohemia; and as the fathers or grandfathers of the most considerable noblemen in Bohemia, who are now such zealots for absurdities, were protestants. Credulity of the present Bohemian and Austrian nobility in religious matters.

There are a hundred churches, and almost as many convents in Prague. The city is not very populous in proportion to its extent; for the whole number of its inhabitants does not exceed one hundred and twenty thousand; fifty thousand of which are Jews, and seventy thousand Christians. The trade of this city is but inconsiderable; for the Muldaw is not navigable, but on the contrary very shallow. Near Prague-bridge it forms a kind of cascade, &c. but below the bridge it is deep enough for floats of timber. Number of churches and inhabitants.

Prague, October 11, 1730.

L E T.



L E T T E R LXXXVI.

Account of the City of *Dresden*.

S I R,

Auffig.
Postzkaltz-
ky wine.

Dresden.

THE distance from Prague to Dresden is sixteen German miles *. Near Lobeschutz, which is the fourth stage, the road is very bad and stony for half a league ; and is very dangerous, as it lies along the declivity of a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Elbe. Auffig is justly famous for a strong and sweet kind of wine, called Postzkaltzky, of which not above forty or fifty hogsheads at most are made in a year. The vineyard that produces it belongs to the town. This wine is generally thick, and seldom bears keeping above a year. The road from Auffig to Peterfwalda is extremely troublesome, lying for the most part over high and steep mountains. Within half a league of the latter we entered Saxony ; and from Schitz to Dresden, which is two German miles, we travelled over a pleasant plain, terminated on both sides by fruitful and well-cultivated eminences. Dresden has been long famous for its superb palaces, straight and uniform streets, agreeable situation, and splendid court ; but in number of houses and inhabitants, it must yield to several cities in Germany †. The former, including the suburbs, are computed at about two thousand five hundred : And the Rev. Mr. Loscher, who lives in this city, assures me from authentic accounts, that the inhabitants in old and new Dresden do not much exceed forty thousand, above five thousand of which at present are papists. In this computation the garrison is not included. Underneath is an account of

* About sixty-four English miles.

† Mr. Justi, in his treatise of the Roman expeditions into Germany, endeavours to prove, that the city of Dresden derives its name from Drusus, that general having penetrated so far, and erected a trophy where Dresden now stands ; but a moderate acquaintance with ancient history is sufficient to convince us of the contrary. See Mr. *Deer de Castellis Rom. in Saxon. Lips. 1749.*

the provisions which were bought and consumed in this city in the year 1729, which in the article of wine may possibly come short of the quantity drank that year in Dresden:

8,710	oxen or black cattle.
28,494	calves.
43,551	sheep.
2,219	lambs.
8,266	goats.
9,910	hogs.
1,389 $\frac{1}{2}$	quintals of carp.
552	heads of deer.
645	fawns.
311	wild boars, &c.
188	<i>marcassin's</i> or wild pigs.
27	tame ditto.
772	roe-bucks.
7,214	hares,
3,940	pheasants.
366	snipes.
25	moor-hens.
13,749	partridges.
7	woodcocks.
25	bustards.
2,734 $\frac{1}{2}$	casks of foreign wine.
1,936 $\frac{1}{8}$	— of wine of the growth of the country.
2,940	— of must.

Account of
the yearly
consump-
tion of pro-
visions at
Dresden.

The place which will afford the greatest entertainment to a curious traveller at Dresden is the *green-room*, as it is called, or the museum. This collection was begun by the elector Augustus, and placed in a green-room, which name it still retains. There are now several apartments painted green; the whole disposition is much altered, and the number of curiosities so increased, that this museum or treasury at present consists of seven rooms and a closet. When the Swedes made an irruption into Saxony, every thing was removed from hence to Hall, in the district of Magdeburg, and there secured in the castle. The fee for seeing this museum is generously discharged with five or six *guldens* * given the attendant, who opens the doors; but the greatest part of it goes to the superintendant, or keeper of the museum. At the entrance the shoes of such persons as are admitted are

Green-room,
or museum.

* About fourteen shillings.

Small statues.

carefully wiped, in order to keep the place as free as possible from dirt or dust. All the apartments are floored with marble of different colours, of the produce of Saxony. In the first apartment is to be seen a great number of small brass models of most of the famous statues and monuments that are extant, both ancient and modern: and among the rest the celebrated Toro Farnese.

Automata.

The second room is filled with curious clocks, and other *automata* of gold and silver. Among these is a ship sailing round a table, while some of the sailors in it weigh anchor, and the rest are in continual action; and at the same time it performs a piece of music. Another piece of clock-work represents the virgin Mary and Joseph, with the infant Jesus in the manger, and the shepherds with the eastern Magi performing their adorations to the Messiah, while the heavens seem to open with a surprising effulgence. Here is also a triumphal car drawn by two lions, with an organ in it. The japan-work on the wall of this apartment is a very exact imitation of inlaid-work of jasper and other precious stones. Reinoh, the ingenious artist by whom it was made, is still living in old Dresden.

Curiosities in ivory.

In the third room is shewn a numerous collection of drinking vessels and other curiosities in ivory, particularly a ship with all its sails, masts, and rigging. The succession of the electors of Saxony from the beginning of the Christian æra, in raised letters, is a most ingenious piece of work, and was made by order of the elector Augustus.

Vessels set with gems.

In the fourth apartment the eye is dazzled with a multitude of silver and gold utensils; but most of them are large goblets and other drinking-vessels, one of which holds five quarts. Many of them are also enriched with medals.

Florentine-work.
Costly table.

The fifth apartment exhibits a great variety of precious stones, and curious vessels made of them, &c. The several *cameo's* and *intaglio's* in this room are said to be worth three hundred thousand dollars. Here is also a most curious casket of enamelled and Florentine work, and likewise a large table of jasper cut in relievo of onyx, chalcedony and other gems, representing a young prince on horseback, preceded by the virtues, pointing out to him the way to true glory; whilst the vices, with looks full of rage and confusion, are flying from him. This is an ancient piece, and cost eighty thousand dollars.

The largest piece of enamel in the world.

Over this table is Mary Magdalene in enamel, which is an ell and a half high: this piece is of an oval figure, and for

for bigness cannot be equalled. I omit several other enamelled portraits and paintings. In this apartment begins a series of the portraits of the electors of Saxony from the elector Maurice, in the dress of the age in which they lived. On the left hand is a closet, in which are several enamelled pictures, with bowls and other vessels of the most valuable gems; a bason of onyx stone, of the shape and size of half the shell of a large cocoa-nut, divided longitudinally; another of amethyst and sardonyx, and a little coffer of rock-crystal embellished with figures. Here are likewise several figures, consisting of gems and pearls, naturally adapted to constitute the different parts of them, and so curiously arranged, that they appear to have been designed by nature for the places they occupy. These pieces require an immense variety of gems, out of which the artist might chuse what was proper for the construction of his work. One of the largest oriental pearls to be seen here, before it was set, could be of no remarkable beauty or value. It is indeed equal in bigness to a large walnut, but withal uneven and rugged; however the artist has set it in a piece of gold and enamel in such a masterly manner, that it represents the shoulders, breast, &c. of a mishapen dwarf. Another pearl, in another figure, very naturally represents its posteriors. Among the rest is a Swedish invalid begging, who is very well fitted with a body of a single pearl. But what more particularly strikes the eye is the story of the prophet Jonah; the whale, the ship, the prophet, and the sea-shore, being made of pearls properly arranged, and the rocks in the sea represented by very large gems. Another curious piece represents two persons carrying in a bason before them a congeries of small pearls: the bason and pearls are the work of nature, with very little assistance from art. Two other persons are carrying on a pole a large bunch of grapes, imitated to the greatest perfection with oriental emeralds.

Figures of
pearls.

Other pieces
made of
gems.

From this cabinet you return into the above-mentioned fifth apartment, where the following curiosities are to be seen, *viz.* a casket of enamel almost entirely covered with turquoises and rubies, several caskets, &c. of inlaid Florentine work, a crucifix and four small pyramids of a curious sort of Arabian marble, which is now no where to be found, said to be a present from pope Benedict XIII. several little coffers and some small cannon of fine chased work, and four tables of oriental marble; a great number of vases of rock-crystal, and a globe of the same which is perfectly transparent,

rent, though it be of the size of a man's head: Here are also several ostrich's eggs finely wrought, with a great variety of drinking-vessels of the same set in gold and enamel; a great many pieces of coral and amber curiously wrought; a box of mother of pearl set with pearls; and the representation of a mountain, consisting entirely of very fine pearls set in gold; but these pearls are not all of the same roundness. Several experiments have been tried to reduce pearls of an irregular figure into an orbicular form, but to no purpose; for pearls are observed to increase in bulk, by pellicles growing over each other from year to year; so that if they were cut they would peel off. The king of Poland's dominions yield round pearls, in a little river in the district of Henneberg, and likewise in the Elster; which are all reserved for his majesty's use; though none are placed in the green-room but the oriental pearls.

The sixth apartment is surrounded with closets, in which are to be placed all the electors of Saxony as big as the life in their proper habits. In the middle of this room is a clock in the form of a woman, which moves the head every minute from one side to the other.

Tea-equipage.

The first object shewn in the seventh apartment is a tea-equipage, with the table, &c. all of gold enamelled, and set with diamonds: they were made by Dinglinger, jeweller to the court, who received forty-six thousand dollars for the whole. 2. A large matrix of emerald held out by a Moor, whose collar is set with jewels. Opposite to this is another Moor, with a basket full of crystals and silver and gold ores, which are the produce of the country. 3. On a table an ell broad, and an ell and a quarter long, is represented the celebration of the Great Mogul's birth-day. The monarch is exhibited sitting on a throne, the grandees of his empire are prostrate before him with their respective gifts, and the portico is crowded with his guards, elephants, and every thing belonging to the splendor of an eastern court. The above-mentioned Dinglinger, and fifteen other ingenious artificers under him, were ten years and eight months employed on this piece, for which he was paid eighty-five thousand dollars. The pillar in the middle of this room is adorned with beautiful basso-relievo's of Arabian agate. On the same pillar is an oriental onyx, which Dinglinger purchased for forty-eight thousand dollars. It is of an oval figure, near a quarter of a Dresden ell in its longest diameter. Near it hang three others of a remarkable size. Here is also a bason of oriental

Great Mogul's court.

Onyx.

Bason of agate.

oriental agate, as large as half a cocoa-nut, cut longitudinally. Among the single gems are a large oriental sapphire, Single gems. a topaz of a reddish water and a very extraordinary size, an *aqua marina* of the bigness of a man's fist, with a great number of other precious stones to an immense value; particularly an entire assortment of diamonds, being a set of buttons Assortment of diamonds. for a suit of cloaths, and the badge of the order of knighthood, with the star, buckles, and head of a cane, &c. Opposite to this is an assortment of cornelians of very great value, another of emeralds, and three assortments of sapphires, rubies, and rose-diamonds, besides another of brilliants. In the golden fleece, belonging to the order of knighthood mentioned above, is a diamond, for which the king of Poland a few years ago paid two hundred thousand dollars. It exceeds that in the duke of Bavaria's museum, and weighs a hundred and ninety-four grains and a half. It is placed betwixt two diamonds, each of which is equal in size to a large nutmeg, and on the cane-head is a diamond of the same bigness.

In the last apartment are, a clock of gold set with gems, Saxon jasper. and a jasper table with crystal and amethyst veins. This jasper comes from Treyberg, four miles from Dresden; and it is but a few years since the real value of the Saxon jasper has been known. Formerly the peasants used this sort of stone, together with others, to inclose their fields. I have procured some large pieces which are very beautiful, but extremely difficult to polish.

I have endeavoured to give you a general idea of the contents of the *green-room* or museum at Dresden; for to specify every particular is scarce possible; and this difficulty increases from year to year, as new acquisitions are continually made. Comparison of the green-room with the tribuna at Florence. The *tribuna* at Florence, with its contents, may in value exceed this collection; but the judicious arrangement of the several pieces here give it an appearance which pleases the eye beyond the Florentine museum.

The palace is furnished as becomes the mansion of such a prince; the drawing-rooms are particularly worth seeing, Paintings. were it only for twelve pictures by Louis Silvester, representing the rape of Proserpine, the metamorphosis of Acteon, and other fables from Ovid. Another remarkable piece by the same artist represents the present elector taking leave of his father at his setting out on his travels. The latter recommends his son to Pallas and Mercury. Behind the prince stands his governor, and Prudence with a telescope in her hand by his side, and several *genii* hold up the maps of the coun-

Looking-
glasses.
Hangings.

Silver uten-
sils.

Confidents-
table.

Museum,

countries which the prince was going to visit. The ceiling of the audience-room was also painted by Silvester. The looking-glasses in some of these apartments are between eight and nine feet high, and six and seven broad. The assembly-room for the royal family is hung with rich tapestry, representing the achievements of Alexander the Great. Among the surprising quantity of plate which is kept in the plate cabinet are four *gueridons* or stands, each weighing four hundred and seventy-one marks, and twelve others that do not weigh much less; two vases, each above five feet high, scarce to be fathomed by two men, weighing six hundred marks each; two pieces of the same fashion, and little inferior in weight; eight cisterns, with the vessels standing in them, each weighing eight hundred marks. This surprising quantity of plate, with much more, has all been collected and made from the year 1717 to the year 1719. The common assembly-room is adorned with some good tapestry, representing the battle of Hochstedt. I omit for brevity's sake the great number of curious clocks, beautiful tables, rich cabinets, and other furniture, with which the apartments are filled. A foreigner should not omit seeing the confidents-table, a curious piece of mechanism by Garttern, formerly model-master to the king, by means of which his majesty dines privately with his confidents; for this table, with all its appurtenances, is brought up from the lower apartments into the upper, and not one servant seen in waiting. There is also another museum in the palace, from whence a great part of the curiosities have been carried into the *green-room*, and part into the *Zwinger-gallery*. However, I observed in it twelve good busts of the Cæsar's, several portraits in needle-work, &c. The best and largest pieces of painting to be seen here, are a banquet of the gods, and the rape of the Sabines.

In the second apartment are a great number of tables of ebony, inlaid with mother-of-pearl and silver, and some curious pieces in glass, particularly a glass organ. Among the pictures are a capital piece of Augustus elector of Saxony, founder of this museum, and another of Ladislaus Lokietec or Locticus king of Poland, who died in the year 1333, and whose stature did not exceed an ell: hence he was called *cubitalis*.

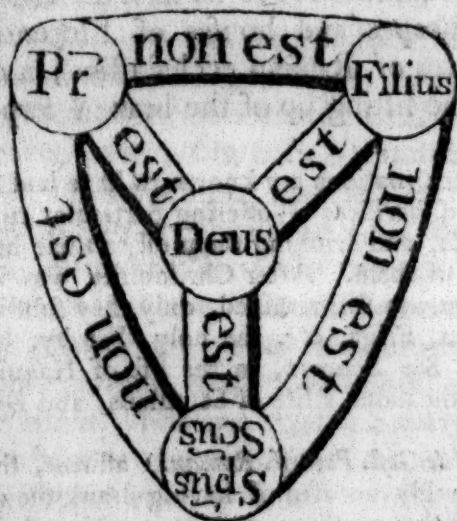
In the third apartment are several pictures glazed, some pieces of gold-dust-work, perspective views, wax-work, and fine drawings with a pen. Among the mother-of-pearl works

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works is a flower-piece and a parrot, which by the refraction of the rays of light exhibit a variety of very beautiful colours. There is also a draught-board, with men of silver and gold, impressed with the heads or portraits of the elector Augustus and other princes then living: the work is extremely curious, and every image is represented both in gold and silver. Among the ancient drinking-vessels here is shewn the horn of a rhinoceros; another, as is pretended, made of the claw of a griffin, which is nothing but a common horn; a third of a Maldiva nut, a fourth of a cocoa-nut; and several buffalo-horns, all set in silver *. On one of the last-mentioned horns, or rather ivory drinking-cup, are several basso-relievo's, and this Islandic motto: *Heilæch rar brenninkar pikkar, i. e.* 'The cup of the holy Trinity.' The supreme Being is presumptuously represented on it with a triple countenance, and likewise the following diagram:

Representa-
tion of the
Trinity on
a cup.



* The custom among the Celtæ of drinking out of horns is sufficiently mentioned by several ancient authors. Vide *Cæsar. de bell. Gall. l. VI. c. 28.* *Plin. hist. nat. l. II. c. 37.* *Solin. Polyb. c. 23.* *Isidor. orig. l. XII. c. 1.* According to the mythology of the northern nations, even the celestial heroes in the Valhalla made use of such a cup. *Edda myth. 31.* *Worm. monum. Dan. l. V. c. 5.* *Stephan. ad Sax. Gram. hist. Dan. l. XIII. p. 245.* *Bartholin. de unicornu, c. 30.* These valuable remains of antiquity, preserved down to our age, have excited the attention of the most learned antiquarians, and by that means Leibnitz's request in *Epist. ad divers. ad Kortholt. p. 419.* is granted. *Je vous supplie de me marquer quelques passages d'Herodote, & d'autres anciens sur la maniere de se servir de cornes comme de vases pour en boire.* * Be so kind as to point out to me some passages in Herodotus, and other ancient authors, concerning the custom of drinking out of horns.

On this horn is likewise represented the virgin Mary, St. Peter with the keys, and the four evangelists with their proper symbols *. Over the door of this apartment Samson is represented lying in Dalila's lap; but the painter, not being much acquainted with military history, has drawn his hero in a suit of armour.

In the fourth apartment are several curiosities of ivory turned, among which is the head of a cane, two snuff-boxes, and a compass made by the Czar Peter the Great; some pieces of amber, a casket of Florentine work on a table of figured Florentine marble, several pieces of marble of the produce of Saxony, serpentine vases, an organ of alabaster decorated with very elegant sculpture, and a great many other alabaster vessels, some of which are gilt; a pretty large basso relievo, cut in a tophus, representing the shepherds going to Bethlehem, and exhibiting the figures of several animals, like that in the possession of count Oldenburg.

In the fifth chamber are to be seen the arms of Saxony, as also fine landscapes and houses of Florentine work, and some old pictures of Russian ecclesiastics; a curious artificial stag's-head; the lifting up of the brazen serpent in the wil-

* The northern nations are known to have had an ancient custom at their feasts and sacrifices of offering particular cups full of wine or beer to their idols, and drinking them off to their health, or rather in commemoration of them. After Christianity was introduced among them, this custom was still retained, only they substituted in the room of Thor, Woden, Friga, &c. the holy Trinity, the virgin Mary, and the saints. See Sonorro, in the life of Haquin Adelstan, c. 16 and 18. Oddo the monk's life of St. Olaus, and Dolmer. in *notis ad Hirdskraa*, c. 49.

Luitprandus (*de Gest. Pontiff. Roman.*) affirms, that pope John was in a public assembly accused of having drank the devil's health. A recent instance of this northern custom is adduced by Birkerhod, in his *Palæstr. Antiq.* p. 128. *Nostis, non ita pridem rusticum quemdam Norwagicum, qui in convivio Dei immortalis poculum biberat, causam suam ad supremum, quod hic Hafnia est, justitiæ tribunal detulisse, & quum crimen videretur simplici ignorantia atque more majorum recepto commissum, sententia quidem regia in pristinam bonorum, quibus iniquè nimis privatus fuerat, possessionem restitutum, ecclesiastica tamen, quam pro delicto subierat, disciplina adprobata.* 'You know, says he, that lately a certain Norwegian peasant, who, having been prosecuted for drinking at a feast the cup of the immortal God, appealed to the high court of justice at Copenhagen; and his fault appearing to be an effect of ignorance and simplicity, in blindly following an ancient custom, the severity of the first sentence, by which he had forfeited all his possessions, was reversed. But the discipline of the church, with which he had also been punished, was approved of and ratified.'

dernefs,

herms, the crucifixion of Christ, and two battles, very small, and curiously cut in wood. Each of the two last pieces cost a hundred ducats.

Here is also shewn a cherry-stone, on which, by means of a microscope, a hundred and eighty human faces, well cut, may be distinguished. It is surprising to behold the great number of beautiful figures curiously engraved or inlaid on several of the tables and cabinets. One cabinet is inlaid with precious stones, which are the produce of Saxony.

In the last apartment are shewn several clocks and *automata* which perform variety of motions, and imitate an organ and other musical instruments; and the gardener's universal clock, calculated for three hundred and sixty places in different latitudes. Here are two original pictures, one of Albert the Courageous, the other of the elector Augustus, painted when he was in the thirty-third year of his age, but with a very long beard. After all, this museum very well deserves to be put into a more regular order.

In the palace is a very fine picture-gallery, of which baron Le Plat has the direction. The painting of the walls in fresco is not yet finished; however there are some valuable old pieces to be seen in it. On both sides of the gallery stand several large vases of serpentine and porphyry, with a great number of large marble and brass busts. Among the latter that of Gustavus Adolphus is easily distinguished from the rest. A brass model of the Vatican Laocoon, and several other celebrated pieces, are great ornaments to this room; which is eighty common paces in length, and twenty in breadth. The room adjoining to the gallery is full of portraits; among which is the picture of Augustus king of Poland in very beautiful mosaic work. The electoral prince and his princess, as big as the life, are also to be seen here worked in silk. Fruit, flower-pieces, and landscapes are deposited in separate apartments. Two others contain some celebrated pieces of painting by Holbein, Cranach, &c.

In the year 1711, a beautiful edifice, which was designed for a very noble green-house, was begun in the Zwinger-garden; but as another place afterwards appeared more convenient for that purpose, it was converted into an inestimable repository of medals, natural curiosities, antiquities, minerals, petrifications, rare animals, insects, shells, amber, &c. In this structure is also a library, together with an anatomy room, in which is a collection of all instruments and curio-

Gallery of
paintings.
Zwinger's
gallery.

Library.

Cabinet of medals.

sities relating to surgery, chemistry, metallurgy, geometry, astronomy, mathematics, mechanics and botany.

The library, which has been augmented with M. Bessler's collection, is not yet properly arranged *.

The cabinet of medals is not yet put in proper order, on which account it is sealed up.

Mr. Heucher, than whom no person is better qualified, is superintendant of the cabinet of natural curiosities †. Lich-tewer

* Since the author wrote, father Gotze has greatly improved the utility of this choice collection of books; and the literary world are obliged to him for his accurate account of the royal library at Dresden. After this just encomium on father Gotze, I cannot forbear mentioning my surprise at the disposition which he has betrayed in his epitaph, composed by himself, wherein, even after his death, he endeavours to seduce the protestants, whose communion he had forsaken, to follow his example by apostatizing.

† The following pompous work, of which the celebrated physician Heucher has published a plan, does honour to Germany. It is entitled, *Terræ Musei regii Dresdensis, quas digessit, descripsit & illustravit D. Christ. Gottl. Ludwig. Lips. fol. 1749.* Professor Ludwig has given us an abstract of the variety of matter contained in it;

Terræ sunt

‘The earths are,’

Genuinæ, GENUINE, as

macra, poor or lean.

molles, soft,—*morochtus*.

aspera, harsh,—*tripela*.

pingues, fat,

siticulosæ, dry,—*bolus*, bole.

non siticulosæ, not dry,—

tenaces, tenacious.

saponaceæ, saponaceous,—*smectis*, or fullers earth.

spissæ, compact,—*argilla* or potters clay.

fatiscetes, loose,—*marga* or marl.

Dubiæ, DOUBTFUL, as,

macra lineas ducentes, barren, drawing lines,

—*creta*, chalk.

pingues lineas ducentes, rich, drawing lines,—*graphium*.

non ducentes, not drawing,—*lithomarga*, stony mark.

Spuriæ, SPURIOUS, as,

rurales, rural,—*humus*, moist earth.

salinæ, saline,—*terra salina*, saline earth.

metallicæ, metallic.

solutæ, loose, &c.—*ochra*, ochre.

comminutæ, small,—*minera comminutæ*, comminuted minerals.

inflammabiles, inflammable.

ful-

tewer has the care of the minerals, and Mr. Michael, under-keeper of the museum, of the apparatus relating to the mathematics and natural philosophy.

For the sight of these galleries, &c. it would be unhand-
some to offer less than four *guldens* *, which are put into a
common box, and shared among the persons who have the
care of these apartments.

On the left-hand from the main entrance, the petrifications <sup>Petrifac-
tions.</sup> are arranged; among which are a human skeleton, and that
of an animal which must have been as big as a calf, both pe-
trified: the feet and spine of the latter may be very plainly
distinguished. This piece was brought from Wurtzburg, and
was purchased by the king for five hundred dollars. Here
are to be seen several kinds of marble, not quite indurated
but soft, dug up in Saxony, with a collection of various sorts
of *terræ sigillatæ*. Among the petrifications are to be seen
some resembling confections, sweetmeats, &c. the *Ancona*
Datali del mare described in volume III. have found a place
here; together with a red kind of marble, the veins
of which very naturally represent the Westphalia or
Gottingen sausages; also the following curiosities, viz. several
petrifications found in a tophus near Pirna, others taken
out of the river Weisseritz near Dresden, a petrified head of
a buffalo, several petrified fishes brought from the Ilmenau
and the Eichstadt slate quarries, a variety of *dendrites* found
both in earth and slate quarries, and incrustations, among
which are several from Pappenheim; and the upper and
lower jaw of an elephant, both petrified. The former was <sup>Elephants or
giants teeth.</sup> brought from Lithau, and the latter from Amsterdam: in the
upper jaw are the round holes or sockets in which the long
ivory tusks grew; and in both jaws are still remaining two
large *dentes maxillares*, or grinders; these are commonly sup-
posed to be giants teeth. Here is also a great variety of pe-
trified cray-fish, crabs, ramifications of the *stellæ marinæ*, or
star-fish, from Wirtemberg; *echini*, *cornua Ammonis*, Floren-
tine marble, leaves and branches of trees, together with

sulphurææ, sulphureous,—*terræ sulphuratæ*, sulphurated earth.

tinctoria, dying or tinging,—*umbra*.

cespitosæ, turfy,—*turfum*, turf.

lapideæ, lapideous,—

comminutæ, comminute,—*arena*, sand.

densæ, dense,—*terræ lapidosæ*, stony earths.

* 9 s. 4 d. sterling.

birds-nests, incrustated with a lapideous substance, like that observed in a spring near Jena.

Among the *cornua Ammonis* there is one which is two feet in diameter. Here are also shewn several pièces of wood full of all kinds of minerals, which by degrees filled the interstices of the former; a piece of wood converted to agate, and another piece of wood petrified, which was brought from Poland, with the circular *striæ* caused by the annual growth of the stock plainly distinguishable. Among the petrifications brought from Pirna is a very curious one exhibiting a pentagonal *stella marina* or star-fish, of the same kind with those thrown up by the sea on the shore near Scheveling, and other maritime parts of Europe. The curiosity of this piece does not consist only in the impression so exactly made in a kind of tophus or sand-stone; but it seems more surprising how a creature, which is extremely soft and tender, could impress its form on any substance whatever.

Cabinet of
exotic plants
&c.

In the repository of exotics, adjoining to this, are a great many uncommon roots, which, but with as little skill as propriety, by the addition of a face or some limb, are made to represent human figures, &c.

Leaves ana-
tomised.

Here are also a great number of leaves anatomised, where the ramifications of the fibres, like veins and arteries, are separated from the pulpous substance, which is as it were the carneous part of the leaves, and their arrangement exactly preserved; so that one leaf seems to form three, consisting of the two external membranes, and the reticular fibres in the middle. This is a work of very great labour and delicacy, as the leaf must be steeped a long time in water; and, when putrified, be carefully washed, so as to leave its pulpous substance in the water. Here also are shewn some curious flowers preserved in spirits, two ships built with cloves, some branches and twigs of the same tree, and four gigantic statues of cypress wood, brought hither from Venice at the expence of a thousand dollars each; eight large folio's full of paintings of insects and animals, each valued at a hundred dollars; and another collection of painted flowers on parchment, in which it is a pity that the plants have been omitted.

Collection
of woods.

A lover of natural curiosities will be entertained here with a variety of *herbaria viva*, and three hundred and fifty sorts of wood; all formed like so many little drawers for medals, and making a complete cabinet. On every drawer is inscribed the name of the wood. His majesty bought this piece of M. Clodius, an inhabitant of Dresden, for five hundred

dred rix-dollars. There was such another collection here before, which still remains, and consists of thirty-two kinds of wood, among which is a piece of the camphire-tree, which is not to be found in Clodius's collection; but this is not so curious as the latter. Here is also a cup of *lignum nephriticum*, which, besides its virtues against the stone, communicates a blue tinge to any liquor poured into it: this cup is valued at two hundred ducats.

Next to this is the *cabinet d'ignorance*, in which are kept such products of nature as have no proper appellation, and belong to no known species or class. These chiefly consist of petrifications. I observed among them however several of the *lapides polymorphi*, hones, &c. *Quantum est! quod nescimus*, 'How many things are we ignorant of,' is a true maxim; but some of the instances of it here might very well be removed and ranked among the *cognita*; as the Baden dice, which are now commonly sold, and may be placed among the deceptions of art; as also the little filaments or flints, which appear like fine white worms, &c.

In the gallery of animal curiosities are several heads of stags of an uncommon kind, and roe-bucks horns. Among the latter is a horn of which no satisfactory account is given; but it very much resembles another in my possession, the history of which is as follows: About ten years ago a young roe-buck or fawn, being taken on the estate of baron W—, was brought home and kept tame. But in time he became very untractable; and particularly used to run at the women, tearing their clothes, &c. till at last it was found necessary to have him cut. Four weeks after this he shed his first horns; but, contrary to the nature of a gelt roe-buck, his horns grew again, and with this circumstance, that instead of dropping at the time of the annual change, they remained on the animal's head as long as he lived. The substance of these horns wanted a great deal of the usual hardness, but was dilated without forming a point at the ends; and as he never used to whet them against a tree, the rough skin continued on them, and in several parts hung down loose, so that at last the branches of them had something of the appearance of a crown. Whether it was owing to the debilitation which the animal had suffered, that the new horn it produced was not as hard and compact as such substances generally are, I shall not pretend to determine; but this to me appeared something remarkable, that by the castration the very contexture of the animal should be so altered as not to be known

Cabinet d'ignorance.

Baden dice.

Gallery of animal curiosities.

Observations on a remarkable roe-buck's horn.

by its own species. For, before that operation, he used in rutting-time to run away into the forests after the does; now, on the contrary, he never returned from the woods at that season without three or four roe-bucks at his heels, which followed him even into the very court, where they were generally shot.

Hares horns.

Bezoar,

Human
calculi.

Snakes.

Piwal.

Collection
of eggs.
Birds-nests.

But to return from this digression. In this gallery are several horns that grew on the heads of hares, that of a rhinoceros, some elephants teeth, one of which is eight feet in length, and a piece of ivory with a brass bullet inclosed in it, though one cannot discern where the ball entered, the ivory being closed again; bezoar stones, and an oriental bezoar, so large, that if it was applied to medical uses, it might be sold for above a thousand dollars. The many *calculi* extracted from the bladder, kidneys, and gall-bladders of human subjects, on account of their largeness and angular shape thought worthy to be preserved here, afford but a melancholy sight. The two largest of these were extracted from Dr. Seligmann and the famous civilian Ziegler: the latter was afflicted with the stone in the bladder, gall, and kidneys. Here are likewise several *calculi* extracted out of dogs, horses, &c. Next to these are several snakes, one of which has a frog, and another a bat in its stomach. Among other venomous creatures here are different kinds of scorpions and tarantula's. The next are, a hare with eight legs, the embryo of an armadillo, a crocodile crawling out of its egg, equal in size to a goose, and a species of toads called *piwal*, or *pipal*, the female of which deposits her eggs in *valvulae* or little cells on the back of the male, so that when the young are hatched they seem to grow out of the body of the male. Others suppose that to be the female that seems to produce the young; and though it has no *penis*, it seems to have two round testicles.

Here are also shewn an Indian bat, a baboon, an hyæna, a pelican, and all sorts of birds which could possibly be collected. Among these is a tomenejo, with feathers beautifully variegated with all sorts of colours, and so called by the Spaniards from its smallness, or rather its lightness; for both the bird and its nest hardly weigh but two such peas as the Spaniards call *tominos*. The hen of this species is not so beautiful as the cock. The collection of eggs shewn here is very large, among which are some of the monstrous kind. That of birds-nests is little short of it, and has a kind of appendix of those of wasps, hornets, &c. where the specula-

tive

tive mind often meets with more visible traces of the care and wisdom of the Creator, than one would imagine in things so apparently contemptible. The insects and butterflies take up a great number of drawers. Among the latter is one of a very large species, which only flies in the night, and from a kind of radiancy towards the extremity of its tail, is called in French *le lanternier*. As these insects are very subject to corruption, the drawers are washed every month with a mixture of turpentine, spike oil, and camphire. Some of the other animals, after being killed in spirits of wine, are preserved in an inferior sort of brandy; it being supposed that the sharpness of the spirit of wine must in time erode the fleshy parts. In the passage leading from this wing of the Zwinger gallery to the other, are the ribs and head of a whale. The second part of the gallery is a continuation of the preceding. Accordingly the objects one meets with here, are crocodiles, *ichneumones*, the genitals of whales, a great number of tortoises, a *carcarita* or shark of the size of a man, with double rows of teeth, like the viper-tongues found in Malta; a stuffed sea-dog, which was taken in the Elbe; a stuffed white beaver, a polypus, the horn or rather tooth of a fish called the *narval* or unicorn fish, sword-fishes, flying-fishes, basilisks, &c. Here is also a kind of star-fish found near Scheveling, curiously anatomised, which was presented to his majesty by secretary Klein of Dantzick. A kind of crabs which is eatable, and distinguished by the name of soldier, from the hard shell with which it is armed up to the head, and its courage in defending itself upon the first apprehension of danger, is likewise to be seen here. If it happens to be on the shore, it immediately buries its head in the sand, and brandishes its two claws to keep off the enemy; and no sooner has it discharged itself from the sand, but it goes in quest of the first empty shell, which it makes use of for placing its head in security. This property of accommodating itself with what belongs to another, is agreeable to its name. The claws of this fish being its offensive weapons remain without the shell; and it is observed to make several assaults upon the enemy, if it be not greatly overmatched. Sometimes nothing will fetch him out of his new intrenchment but fire, to which he at last yields with great reluctance.

Here is a collection of all kind of natural curiosities, presented by the late czarina Catharine. Among these is an ermin kept in spirits of wine, without any black spots, only the tip

Puramez.

tip of the tail being of that colour, which might be taken for a white weazle. Here is also the female of the Indian bag-rat, which has a bag or purse on the belly. This creature, when her young ones are crept into it, can in some measure draw it together; and this she does either to keep them warm, or to secure them from danger: but this bag is very different from the womb of the animal, as it is supposed to be by some naturalists. It goes by the names of Philander, Opastom and Corigneja, in Brazile. Among these is to be seen the Puramez, which is a vegetable, said to grow in the figure of a sheep near the river Wolga; but this is only a fungous or spongy substance, about six or eight inches in length, squeezed into that shape, with the addition of a head and legs made by art. Next to these is a great variety of corals, corallines, and sea vegetables, which are divided into classes, as Lythophyta, Spongophyta, Keratophyta and Potanophyta*. Among the conchylia or curious shells in this collection, is the high admiral, as it is called, and the orange admiral; for the former of which his majesty paid five hundred, and for the latter a thousand *guldens*. But it still wants that rare shell called *cedo nulli*, the West-Indian and East-Indian, and also the vice-admiral.

Amber.

Creatures
and leaves
inclosed in
it.

Among the amber curiosities are, a most beautiful little coffer and a draught board, &c. which was a present from the king of Prussia. Here are likewise some pieces of amber, in which animals or leaves with their stalks have been naturally inclosed; and few of these cost less than fifty ducats a piece. Here are also some specimens of Mr. Pezold's art of inclosing any substance in amber.

From this room one enters a large grotto, which, with the coral arbour in it, is splendidly decorated with an infinite variety of beautiful shells, water-works, &c. Adjoining to this is a gallery, where the skins of the most uncommon beasts that die in the menagery are stuffed and preserved. The most remarkable among these are, a horse with a tail

* Upon the return of Dr. Hebenstreit, who, together with five other persons, was sent, in the year 1731, by the way of Frankfort, Lyons, and Marseilles, to Africa, in order to search into the natural history and other curiosities of that country, this collection has been greatly augmented with several valuable pieces, particularly a very white *porus matronalis* or *rorallium ramosum*, found in the Mediterranean, near Marseilles; and likewise a most curious branch of black coral, invested with a sort of rind, as are also the red corals brought hither by the above-mentioned indefatigable naturalist.

thirteen ells long, and the mane five; a dog without any fore legs, such a one as is to be seen alive in prince Eugene's menagery; several lions, tygers, bears, wolves, an hyæna, a calf with two heads, with a kind of coif growing over one of them; an American wild ass, with beautiful white and black stripes; a large Babylonian sheep, and a bear which weighed above six hundred weight.

In the anatomy room * are the skeletons of all the above-mentioned stuffed wild beasts, &c. A large collection of ancient and modern chirurgical instruments, portraits of persons who lived above a hundred and seventy-five years; several embryo's, a man's skull near an inch thick, a cock with four legs, two children with only one head, a human skeleton with the nerves preserved, and the embryo of an elephant not above a span long, but all the parts plainly distinguishable. Among the human embryo's, are those of negroes, which unquestionable prove, that even from the time of conception, they incline to black. The several parts of the human body, as the head, entrails, *pia mater*, *dura mater*, *pericranium*, even the finest arteries, veins, &c. which are filled by the injection of coloured wax, cannot be sufficiently admired; some of these injections were done by the great Ruysch. Blackness of the Negroes.

Next to this is an apartment full of fine prints, containing several thousands of prints, representing eminent persons, landscapes, buildings, civil and ecclesiastical history pieces, emblems, &c. Those of the celebrated painters only take up several volumes. And it may be supposed that the number of celebrated courtisans is not small. The historical and other pieces are to be found with the heads of the several artists whose works they are. Prints.

The mineral gallery contains every thing relating to metallurgy, assay weights, furnaces, ores of all kinds of metal, and a model of a mine exhibiting the most considerable operations in mining. Here is a kind of silver ore, brought from Annaberg, called hornertz, which is so rich, that a medal may be struck on it, as it comes out of the mine; also a topaz brought from the district of Zitto, weighing two or Mineral gallery.

* Since the death of Augustus II. the anatomy room has undergone great alterations; the skeletons of the beasts being removed into the afore-mentioned gallery, where the stuffed skins and other curiosities are differently arranged. As for the anatomical pieces, and chirurgical instruments, they have been sent to the university of Wittenberg, where indeed they will be of more use.

Saxon topaz.

three hundred pounds, but opaque and very impure. About a year ago an inhabitant of Averbach, about two miles from Dresden, discovered a topaz-quarry in a wood; it was in a large rugged rock, seventy ells high, which was formerly called the *sneckenstein*, i. e. the snail-stone, but at present the *köningskrone*, i. e. the king's-crown. This rock is two hundred and forty paces in circumference. The topazes found here cut glass like the best diamond, exceed the Bohemian and Spanish in hardness, and are not much inferior to the oriental in lustre and a fine gold colour. These stones however differ much in lustre and goodness. The most valuable are those of a gold colour, which some naturalists think they derive from a kind of a subtile *sulphur martis*, with which they become impregnated from the ferrugineous rock where they are found. Some have a greenish hue; but the greatest part of them are pale, so that they are not unlike yellow diamonds. About Freybourg and Zwickaw are found the *hematites* or blood-stone, serpentine, agate, chalcedony, white cornelian and opal. In this gallery also is shewn a collection of all kinds of salts, specimens of several kinds of foreign marble, and some beautiful pearls of the bigness of a cherry-stone, found in the Elster.

Mathematical room.
Geometrical instruments.

Runic calendar.
Arabic globe.

Dialing.

The mathematical room is over the main entrance of the Zwinger gallery. Among the geometrical apparatus is an old instrument used by the elector Augustus in surveying lands. Here are also several plans taken and drawn by his electoral highness, who seems to have been a complete penman. Those who are fond of northern antiquities will here find some Runic calendars, on which they may exercise their talents*. Here is also shewn a celestial globe brought from Mocha, inscribed with Arabic letters, and studded with stars of silver inlaid in brass; but does not exhibit one star in the antarctic circle. Near this are several *viatoria* or perambulators. The large astronomical clock, begun in the year 1563, and not finished till the year 1568, was bought by the elector Augustus for sixteen thousand dollars; and may even at present be ranked among the master-pieces of that kind. Among the gnomonic curiosities, are several kinds of

* The ridiculous superstitions with which the Runic calendars abound beyond all others, are judiciously exposed by the following writers: *Worm. in litter. Run. and in monum. l. III. p. 147. Rudbeck Atlant. tom. II. p. 165. Lackmann de comput. temp. per hiemes, and Sperling de nomine & festo Jul. §. 24.*

sun-dials, instruments of navigation, mine and sea compasses; and, among the latter, is a Chinese compass. The most remarkable of the astronomical instruments is a representation of the Copernican system, which moves by clock-work, and is an ingenious piece, but not without many imperfections. Here is also a great variety of optical instruments. among which are multiplying glasses, like those used last summer in the splendid encampment of the Saxon troops. They consist of a great number of small square glasses in a concave disposition, and fastened together with tacks of polished steel; so that the lamps through those glasses appear innumerable by an infinite variety of reflections and refractions of the rays of light. It is now well known that burning concave *specula* are made even of gilt paper; but the effect chiefly depends on the goodness of the gilding and polishing. Gartner, who made the *automaton* of the Copernican system mentioned above, has acquired great reputation here by his invention of a burning *speculum* of wood, which is near twelve feet, or six Dresden ells in diameter. The focal distance of this mirror is two ells eleven inches and five lines; but another concave brass mirror, that stands near it, burns much more intensely. The burning-glass *, made in the year 1690 by the famous baron Tschirnhausen, is smaller than that at Cassel; and yet, the sums of money which the king expended for tools and instruments to complete it being included, it cost his majesty thirty thousand dollars: The diameter of it is two Dresden ells and eighteen inches; and the focal distance one ell twenty inches and two lines. Here is also to be seen a new invented machine, by which seven ploughs may be moved forward in a direct line by the wind from what quarter soever it blows: But I am inclined to think the model succeeds better on a smooth table, than a large machine would in a rugged stony soil. This collection in the last place exhibits several optic pictures, one of which represents a battle, but viewed through a glass is the portrait of the elector John George III †. Besides the galleries and apartments

Mine and
sea com-
passes.

Optics.
Multiplying
glasses.

Concave
mirrors.

Of paper.
Of wood.

* This, and the other burning-glasses, as they are called in the original, of paper, wood, &c. mentioned above, must be concave mirrors, as I have rendered them.

† A little before his death, king Augustus II. purchased the model of the temple of Solomon, which was formerly shewn at Hamburg and London. This piece, which is thirteen feet high, and eighty in circumference, cost his majesty above ten thousand dollars, and is now placed in the centre of the Zwinger gallery.

already

Ball-room.

already described, the Zwinger house contains several saloons and other apartments which belong to the electoral family. The most elegant of these is that called the ball-room. And indeed the gilding, painting, and fine marble ornaments to be seen in this room, are very suitable to a place of festivity. In the pavement are two large oval pieces of marble, about six Dresden ells in the longest diameter; and between these is another piece of red and white marble cut out of a single block, which is four ells broad and eleven ells or ten common paces in length. This extraordinary piece of marble was brought from Wildenfels in Voigtlande, and cost fourteen thousand dollars. This saloon opens into fine walks made in the ramparts; from whence one has a view of several boats, and the royal yacht called the *Bucentaurus*, in which her royal highness the electoral princess, in the year 1719, sailed up the Elbe from Pirna to Dresden. On each side of this ball-room are several fine water-works, cascades, grotto's, and baths.

Bucentaurus.

Statues.

The present king of Poland is a great encourager of arts and sciences; and has shewn a great desire for improving and bringing into higher esteem architecture and sculpture, by generously rewarding all good specimens in either art exhibited in his dominions, and by procuring such statues and antiquities as are universally allowed to be master-pieces. A convincing proof of this may be seen in the royal gardens, which are adorned with above fifteen hundred statues. The modern pieces are of white marble, and disposed in every part of the gardens; but the ancient and more valuable statues stand together, with other remains of antiquity, and are kept in the palace, which is built exactly in the centre of the garden. Some idea may be formed of the value of this collection from this circumstance, namely, that the king within these few years laid out ten thousand dollars * only for ancient pieces of sculpture purchased in Italy †. Among these antiques are some heads of porphyry, several statues of Venus, urns, four pillars of *giallo antico*, two of which formerly stood in the *Palazzo di Cbigi*; a large vase of oriental alabaster which cost twelve hundred ducats; an antique marble *sarcophagus* adorned with basso-relievo's; several antique

* About 1500*l.* sterling.

† In the years 1733 and 1734, baron Le Plat published at Dresden a very pompous work, entitled, *Recueil des marbres antiques, qui se trouvent dans la Galerie du Roy de Pologne, Eleveur de Saxe, à Dresden, consistant en CCXXX taille douces en folio Royal, &c.*

idols,

idols, among which is a figure about two feet in height, ^{Ancient} which is naked and hairy from the head to the *pudenda*, with ^{idol.} this dedicatory inscription under it :

Τ Ω Τ Η Σ
Γ Ε Ν Ε Σ Ε Ω Σ
Π Ο Ι Μ Ε Ν Ι .

Greek inscription.

‘To the deity that presides over generation.’

Among a great variety of remains of antiquity, here are several daggers or poignards, a large pagan sacrificatory vessel *, and three ancient *congi*, on the largest of which are ^{*Congii.*} these words :

IMP. CAESARE
VESPAS. VI.
T. CAES. AVG. F. III.
MENSURAE
EXACTAE, IN
CAPITOLIO
P. X.

Here also is an ancient glass urn, which seems to have been gilt, and, as appears by a written account near it, formerly stood on Trajan's pillar at Rome, till, by order of pope Six- ^{Trajan's} tus V. it was taken down to make room for an image of ^{urn.} St. Peter. But that Trajan's ashes were deposited in this urn is absolutely denied by several antiquarians, who maintain, that they lie in the globe shewn in the capitol at Rome, with an apposite inscription on it.

The curiosities in the garden belonging to this palace are under the care of baron le Plat. Among the modern orna- ^{Extent of} ments is an inlaid table in the Florentine taste. The garden ^{the gardens,} is laid out in a square form, each side of which is two thousand six hundred common paces in length. The stables, ^{Stables.} which were repaired in 1729, with the addition of a second ^{Wardrobe,} story, which may be properly called the old wardrobe, are full of such ornaments as are used to decorate the royal apartments on public days, rich habits, with the arms and

* Such vessels were made use of at sacrifices for receiving the victim's blood. And all persons present, together with the beasts appointed for sacrifice, were sprinkled with this blood. *Vid. Strabo. Geogr. lib. 7.*

Horse-fur-
niture.

First fire-
lock ever
made.

furniture of foreign nations. These take up no less than forty-two rooms. In the first is shewn the armour worn by the *corps de guard* on the marriage feasts of the ancient electors of Saxony, which are so ornamented with silver, that a single dagger weighs ten pounds; and the quantity of silver in the first room only is computed at twelve hundred weight. In the second apartment are shewn a giant's sword, sent as a present from Denmark, the blade of which is five Dresden ells in length, and a horse with its furniture, which formerly belonged to a cham of Tartary. As I shall frequently have occasion to mention the horses to be seen in this place, it may be proper to observe that they are all made of wood, but exactly resembling the originals, both in size and colour. In this apartment also hangs the elector Augustus's wedding cloaths of black velvet laced with gold, and his powder-flask made of a cocoa-nut, with several pretty figures cut on it, all by his own hand; with another powder-flask made of a whale's eye. The elector's turning and gardening tools, and the halberds used on solemnities by the present guard of gentlemen are also shewn here. In the middle of the room stands the horse, with the furniture, on which the present king of Denmark appeared at a tournament in Dresden. The furniture is enriched with gold and silver, and set with gems produced in Saxony. Near this is a favourite Turkish horse of king Stanislaus, with its rich furniture. The seats of the chairs in this apartment are made of serpentine. Here are models of several mines, with mineral ore, &c. in them, and of the city of Dresden painted in ebony, done by baron Plug. The Turkish horse and furniture near the latter was the gift of the emperor Ferdinand I. The whole furniture is of silver, set with turquoises; but the rider's sabre and dagger are a part of a complete Turkish horse-equipage, and are set with pearls. The horse-furniture, used by the present royal and electoral prince in the year 1719, when, at his nuptial feast, he represented the element of water; which are of silver gilt, embossed with mother-of-pearl, and enriched with rubies, and the other ornaments of blue taffety, are also to be seen here, and several Turkish horses with rich furniture. Among the old arms deposited here, large pistols belonging to the elector's Maurice's *corps de guard* are shewn, and likewise the elector's own pistols; on which several passages of the Old and New Testament are inlaid in ivory, of very delicate workmanship. Here are also the following curiosities, *viz.* the first fire-lock that was ever made, which is the

work

work of Schwartz a monk; an Indian hunting-horn, made of an elephant's tooth; Indian shoes, small models of skates, old Indian habits, shields, &c. all made with feathers or leather; a Japonese cuirass, made of fish-bones, several birds of Paradise, Japonese knives and swords, some of which are poisoned; an Indian executioner's sword, made of wood, which seems better adapted to break the neck than sever the head from the body; a Laplander's armour and magic drums, and several Indian shields and javelins. Here are also statues as big as the life, dressed as officers of the Turkish court, and among these one representing the grand signior sitting in the seraglio; several muskets formerly used by the janizaries, which are very richly inlaid with gold; Turkish ensigns and horse-tails, Turkish bow-strings, and kettle-drums; Tartarian spurs; a sabre and scabbard enriched with silver wire-work; targets, quivers used by the Polacks and Heyducks, at the public entry of the present electoral princess; several horses, finely caparisoned and adorned with gems of the produce of this country, among which is one set of furniture, embellished with yellow topazes; several sabres set with precious stones, with the helmet and shield wore by king Augustus when he represented the sun, and the canopy of the wedding-coach of the present electoral princess, which is of red velvet embroidered with gold. Several cuirasses of steel, Cuirasses; gilt in the fire, are shewn here; and the cuirass which the elector John Frederic had on when he was taken prisoner; other cuirasses and armour belonging to the several electors, the armour of the horse-guards with half cuirasses, used at the last encampment; silver half cuirasses, and an image of the elector Augustus in the habit he wore when he went to be crowned king of Poland. The robe is of blue velvet flowered with gold, faced with ermin, and lined with silver tissue; the crown, sceptre, and globe, are only set with false stones. A step lower, and on king Augustus's left-hand, stands Charles XII. king of Sweden in a silver half-cuirass, and the czar Peter on his right-hand. In this apartment are also to be seen a great many lances formerly used for running at the ring; the iron chain with which the Friesland rebels intended to hang Henry the Pious, duke of Saxony; an executioner's sword, by which fourteen hundred persons are said Executioner's sword. to have been beheaded; and the sword with which secretary Krell was beheaded for his Crypto-calvinianism. On one side of it are these words:

CONRADUS POLS

CAVE CALVINIANE.
D. N. K.

‘Beware, Calvinist!’

The last letters unquestionably denote the unhappy victim's name, Dr. Nicholas Krell.

Rich furni-
ture.
Remarkable
effect of
lightning.

In another apartment are to be seen several hunting-equipages and instruments, most of them set with sapphires and turquoises; a hunting-hanger, some of the silver from the guard of which a flash of lightning carried off, and fixed on the blade, nothing else being damaged but the scabbard. Close by it hangs a powder-flask, the string of which appears in several parts to have been singed by lightning, which however did not set fire to the powder. Here also is shewn the horse and habit of king Augustus, when he received the homage of the nobility in Poland, both profusely enriched with pearls and diamonds, and the sword of Peter the Great, at the first visit he paid king Augustus, when he changed swords and hats with him. The hilt of the Russian monarch's sword is of brass with small steel studs: His hat, which is hung up in another room, is set off with a button in the same taste. When the czar visited this place some years after, he was very desirous of presenting another sword and hat in lieu of these; but the king of Poland assured him that he should always prefer these to any other, as they were monuments of the commencement of their friendship. Here also hangs the sword and belt given by the heroic Charles XII. king of Sweden to a Saxon officer, who had been taken prisoner and stript of every thing. Here is likewise kept the electoral sword carried at the emperor's coronation, with a great number of other remarkable swords, daggers, &c. A costly horse and sledge furniture, sledges of all kinds, with the bells belonging to them, of immense value, are also shewn here, with rich habits, equipages and figures used at tournaments; a suit of armour for a man and horse, of steel gilt, on which the labours of Hercules are engraven, made at

Sledges.

Augsburg

Augsburg for the elector Christian I. who presented the artist with fourteen thousand dollars. Among the other curiosities are shewn a hundred suits of old Spanish armour, some led horses with their caparisons, which were part of the cavalcade at the interment of the electors; ten cuirasses worn by generals at the last encampment, a half cuirass of eight and twenty doubles of red silk closely stitched together, which has been found musket-proof, and a cuirass used by the elector Augustus in tournaments. This prince, in fifty-five tournaments at which he was present, according to the custom of that age, miscarried only in five. Among the rich saddles and bridles, which hang in proper order, are several of a new make, which came from France and England. The saddle which belonged to the elector Christian I. is very profusely enriched with small pearls, and the horse-furniture of Christian II. is almost covered with garnets. On the pommel of the saddle is a topaz of the size of a hen's egg. Among the great number of housings are sixty tygers skins, several rich sets of mule-furniture, and an ornament for a horse set with red and white stones, made in the year 1719 for king Augustus, when, at the tournament in honour of the electoral princess, he represented the sun, and rode on a white horse. Here are also drums, armour, &c. used by the Moors, a gilt silver cuirass wore by Christian I. and a great number of coats of mail and small cuirasses made for young princes; the portrait of the pirate Moro, who offered the duke of Florence his weight in gold for his ransom, but did not obtain it, &c. &c. &c.

In this building over the stables there are very handsome apartments, where foreigners of distinction are generally entertained. The ground-floor contains stabling for a hundred and thirty horses. The Doric pillars in the centre are adorned with basso-relievo's of brass, and by turning a cock in these pillars, the stables are supplied with water for the horses.

Here are also kept the electoral state-coaches, most of which were made in France. The two of greatest value are covered with blue velvet embroidered with gold. The coach in which the electoral princess made her public entry is covered with red velvet embroidered with gold in the same manner. State-coaches.

The arsenal is supposed to contain arms for a hundred thousand men, besides fifteen hundred brass cannon, among which the field-pieces are the smallest. Two large mortars Arsenal.
called

called Romulus and Remus, which were sent hither as a present from the elector of Brandenburg, throw bombs of five hundred pounds. Two fine pieces of ordnance cast at Suhla, have lately been brought to this arsenal. Here are also to be seen the models of a complete train of artillery according to the latest improvements. Among the organ cannons is one consisting of sixty-four and another of a hundred tubes. That which was used before Grimmerstein consists of twenty similar tubes, six of which form the lowest row, five the second, four the third, three the fourth, and two on the top; and each row turns separately every way on a swivel. Some large Turkish cannon, and several colours and standards taken from the Swedes in the last war are shewn here, and also a great number of portraits of the Albertine line as big as the life, a large æolipile, &c.

The king's
cellars.

Under the arsenal are the king's cellars, consisting of four large and two small vaults. Two of the former are a hundred and seventy-five common paces long. The height of these cellars is by no means proportioned to their length.

Japoneſe pa-
lace.

The Japoneſe palace near the white gate in old * Dresden, formerly belonged to count Flemming, but was sold to the king for a thousand dollars †, by which bargain the honest count got twenty thousand. It is almost impossible to enumerate the multitude of pieces of fine porcelain both foreign and home-made that are to be seen here. The culinary porcelain vessels only are valued at a million of dollars. In one of the upper apartments are forty-eight vases of blue and white china, for which his Polish majesty gave the king of Prussia a whole regiment of dragoons. One chamber is full of vessels said to have been painted by Raphael. The red porcelain made here, and which strikes fire, is now ordered to be antiquated, *i. e.* it is prohibited to make any more of that kind of porcelain, in order to enhance the value of what is already made. In the mean time the method of making it is drawn up in writing and deposited in a secure place. The manufactory of common porcelain is carried on near Dresden; but the fine sort, which bears a high price, is made with the strictest precaution and secrecy in a castle at Meissen. Within this year and a half an order has been issued by the king, prohibiting the sale of the white

Porcelain
ware.

* In 1732, the king issued an order, signifying his pleasure that the part of the city situated on the other side of the Elbe should no longer be called *Old Dresden*, but *Neustadt on the Elbe*.

* 15,000*l.* sterling.

porcelain; and, to secure to the country that profit which foreign artists used to acquire by gilding and painting it, forty painters are employed here, who paint in miniature with great elegance and skill. Dresden owes the invention of its porcelain to alchymy. Botticher, the first inventor of it, died in the year 1719. But he carried it no farther than the white sort; and it was not till the year 1722, that the art of making brown and blue porcelain ware was found out. It receives no damage either in boiling or baking, but the intense heat of the fire in gilding breaks many a valuable piece. The artificers are now at work on a service, which is to consist of four dozen of plates, six and thirty dishes, six cisterns, four candlesticks, a dozen handles for knives and forks, a dozen of spoons, and four castors in a stand. The whole is valued at four thousand dollars *.

*Invention of
the Dresden
porcelain.*

In the Japanese palace there is a state bed, with some chairs made of beautiful feathers of different colours, which cost thirty thousand dollars. Part of this fine palace at present is pulled down; and it is to be entirely new built in a quadrangular form with four grand entrances. The direction of this expensive work is committed to general Bodt, and three architects, namely, Poppleman, Longlue and Knevel. The elegance of the main entrance is a noble specimen of the above-mentioned general's skill in architecture. The rooms on the ground floor will be twenty feet high, and all the ornaments are to be of Indian porcelain. In the apartments of the second floor, the height of which is to be no less than thirty-eight feet, nothing will be admitted but Meissen porcelain. In this story is to be a gallery of a hundred and seventy feet in length; which will be ornamented with all kinds of birds and beasts, both wild and tame, made intirely of porcelain, and in their natural colours and size. Some of these pieces are already finished, and cannot be sufficiently admired. Among the figures of animals, will be placed a great number of vases and jarrs of different sorts and colours; and that the former may be the more valuable, the moulds in which they are made are to be immediately broken †.

* 600l.

† The rest of the description of this new palace is omitted, as the author gives a tedious detail of what furniture, ornaments, &c. were designed only; for, perhaps, that plan was never put in execution.

The Japonese palace yields a very delightful prospect over the Elbe to Dresden and the adjacent hills; and probably this palace is pulled down and rebuilt on account of its fine situation.

The gardens are likewise to be enlarged two hundred feet farther towards the Elbe. The basin is lined with marble, and the great number of statues designed for its ornaments are to be of marble and porcelain. Even the court of the palace is to be paved with marble, and large marble urns are to be placed in the walls.

Turkish
gardens.

The Turkish gardens and palace are situated in the Plau-
street. The first floor of this palace exhibits a great many
pieces of painting, representing the ceremonies used in the
Turkish seraglio, with the baths, audiences, &c. a prospect
of St. Sophia's church, and several habits worn by the Turks
in general, but especially by the great officers of state. In
the second story are the pictures of several celebrated beau-
ties, who have made no little noise at the court or Dresden,
in Turkish dresses. The tapestry hangings and other furni-
ture of this palace are either Turkish or Persian manufac-
tures; and several tables are here set off with oriental cu-
riosities, as knives made in Tartary, a Persian enamelled
tea-equipage, three vases of Corinthian brass inlaid with
gold, a case of leather embroidered with gold, in which the
Turks usually deliver their credentials at foreign courts, and
a large bowl of *lapis nephriticus*. This stone is of a greenish
colour, and cost four thousand dollars * before it was made
into a cup. This is called the *welcome*, i. e. a cup to be
emptied by ladies on their arrival here; as a large bowl,
made of a Maldiva nut, said to have been used by the cham
of Tartary, is, on such occasions, presented to gentlemen.
Here are also shewn silver-cymbals, to which the Turkish
women generally dance; several Persian smelling-bottles,
Turkish clocks, and a tobacco-pipe of a vast length, the
head of which runs upon two small wheels; so that a person
may smoke with it and walk about the room without holding
the pipe in his hand. This is a Turkish invention for the
use of the ladies. In the hall is a Turkish horse-tail, which
was used in the late encampment, together with a kind of
crest made of the feathers of the Indian bird *foca*: this plu-
mage is said to have cost no less than a thousand dol-
lars †.

Welcome.

* 600l.

† 150l.

The

The dutchefs's garden lies near the city-moat, towards Neudadt-oftra, and is famous for a green-house, which contains five hundred large laurel-trees, and three hundred orange-trees. Among other exotics here are the Italian *azareli*, the camphire-tree, dragon's blood, strawberry-trees (the fruit of which is much larger than the common sort) the coffee-tree, and the tulip-tree. The two last were brought hither from baron Munckhausen's famous garden at Schwebber. Here is also shewn a fig-tree of that kind, with the leaves of which it is supposed Adam and Eve covered their nudity.

The menagery, or lion-house, is in old Dresden; and in it are kept lions, tygers, porcupines, lynx's, a civet cat, a corax, several monkeys, and the ichneumon. This creature has a long tail and snout, and is said to be the crocodile's irreconcilable enemy. Here are likewise two leopards, each of which cost two thousand dollars, which, like mules, never propagate, being of a heterogeneous breed: the fire of this animal is a lion, and the dam a tygress; and from the latter it derives its swiftness. The baiting-place is so contrived, that the doors of all the dens of the wild-beasts open into it. It was looked upon at Vienna as a very strange phenomenon, that some apes kept in the menagery there brought forth young ones this year. It must be owned that this very rarely happens in Europe; but the menagery at Dresden affords similar instances. In this part of the city also are the magazines for provisions, and a very handsome building for the company of cadets.

At the king's country-seat at Neustadt-oftra are kept fourteen tame stags, which draw in a carriage, and one is used for the saddle. They generally set out with great spirit, but soon flag. Here are also to be seen a large white stag, another with two branched horns growing on the right side of the head, and several Indian stags.

Besides the king's library, that of count Bunaw is also worth seeing. Many foreign books of great value are to be found in M. Schonberg's, a gentleman no less esteemed for his politeness and learning, than famous for his travels; which perhaps have been equalled by few.

Not far from the city of Dresden, towards Plawen, stands a mill for cutting and polishing jasper, which was first built by the celebrated M. Tschirnhausen, and afterwards greatly improved by Bottichern. Near this mill some cart-loads of Saxon jasper are still to be seen; but the work is now totally

Polishing
looking-
glasses.

Largeness of
looking-
glasses.

Atlas Au-
gusti.

Dinglinger.

of discontinued, and the mill is made use of to polish looking-glasses. The glasses are ground in the first story, and polished in the second. The water puts eight-and-thirty machines in motion; and two or three small glasses are placed under several of them. The whole management of it requires but few hands; and it is in every respect better contrived than the looking-glass manufacture at Paris, where several hands are taken up in polishing one single plate of glass of any largeness. As wood for fuel is something scarce at Dresden, the glasses are blown, &c. at Senftenberg, about five miles from that city. Looking-glasses of ninety or a hundred inches in length are now often made. At commissary Zurner's are to be seen designs of maps of the electoral dominions for the *Atlas Augusti*, which would have been one of the most pompous geographical works in the whole world, had his majesty been pleased to have permitted the publication of it. The scheme of the whole undertaking has been inserted by Mr. Hauber, in his appendix to the *History of maps*, p. 12 and seq.

John Melchior Dinglinger, who has immortalized his name by several works in the royal museum, is one of the most ingenious artists in this city. He had six-and-twenty children by five wives, and, among the eleven who are still living, he had one son, a youth of great hopes, who excelled in his father's art, but he died a few years ago. Another of his sons is at present on his travels, in order to perfect himself in the knowledge of gems, enamel, and chasing. When the czar Peter the Great was at Dresden in 1712, his majesty chose to lodge with Dinglinger; with whose ingenious contrivances in his little box he was so pleased, that he ordered a model of it in wood to be made, and sent it to Russia, as a perfect specimen of a commodious dwelling-house. On the top of it is a cistern, which one man, by means of a machine placed below in the yard, fills with water in a very short time; and from this reservoir the water is distributed all over the house. On the stair-case at every landing there is a brass cock with two leathern buckets, so that in case of fire there is water at hand to be carried into any part of the house where it may be wanted. The leads on the top of the house serve also for an observatory; and a complete collection of telescopes and mathematical instruments is kept near it, and arranged in the exactest order. Among other curiosities to be seen here, are a water-work which chimes a set of glass bells, a cabinet of shell work, and a machine for forcing a loaded

loaded waggon up hill by the help of water. Dinglinger has two curious pieces now in hand, which, when finished, will be of infinite value. One of these represents Egyptian religious ceremonies, in which most of the figures are of oriental jasper, enamelled in the most beautiful manner, and set with gems; the other is a bacchanal on a sardonix, eighteen inches long, and eight inches broad, in the middle of which is a basso relievo, representing Bacchus's triumph, and on each side masked ladies, harlequins, and grotesque figures, revelling, &c. In this piece are also some basso relievo's on pieces of agate of the size of a large snuff-box; the whole is enamelled and set with pearls, rubies, amethysts, emeralds, turquoises, and diamonds*. The curious are indebted to Mr. Ferrand, painter to the king of France, for an ingenious treatise on the art of enamelling. This kind of painting it seems is so extremely precarious, especially in the third burning, that, as Dinglinger informed me, the least mistake or accident will cause a piece to fly or crack, and so destroy the labour of several years, besides all the expences. The ancients enamelled only small pieces; but three years before the death of the emperor Leopold, Boet, a Swede, enamelled a tablet of gold, with the pictures of the whole imperial family then living. After the piece was finished, and extremely approved of by the emperor, it was unluckily laid in a chair, where he happened inadvertently to sit; and by that accident it was cracked through. The flaw may still be perceived, notwithstanding all the endeavours of the artist to mend it. This piece, which is now in the imperial treasury at Vienna, cost twenty thousand *guldens* †, though it be but eighteen inches in length and twelve in breadth. It was there accounted the largest piece of enamel in the world. But the picture of Mary Magdalene, in the royal museum described above, greatly exceeds it in dimensions, and was made by a brother of the famous Dinglinger, who is now dead.

Representa-
tion of
Egyptian
rites.

M. Potschild has a fine collection of pictures; and M. Panthaleon Hebenstreit, never refuses to gratify strangers with a sight of the Panthaleon, a musical instrument called by his own name, who was the inventor of it. At present

The Pan-
thaleon, a
musical in-
strument.

* This curious piece was purchased for the green room or museum; and soon after, namely, on the 6th of May 1731, died the incomparable artist, from whose hands it came. He was born on the 24th of December 1664, at Liberach, four miles from Ulm.

† About 2300*l.* sterling.

there

there is another at Vienna; the emperor having sent a person to Dresden on purpose to learn to play on it. This instrument is hollow, and is strung and played on both sides with two wooden *plectra* like a double psaltery. The length of it is thirteen spans and a half, and the breadth three and a half. The strings on one side of the instrument are of cat-gut, and on the other of steel wire. The expence of keeping it in repair amounts to near a hundred dollars * a year, for it has no less than a hundred and eighty-five strings; and the sound of it is so loud that it is fit only for very large rooms.

Bridge.

The bridge over the Elbe, which joins the old to new Dresden, has been lately enlarged and repaired, with so many additional ornaments, that it may be said to be the finest in all Europe. I speak of bridges over large rivers; and indeed many elegant small bridges, as that over the Tiber near the castle of St. Angelo at Rome, cannot come in competition with it. The length of this bridge is six hundred and eighty-five common paces, and the breadth sixteen or seventeen such paces, including the raised foot-way on both sides †. There are several round projections with seats in them on each side of the bridge, and a fine iron balustrade all along. On the fifth pilaster on the right hand, in coming from the new city to the old, the arms of Poland and Saxony are neatly cut in stone; they are supported by two statues representing Poland and Saxony. Opposite to these a bronze equestrian statue of the present king is to be erected, which at present stands under cover in the Zwinger gallery.

* 15 l. sterling.

† This bridge, by the late alteration, has lost in length what it has acquired in beauty and elegance. It formerly consisted of four and twenty pilasters or piers, on which the arches rested; and the length of it was eight hundred paces. At that time it was justly observed, that Ratisbon bridge was the finest, that of Prague the strongest, but that of Dresden the longest bridge in Germany; whereas now that of Prague is the longest, and that of Dresden the finest. It reaches to Georgenburg, and is adorned with a piece of painting called death's dance, in which duke George permitted himself to be represented. On this bridge is a chapel dedicated to St. Alexis, whose canonization is founded on no other grounds, than that from an excess of chastity he privately stole away from his bride without ever returning to her. The words *remoto omni superstitiosa adorationis cultu*, in the inscription under the brass crucifix, were inserted at the repeated solicitation of Mr. Gerles chaplain to the king.

Under

Under a brass crucifix erected on this bridge, in the year 1679, by the elector John George II, is the following inscription: *Joh. Georg. II. Dux & Elector Saxoniae, S. R. I. Princeps, hanc Christi Servatoris Patientis statuem remoto omni superstitione, Adorationis cultu, & aeternae memoriae gratitudinisque praeferentium in redemptorem generis humani provocandae causâ P. C. Anno Sal. MDCLXXIX.* ' This statue of our crucified Saviour was erected by John George II. duke and elector of Saxony, not as an object of superstitious worship, but in order to excite in those who pass by an eternal and grateful remembrance of the merciful Redeemer of mankind, in the year 1679 *.' Brass crucifix.

For the more convenient intercourse between the towns, a new bridge has been built on the new Dresden side, near the old one; and carriages going towards the old town, pass through the old gate, keeping on the right-hand side of the bridge; and all that come towards new Dresden keep on the other side, and pass through the new gate. By observing this rule all stoppages and quarrels are prevented. This bridge consists of nineteen arches; and over every pier are four pedestals, with a stone urn on every pedestal. It is also very beautifully illuminated at night.

The court of Dresden, in his present majesty's time, has always been distinguished for its splendor. Representations of all the solemnities, tournaments, public entries, &c. where the king has displayed his magnificence, are to be engraved on copper-plates; the expence of which will come out very little short of two hundred thousand dollars †. But Encampment.

* This crucifix, which is nine ells in height, was in the year 1732 removed to the place appointed for the above-mentioned equestrian statue of king Augustus II. Instead of the old inscription, all that is now legible on it are the following words cut in the rock on which the crucifix stands:

*Joh. Georg. II.
Electo.
Ære fudit,
Frider. August.
Rex
Ornavit &
Lapide
substruxit.*

' First cast in brass by order of the elector John George II. decorated and placed on a stone pedestal by his present majesty king Frederick Augustus.'

† 30,000*l.* sterling.

these

these fine prints are intended only for presents to sovereign princes, and persons of the highest rank. It may easily be imagined, that the encampment which was made this year at Muhlberg will not be omitted, as the expence of it is said to have exceeded five millions of dollars*. And that, from small articles, some idea may be formed of the expences of the encampment, it is said that no less than five hundred new beds, with taffety curtains, were made up on that occasion. If to this magnificence, which carried a great deal of money out of the country, be added the calamities of the Polish war, when the Swedes raised above twenty-four millions † of dollars by contributions on the inhabitants of Courland, it may be easily conceived how great this prince would be, if by peace, moderation in his expences, and easy taxes, he would study to relieve his subjects, that they might chearfully apply themselves to the promotion of trade and manufactures, for which Saxony wants neither a situation nor proper materials.

Mines,**Minerals,
&c. found
in Saxony.****Gold dust.****Precious
stones.**

Besides the great increase of all kinds of grain, hops, and other fruits of the earth, in this country, the mines have for a long time brought in a considerable revenue to the sovereign. This is paid in kind, or certain proportions of tin, lead, copper, iron, silver, and several sorts of minerals, which have been a foundation for very beneficial manufactures. Tin and latten are made in several parts of Saxony, and sent to Hamburg, and brass at Auerbach. Sulphur is found at Freyberg and Grunhayn; allum at Belgern, Schwemfal, Schmiedeberg, and near Muscaw; and vitriol at Wiesenbade. A fine blue colour is made of cobalt, with a mixture of arsenic, *quartz*, or a kind of flint and potash at Schneeberg, Waldkirchen, Niederschemma, and Zshhopenhthal. Leipfick is noted for gold and silver lace, and rich stuffs. A cinnabar-mine has been discovered near Zittau. Mention has already been made of the pearls gathered at Elster. According to Peter Albinus, in his *Erzgeberg*, Chron. tit. 16. §. 124, John Frederick, elector of Saxony, had a chain of gold made out of gold dust that was gathered out of the Elbe near Torgau. It weighed fifteen marks and a half ‡. Gold dust has also been found in the Muldaw. Veins of cornelian have been lately discovered at Meissen; and the hyacinth, agate, amethyst, porphyry, and topaz; and a kind of stone

* 700,000 l. sterling.

† 3,600,000 l. sterling.

‡ A mark is 9 oz. 12 dwts. Troy weight.

in which is to be found jasper, chalcedony and amethyst, dug up here, might be turned to better account than they have been hitherto. Here I must take notice of a kind of agate, with veins of silver in it, found in a rock near Georgen-stadt; a specimen of which may be seen in counsellor Trier's collection of shells and minerals at Dresden. The districts of Annaberg, Zoblit, Stolpen, Freyberg, Crotendorf, Kalchgrun, Schneeberg, Maxen, Plauen, Keichenbach, Busendorf, Wiederau, and Zwickau, abound in various kinds of fine marble. Blood-stone is found in the Irrgang mines near Auerbach, and magnet or load-stone near Ehrenfriedersdorff, Schwartzberg, Eibenstock, and Breitenbrunnen. Serpentine-stone is dug up at Zoblit, and fine slate at Maxen, Wessenstein, Schonberg, and Zwonitz. Out of the quarry ^{Stone quarries.} of the last-mentioned place, not many years since, was dug up a slate two-and-twenty ells long, and one ell broad, of which a handsome table was made.

The quarries of Chemnitz, Zwickau, Rochlitz, Liebethal, and Pirna, afford such excellent free-stone, that great quantities are exported down the Elbe, and even as far as Copenhagen, and used for the royal buildings there. The glass manufactories at Dresden, Pretsch, and Porschenstein, are in a very flourishing condition.

The Dresden, or rather Meissen, porcelain, is famous all ^{Porcelain.} over Europe.

A great trade is carried on in wood and timber at Grimma, from whence a vast quantity of boards, chests, boxes, &c. are exported down the Elbe to Hamburg. A great quantity of paper is also made in Saxony, especially at Dresden, Zwickau, Pforta, Freyberg, Kirchberg, Tannenberg, and Luntzenau, and exported the same way. Liebenwerda, Dippoldiswalda, Waldenburg, and Wurtzen, carry on a considerable trade in earthen-ware; and this, as well as other branches, might be improved to the great benefit of the country, were not all the vessels sailing on the Elbe ^{Tolls on the Elbe.} obliged to pay toll at three-and-thirty places betwixt Pirna and Hamburg, which is a great clog to trade.

Muscaw, Torgaw, Wurtzen, Eulenburg and Merseburg, ^{Beer.} are noted for very good beer.

Meissen, Torgaw, Grimma, Hayn, Pirna, Chemnitz, Zwickau, Leisning, Dobeln, Rosswein, Waldhayn, Gortitz, Zittau, Reichenbach, Camentz, Bauzen, Oederan, Stolberg, &c. have their linen manufactures. Good ticking ^{Linen,} is

Trade to
Hamburg.

is made at Zchopaw, Zittaw and Hirschfeld; and Borna, Frankenberg and Gera, are noted for stuffs.

An advantageous branch of trade is carried on with Hamburg in canvass and sail-cloth; and the returns from thence are drugs, wine, butter, herrings, dried fish, &c.

The fine linen manufactories are at Geringswalda, Königsbruck, Steinigt-Wolmsdorff, and especially in several places of Upper Lausitz; where they also begin to make cloth, stockings, and hats. Flax grows to great perfection in Lower Lausitz, and the districts of Lengefeld, Pretzsch and Hartmansdorff. At Grimma and Laubegast are spun great quantities of thread; but this is far surpassed by that of Annaberg. The latter is also famous for laces of all kinds.

Salt want-
ing,

Plush, velvet and silky stuffs, are made at Leipzick, Borna, Biscofswerda, Stolpe, Mitweyda and Oschatz. Reichenbach is famous for dying. Salt is the only necessary commodity wanting in Saxony, with which it is chiefly supplied from Halle, a city belonging to the king of Prussia. Possibly this inconveniency might also be remedied, if proper care was taken of the salt springs, of which there are several in the districts of Mansfeld, Merseburg, and other parts of Saxony. These springs, under the management of skilful persons, would yield a sufficient quantity of salt, both as good, and at as cheap a rate, as that imported from Halle, &c.

Dresden, October 23, 1730.

L E T

L E T T E R LXXXVII.

Description of the King's Country-Seat or Palace at Pillnitz, the Fort Konigstein, and his Majesty's Hunting-Seat at Hubertsburg.

S I R,

FORT Konigstein is so famous for its uncommon situation, that when I was at Dresden I could not forbear making an excursion thither. The royal palace of Pillnitz, which is a German mile * from Dresden, on the other side of the Elbe, lies but a little way out of the direct road to it. This palace stands in a pleasant country; and when the electoral family are there, *Track-schuyts*, or boats drawn by horses, daily pass and repass from Dresden to Pillnitz. In the new-built part of this palace are a great number of portraits of the celebrated beauties of the court of Saxony; among whom the countess of Orzelska is not omitted; but is drawn in a man's habit in several pieces.

About a German mile from Pillnitz lies Pirna. The castle of Sonnenstein in that town is a kind of state prison for persons of distinction, but is not remarkable either for its architecture or fortifications. The neighbouring country affords a very fine sort of white sand and free-stone, which are carried down the Elbe to Dresden, Torgau, &c.

The distance from Pirna to Konigstein is a long German mile †; and, without a written order from the governor of Dresden, no person is admitted into this fort. It stands on a rock, which is cut so steep that it appears quite perpendicular; and the fort in many places has projections or bastions, which command the sides of the rock. The ascent towards Dresden is the least difficult; but it is well fortified and planted with three batteries of cannon. Wood and other necessities are lifted up to the fort by the help of cranes. The

* About four English miles.

† About five English miles.

garrison consists only of a hundred and fifty men; but, on the first alarm from the governor, the neighbouring villages are obliged to furnish some hundreds more. This place, however strong, is not sufficient for covering the country, or annoying the enemy: this was evident in the irruption of the Swedes, who over-ran all Saxony without ever being in possession of Konigstein. It may be indeed of great service for securing the archives and other things of value in any dangerous emergency, like the castle of Hohentwiel in the duchy of Wurtemberg, which stands on a much higher rock, but is quite separated from the rest of the duke's territories. Konigstein is always stocked with provisions for six-and-twenty years; and on the top of it is a large green area, a wood, and several gardens, in which there are eight-and thirty different kinds of forest and fruit trees. It takes up half an hour to walk round the ramparts; and travellers are always shewn the place from which a shoe-maker, now living in Dresden, when a child, fell down the rock without receiving any hurt. In another place is an inscription on a stone, dated the 1st of March 1720, in commemoration of one Clettenberg's execution, who was beheaded on that spot for a murder he had committed at Frankfort, and for some alchymistical frauds. The fortress is provided with fine cisterns or small ponds, as reservoirs for the snow and rain water; and in them are several kinds of fish for the governor's use. The water which the garrison drinks is drawn up by a wheel from a well nine hundred Dresden ells deep. The sinking of this well was a work of forty years, before a sufficient quantity of water could be obtained, which is at present eighteen ells deep. I observed, that when a pitcher of water was poured down the well, it was exactly forty-five seconds before it reached the surface of the water in the well. It is always kept very clean, and in good repair: for this end general Kyaw *, though he was no water-drinker, contrived a machine for letting down workmen to the bottom of the well. The general has also perpetuated his memory by the large wine-cask, which was begun at Konigstein in the year 1722, while he was governor there, and finished in the year 1725. The length of this cask is seventeen Dresden ells, and its

An extraordinary large wine cask.

* Kyaw, lieutenant-general of foot, was every-where known for his jests at court, and the uncontrollable licentiousness of his tongue. He died in the beginning of the year 1731, a little before king Augustus II.

diameter

diameter at the bung is twelve ells. It consists of a hundred and fifty-seven staves, which are eight inches thick; and fifty-four boards for the heads, six-and-twenty for one, and twenty-eight for the other. Each head weighs above seventy-seven hundred weight and a half. This cask was filled with six thousand quintals of good Meissen wine, which cost above forty-thousand dollars *, reckoning the quart of wine only at four *groshens* †. It holds three thousand seven hundred and nine hogheads of Dresden measure, being six hundred and nine hogheads more than filled the former vessel. Till this was made, the ton of Heidelberg was reckoned the largest in the world; but, according to the computation current here, this of Konigstein contains six hundred and forty-nine hogheads more than that of Heidelberg. Upon one head of this cask is the following inscription:

SALVE VIATOR
ATQUE MIRARE
MONUMENTVM
BONO GENIO
AD RECREANDAM
MODICE MENTEM
POSITVM A. R. S. MDCCXXV.
A PATRE PATRIAE
NOSTRAE AETATIS TITO VESPASIANO
DELICIIS GENERIS HVMANI
FRIDERICO AUGUSTO
POL. REGE ET ELECTORE SAX.
BIBE ERGO IN HONOREM ET PATRIS
ET PATRIAE ET DOMVS AVGVSTAE
ET KOENIGST. PRAEFECTI
LIB. BAR. DE KYAV
ET SI PRO DIGNITATE VASIS
DOLIORVM OMNIUM
FACILE PRINCIPIS VALES
IN PROSPERITATEM
TOTIVS VNIVERSI
VALE.

Inscription
on it.

* Welcome, traveller, and admire this monument, dedicated to festivity, in order to exhilarate the mind with a

* 6000*l.* sterling.

† 3*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ sterling.

VOL. IV.

X

* cheer-

cheerful glass, in the year 1725, by Frederic Augustus, king of Poland and elector of Saxony, the father of his country, the Titus of his age, the delight of mankind. Therefore drink to the health of the sovereign, the country, the electoral family, and baron Kyaw, governor of Konigstein; and if thou art able, according to the dignity of this cask, the most capacious of all casks, drink to the prosperity of the whole universe: and so farewell.

The top of the cask is railed in, and affords room for fifteen or twenty persons to regale themselves. There are also several kinds of welcome cups, which are offered to those who delight in such honours. I must own myself at a loss what answer to give to a question often put by foreigners, namely, Why the Germans seem to place such great honour in casks of a prodigious size? But this I may venture to say, that excessive drinking is in a great measure left off in several courts and other places in Germany; and that I have been conversant with other nations, whom it is impossible that either the ancient or modern Germans could exceed *.

Arsenal.

Hero-apartment.

The vault where, as in a temple of Bacchus, the Konigstein cask lies, is hard by and directly opposite to the church. In the arsenal is shewn the mark which was shot at when the emperor Matthias was here; and on every impression is the name of the person who shot the ball that made it. Among the cannon there are some which were sent as a present by the emperor Maximilian II. In the hero-apartment, as it is called, besides the old Saxon warriors, which the painter has drawn according to his own fancy, are to be seen the portraits of all the generals employed by king Augustus, from the beginning of his reign to this time, amounting to a hun-

* This method of exculpating by recrimination, which our author makes use of, is far from excusing his country. Mr. Schutz, in a note, draws a comparison between the Germans and ancient Romans in this respect, and concludes, that the latter out-did the former in hard drinking; he adds, however, that he does not intend to excuse the modern times, and quotes Cluver. *German. antiq.* l. I. c. 19. *Nunc si revivisceret Tacitus, pro summe Deus! quanto justius vitium ebrietatis genti nostrae opprobret? ut quæ sola penè etiam humanioribus jam moribus ceteris in rebus mitigata mordicus id retinet, quod reliquæ abjectum abominantur execranturque.* Was Tacitus to come to life again, with how much more reason might he reproach our nation with drunkenness; to which, though exploded and abhorred by the rest of the world, the Germans, however civilized and polished in other respects, are still tenaciously addicted?

dred and twenty-three. It is well known that Konigstein is the place of confinement for state-prisoners, whose unhappy situation is made more supportable than in other prisons, by the governor's humanity and politeness; for which baron Kyau has been greatly commended. The *drink-money*, as it is called, or gratuity for seeing this fortification, generally amounts to ten or twelve *guldens* *. For, besides what is given at the well, the large cask, the arsenal, and the hero-apartment, the lieutenant and barrac-master, who always attend on strangers, must also be gratified. A post-chaise and horses from Dresden to Konigstein may be hired for nine *guldens* †. Towards the east and south of this fort are to be seen huge rocks, which, though at some distance, are in appearance close to it. One of the highest of them, which is almost inaccessible, is at least three quarters of a mile from Konigstein. Another to the east, beyond the Elbe, is at least two cannon shot from it: on this rock a monument is erected on the spot where king Augustus and Frederic IV, king of Denmark, dined together. Other rocks near it.

The distance from Dresden to Meissen is three German miles; and the road lies through a very pleasant country. Mile pillars, Among other improvements which the present king has introduced into his electoral dominions, that of setting up stone pillars on the roads, with directions, by which a traveller is in no danger of losing his way, at every quarter of a mile, is a very commendable one. These pillars are of several sizes. The largest are erected at the gates of the cities, and shew the distances from Dresden to the most noted towns to which that road leads. The pillars next to these in largeness indicate the whole miles or two hours journey. The mile is two thousand rods, each rod being computed at eight Dresden ells, and is the distance from one post-stage to another. The third sort of pillars, which are still less, shews the distance to the nearest stage or town; and these are met with every half mile, or hour's journey, the hour being a thousand rods. Lastly, betwixt the mile and the half mile pillars are placed the smallest sort, at the distance of every quarter of a mile, or half hour's journey. Whether such pillars, or mile-stones, were in use among the ancients, is discussed by Schrammius, in his *Saxonia Monumentis Viarum illustrata*, published in quarto in the year 1726. Christian V. king of Denmark, in the year 1692, caused mile-stones to

* 1*l.* 8*s.* sterling.

† A guinea.
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be set up in Zeland and Finnen, under the direction of M. Romer, an able engineer.

Cathedral at
Meissen.

In the cathedral at Meissen are the monuments of several bishops. The tower of this church, and the spire on the top of it, are built with stone. On the high altar stand the statues of three margraves of Meissen, namely, Dedo, Thimo, and Conrad, represented in the character of the eastern magi bringing gifts to the infant Jesus; and a great number of monks, surrounding the brazen serpent in the middle choir, represent so many ecclesiastics who lived at that time.

Bridge across the
Elbe.

The bridge over the Elbe is supported by stone piers; but the upper part is of wood. It is observed, as a master-piece of art, that a single wooden peg keeps together the middle arch, which is seventy-five paces wide. This bridge was built in the year 1422.

Albrechts-
burg-castle.

At the castle of Albrechtsburg, which stands on an eminence, is shewn the chamber in which the unfortunate John-Frederick, duke of Saxe-Gotha, lodged in his way to Vienna, where he was carried after he was taken prisoner.

The country hereabouts produces a good sort of wine; but of all the Meissen wines, that of Torgau is the most esteemed.

Wernsdorf.

From Meissen to Wernsdorf are four computed German miles and a half. The first stage is at Stauchitz, a mile and a quarter from Meissen. The hunting-seat built at Wernsdorf for the electoral prince, is called Hubertsberg, and stands in a pleasant country. Most of the ornaments, &c. of this palace relate to hunting. Betwixt each stall in the stables a stag's head with the horns on is nailed up. The vanes for shewing the sitting of the wind, represent stags instead of cocks. Even on the altar-piece of the chapel St. Hubert is represented in the chace, and met by a stag with the crucifix on his head. The original, of which this piece is a copy, was painted by Albert Durer, and is in the possession of the learned baron Schonberg, whom I have had occasion to mention before. Not a few families in Picardy, Artois and Flanders, boast of being the descendants of St. Hubert; and that by virtue of such relation they are invested with the gift of curing persons bit by a mad dog. In the year 1649, one of these pretenders actually obtained a patent from the king of France, with the approbation of several bishops, for the exercise of his miraculous power; as may be seen in *Fisen's Historia Ecclesiae Leodiens. fol. 183. Memoires de Madame la Guette, p. 276, &c. and in P. Le Brun's Histoire Critique*

Huberts-
berg.

Hunting-
piece in a
chapel.

Critique des Pratiques superstitieuses, T. I. Notwithstanding St. Hubert's sanctity, hunters are represented in a very bad light in the canon law: *Can. qui venator 2, Dist. 86*, it is said, *Qui venatoribus donant, non homini donant, sed arti nequissimæ*; 'They who give alms to hunters, do not relieve their fellow creature, but encourage a most wicked profession.' And in *Can. Esau Dist. 86. Esau venator erat, quoniam peccator erat. Et penitus non invenimus in Scripturis Sanctis sanctum aliquem venatorem, piscatores invenimus sanctos.* 'Esau was a hunter, because he was a sinner; and in all the holy scriptures we do not find one person of any piety who was a hunter; but many of the saints were fishermen.'

Severe clauses in the canon law against hunters.

The distance from Wermsdorf to Wurtzen is two German miles, and three more from the latter to Leipstick. A little beyond Wurtzen we crossed the Muldaw. This river by its frequent inundations causes great damages to the adjacent country.

I am, &c.

Leipstick, October 29, 1730.

L E T T E R LXXXVIII.

Account of Leipstick and Halle.

S I R,

LEIPSICK, both on account of its trade and university, is deservedly famous through all Europe. The civility and politeness of the inhabitants, its elegant buildings, and the delightful gardens with which it is surrounded make it appear superior to many capital cities. I did not send you the names of the professors from Vienna, Prague, and other Roman-catholic universities; and I shall, though from quite different motives, also omit them here. As to the former, I had little inclination to fill my letters with the names of obscure persons, which probably will ever continue so; and here I am scrupulous of swelling my letter with the names

Beauty of the city of Leipstick.

X 3

and

and account of the writings of persons who are already well known throughout the learned world.

University
library.

The university-library is in the *Collegium Paulinum*, and consists of about twelve thousand volumes, six thousand of which are folio's. The catalogue of the manuscripts has been long since published by Feller. The most remarkable among these are Genesius's Byzantine history, from the emperor Leo Armenus to the death of Basilus Macedo, and Josephus's Jewish wars, both in Greek; also the Greek epistles of Hermogenes, Aphthonius, and Synesius. Here also is Dr. Meyer's collection of all the writings relating to Jewish synagogues. Under a portrait in this library, I observed these words: *Christophorus Preibsius, Sprota-Silesius—Hic mortales esse Rectores Lipsienses primus exemplo suo docuit. Ergo memento quisquis es, quod sis homo.* 'Christopher Preibis, 'a native of Silesia;—who by his own example first demonstrated that the professors of the university of Leipstick were 'mortal: 'Therefore reader, whoever thou art, remember 'that thou art a man.'

Among the old printed books are the *Constitutions of St Clement*, in two volumes in folio, printed by John Faust and Peter Schoiffher of Gernsheim in 1460, and Justinian's *Institutions* in folio, printed in the year 1468. This library is open, for the use of the public, from ten to twelve, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Magistrates
library.

On the same days, but in the afternoon, free access is allowed to the magistrates library, which consists of above twenty-five thousand volumes. In this library are many valuable printed books, as the *Vulgate* printed at Venice in 1483; an Italian version of the Bible, at Venice in 1477; a German translation of the same at Nuremberg, 1483, and another in Low Dutch at Halberstadt, 1523; the New Testament printed on parchment in 1523, St. Matthew and John's gospels in the Formosan language, and St. Luke in the Malayan, and many other valuable oriental books. Here is also a considerable number of manuscripts; among which I must not omit the *Onomasticum Historicum* written by a Dominican monk of Pirna, about the beginning of the sixteenth century; the *Chronicon Schwarzahense* from Procas king of the Albanians to the year 1126, and *Petri de Vineis Epistole*; *Krenzheimii Opus Chronologicum*, to the year 1596; a Hebrew MS. containing the Pentateuch, the book of Ruth, the Song of Solomon, and the beginning of the book of Esther, which is allowed by the Jews themselves to be six

hun-

hundred years old; a Latin Bible written on vellum in the year 1273, and several copies of the *Alcoran*, very curiously written. Here is also shewn a Turkish shirt inscribed with Arabic sentences, prayers and benedictions, besides several methemathical diagrams delineated all over it. The Turks imagine that such a shirt is a sort of charm to secure the wearer from being wounded; so that when the grand vizir takes the field, the musti generally makes him such a valuable present. The magical sword kept here, which not long since was falsely given out to be that used by the great Gustavus Adolphus in his wars, has been treated of in three elaborate dissertations by Dr. Wallin, librarian of Upsal, published in the years 1728 and 1729*. This is not the only sword which is pretended to be that of Gustavus Adolphus. The cabinets of urns, antiques, and medals are kept in very good order. Here are also several volumes of copper-plate prints, and designings, by the most celebrated masters; an *herbarium vivum*; the *hortus Aichstetensis* finely illuminated; an Egyptian mummy intire, with its coffin and hieroglyphical characters, which has been described by Kettler in his *Schediasma Historicum de Mumiiis Ægyptiacis*; four globes, the two largest made by father Coronelli of Venice, and twelve feet in circumference. Here are likewise shewn petrifications, fossils, minerals, and other curiosities of nature and art; mathematical instruments; a *clepsydra* and two *antliæ*, used by the ancients; the horn of a sea unicorn four ells in length, on which is a very delicate basso relievo, representing the metamorphosis of Daphne; and several pictures and portraits. Four of these last, namely, Martin Luther, his wife Catharine von Bohren, Philip Melancthon, and John Bugenhagen, otherwise called Pomerani, are done by the celebrated Luke Mullern, of Cranach.

Cabinets of
urns, an-
tiques, and
medals.

Cabinet of
curiosities.

Among so many respectable personages, is to be seen the portrait of a peasant of the village of Sommerfeld, within the district of Leipfick, who by mere dint of natural genius attained to such a skill in astronomy, that he made some very judicious observations in that science, which are kept in this

Picture of a
learned pea-
sant.

* The learned Doctor, however, is out in maintaining, that the sword, which Gustavus used at the battle of Lutzen, was carried to Sweden, and that it is still kept in the arsenal at Stockholm. See *Glassfey diss. de gladio, quocum Gustavus Adolphus rex Sueciæ in prælio Lützenensi occubuit*, 'or a dissertation on the sword of Gustavus Adolphus at the Battle of Lutzen, in which he was slain, printed at Leipfick, 1749.'

library in manuscript. This extraordinary person was honoured with the correspondence of several eminent mathematicians.

His name was Christopher Arnold; he died in the year 1695, and in the forty-fifth of his age *. Over the library door is the following inscription:

Auspiciis
Serenissimi. & Potentissimi. Principis. ac. Domini.
Dn. FRIDERICI. AUGUSTI.
Poloniarum. Regis. ac. Electoris. Saxoniae. S. R. Imperii
Vicarii
Patris. Patriæ. Pii. Clementis. Fortis. Magnanimi
Bibliothecam. hanc
Ab. Hulderico. Grossio. pro. singulari. quo. ferebatur
Ad. juvandas
Literas. amore. ultima. elogia. primùm fundatam
Post æmulâ. aliorum. liberalitate. quin. & suâ. haud. mediocri
Impensâ. auctam. & instructam. ne quid. urbis
Honori. deesset
Bonæ. Mentî. Lubens. dedicavit. Publicis. que
Usibus. aperuit
Senatus. Lipsiensis
Abrahamo. Christophoro. Plazio. ꝑCTO. Tertium. Consule
Ipsis. Nonis. Aug. A. R. S. MDCCXI.

* Under the auspices of the most serene prince our 'sovereign Frederick Augustus, king of Poland and elector of Saxony, vicar of the holy Roman empire, father of his country, the pious, the merciful, the brave, the magnanimous, this library, which was first founded by Hulderick Gross, out of a generous disposition to promote learning and knowledge, and afterwards increased by the emulous liberality of others at no small expence, was with

* For farther particulars see Mr. Weitzen's brief account of the magistrates library at Leipsick.

the highest pleasure dedicated to literature, and opened for the use of the public by the citizens of Leipfick, on the 5th day of August 1711, that nothing might be wanting to the honour of the city.'

Dr. Pezold, professor of chemistry, has a collection of several skins of small animals stuffed, and dried birds and insects invested with fused amber; but the latter is not comparable in hardness or transparency to the natural: for it has a large addition of an oily menstruum, half of which boils away, and requires five days, or longer, to indurate. Dr. Kerkering of Hamburg, affirmed that he could inclose a whole foetus in amber which should retain its colour, shape, &c. I have often wondered that no attempt has been made to inclose the bodies of adults in this factitious amber, as such transparent tombs would be very proper for persons eminent for their station or beauty.

Mr. Richter the banker has a very curious collection, especially of minerals. But Mr. Linck's excellent collection of the animal, mineral, and vegetable kingdoms deserves particular notice. The owner has been at the pains of writing an accurate description of it, which is inserted in Dr. Kanold's appendix to his *Museographia*; but this treasure of natural curiosities is greatly increased since that account was published, and daily additions are made to it. The animal class takes up eight hundred glasses filled with all kind of creatures preserved in a balsamic spirit: and among these are American serpents; Tonquinese flying cats and rats; a small Guiney roebuck; crocodiles; six species of apes; a great number of lizards and scorpions; a cameleon; tortoises, East-India fishes, &c.

Here is a species of Surinam frogs called *pipal*, from the back of one of which its young are plainly seen partly excluded; but on the others the *cellulae* or *ovula* are closed. Here are also human embryo's of different sizes, a child with a face resembling that of a lion, born at Leipfick; and the skeleton of a child of six months. The *conchyliæ* and shells take up betwixt ninety and a hundred glass cases; among these are thirty sorts of sea stars, in an exact description of which Mr. Linck has been some time engaged, and for that end has caused several copper-plates to be engraved. Fifteen glass cases are full of all kinds of sea-crabs. Forty-five are taken up by gnats, flies, wasps, butterflies, and other insects, and four cases of all kinds of *echinæ marinæ*. A rat with

Mr. Richter's collection of minerals.

with five heads, and a *caput Medusæ*, were both brought from Muscow.

Curious petrifications.

The mineral class, consisting of petrified shells, fishes, plants, *dendrites*, crabs, *stellæ marinæ*, &c. which may also be partly classed among the animal and partly among the vegetable petrifications, takes up a hundred and thirty glass cases.

Among these are the following curiosities, viz. a petrified bird's nest; * half the head of an elephant petrified, which was dug up in Siberia, with a very large tooth in it; and a block of slate stone weighing ninety-four pounds, (described in the *Acta Eruditorum Lips.* 1718, *Mens. April.*) in which is inclosed the complete skeleton of a crocodile, excepting a piece of the head which is wanting. This extraordinary petrification was brought was from Suhla. In the year 1718, another much resembling it was found in England, and is now kept in the Royal Society's museum at London. But in both these skeletons the bones of the legs appear to me much too long for such an animal as a crocodile. In the transactions of the Royal Society at Berlin is a copper-plate representing a petrified crocodile kept in the cabinet of Dr. Spiner, physician to his Prussian majesty.

Mr. Linck has also a hundred cases full of ores, glebes, salt, alum, amber, *terra sigillata*, talc, *amianthus*, *tophus*, quartz, (a kind of flint in which sometimes are found veins of gold) crystal, alabaster, marble, chalcedony, agate, jasper, and oriental gems. Among the last are three pearls, valued at twelve thousand dollars †. Among the vegetable class are the following: a very large *herbarum vivum*, and exotic roots; foreign and domestic species of wood, with barks and seeds of trees; fruits, spices, gums, corals, sea weeds, &c.

Among the artificial curiosities are microscopes, burning-glasses, and concave mirrors; curious goblets cast by the celebrated chymist Kunckel, being a mixture of several metals, &c.

* A like curious petrification, in which are five white eggs also petrified, was found near Kindenbruck, in Thuringen; and near Landpreitz, in the dutchy of Carniola.

Valvasor found, among a great number of sea-shells, a little bird sitting upon eggs, all petrified and adhering together. *Vide Valvasor's Honour of the dutchy of Carniola. Lib. IV. c. 2. p. 478.*

† 1800 l. sterling.

The

The exchange is an elegant building, and the cieling of Exchange.
 the great hall is very well painted. The Appel gardens are Appel gar-
 planted with a great number of yew trees, and adorned with den.
 statues, water-works, and canals. In a structure in this
 garden is carried on a manufactory of gold and silver tiffue,
 velvet, &c.

The Bosen gardens are very large, but not laid out with Bosen gar-
 that symmetry and beauty which appear in the Appel gar- dens.
 dens. However, here is a fine orangery; and in a pavilion,
 adorned with some paintings, is to be seen a numerous col-
 lection of curiosities in the animal and botanic kingdoms.
 In an inclosure within the garden are kept some small white
 stags of a different species from the common deer, as appears
 by their horns.

Leipsick signifies a grove of linden trees, being derived Country a-
 from the ancient word *leipo*, a linden tree. All the neigh- bout Leip-
 bouring country is very pleasant and well cultivated. Its fer- sick.
 tility draws hither multitudes of larks, which are very fat, Larks.
 and have a delicate flavour; so that the Leipsick larks are
 famous all over Germany. The excise on these birds pro-
 duces six thousand dollars * a year to the city. But it is not
 only here that they are taken in such numbers, but also in
 the country about Naumburg, Merseburg, and Halle. The
 revenue accruing to the sovereign from the city of Leipsick
 is computed at four hundred thousand rix dollars † a year.
 In the sandpits about Leipsick, corals, *asteriæ* or star-stones, Petrifac-
 shells, and other marine productions are dug up, which seem tions.
 to confirm the account of the universal deluge. For though
 the land be mostly level, yet it lies pretty high: the Pleisse, El-
 ster, and Bahra are never known to overflow this country, and
 the Muldaw and the Elbe are at too great a distance;
 nor are the marine productions dug up here to be found in
 those rivers.

The distance from Leipsick to Halle is five German miles. Halle.
 This town was originally a village, called Dobresol, or, as
 the country people to this day pronounce it, Diebresuli,
 which signifies good salt. In all probability these are the Salt-works,
 salt springs mentioned by Tacitus, when he says, that a
 bloody war was kindled between the Catti and the Hermen-
 duri, chiefly from a superstitious notion, that the gods were

* About 900 l. sterling.

† 70,000 l. sterling.

more propitious in such places than elsewhere *. And this conjecture is not at all confuted by the following words of Tacitus : — *Amnis et fluminis gignendo sale fecundi*. ‘ A stream and river which produces a great quantity of salt.’ For that historian is evidently mistaken, there being not a single salt-water river in all Germany ; so that he could not even mean the Saaldre.

Method of
making salt
practised by
the ancient
Germans.

The method of making salt, practised by our ancestors [the ancient Germans] according to Tacitus and other historians †, was very troublesome : for they poured the salt-water, or *sulze*, on burning wood, and afterwards extracted the salt, with which the ashes and charcoal were impregnated, by boiling them. Even so late as the end of the sixteenth century, the only method known in Zeland and Walkern for preparing salt, was to dig up a kind of black saline earth near the sea-shore, and burn it to a coal ; which,

* *Tacit. Annal. lib. XIII. c. 57. Super libidinem cuncta armis agendi, religione insita, eos maxime locos propinquare caelo, precesque mortaliū à Diis nusquam propius audiri. Inde indulgentia numinum illo in amne illisque silvis salem provenire, non ut alias apud Gentes eluvie maris arescente unda, sed super ardentem arborum struem fusa, ex contrariis inter se elementis, igne atque aquis concretum.* ‘ Their passion for deciding all disputes by the sword was further animated by a superstitious notion, that those places had a kind of affinity with the seats of the gods, and that supplications offered to heaven from thence were always favourably received. Hence, as a singular mark of the complacency of the gods, that river and those woods were known to yield salt ; which was not produced here as in other countries by a desiccation of the surf of the sea, but by throwing water on a pile of burning wood ; and thus was the salt concremented by the opposition of two contrary elements, namely, fire and water.’ How the Burgundians and Allemanni went to war about salt-springs, is related by Ammian. Marcell. lib. XXVIII. c. 5.

† Pliny, speaking of salt, and the manner of making it, says, *Galliae Germaniaeque ardentibus lignis aquam salis infundunt.* ‘ In Gaul and Germany they make it by pouring salt water upon burning wood.’ *Varro de Re rustica, lib. I. In Gallia Transalpina intus Rhenum, cum exercitum ducerem, aliquot regiones accessi, ubi nec vitis, nec olea, nec poma nascerentur, ubi agros stercorarent candida fossicia creta : ubi salem nec fossicium nec maritimum haberent, sed ex quibusdam lignis combustis, carbonibus salis pro eo uterentur.* ‘ When I led the army into Transalpine Gaul, on this side the Rhine, I passed through some countries which produced neither vines, olives, nor apples ; where they manured the lands with white fossile chalk, and where, having neither sea nor rock salt, they make use of the saline charcoal of certain kinds of wood, which they burn for that purpose.’ But I very much question, whether the nations Varro speaks of did not boil the saline charcoal, instead of using it without any farther preparation.

being

being well washed by throwing water upon it, produced good white salt. What was thus prepared from the above-mentioned saline earth was called *zilt-zout* *. The whole process is represented in a piece of painting, which is about nine feet by three, of which I met with several copies in the Netherlands, and particularly at the celebrated Mr. Reland's at Utrecht. This tedious method of making salt has been wholly laid aside, since such plenty of Spanish and Portuguese sea-salt has been imported, which is boiled and refined at a small expence.

There are four rich salt springs at Halle, from which the water is taken and boiled about six hours; and for this purpose pit-coal wetted is very serviceable, as wood is scarce in this country. The new regulations made in the salt-works at Halle within this century, and his Prussian majesty's order for boiling the *fulze* in a particular sort of pans, are well known.

The magistrates library at Halle is kept in very good order, and is open several days in the week for the use of the professors and students of the university. Here is to be seen a book, entitled *Leonardi de Vtino Sermones aurei de Sanctis*, published in the year 1446, without the name of the place where it was printed. Magistrates library.

The noble foundation of the orphan-house in this city has been the subject of many just encomiums: and it is certainly an institution which does honour to the present age in general, and to the protestant religion in particular. It were to be wished, however, that in regard to the doctrines of Christianity, the scholars might be allowed to dissent; and that all religious compulsion, or making them Christians by constraint, and against their will, were exploded, as it tends only to promote hypocrisy, and a prophanation of the most sacred truths. In the university library are to be seen a great number of Greek and Russian books; and more Malabar manuscripts, written on palm-leaves, than any library in Europe can shew. It is some years since a collection has been begun here of various curiosities, among which are several of the natural kind, peculiar to the sea-coasts; as also all Orphan-house.
Library.

* Vide Lemnius Medicus *Zirizæi in occultis nat. mir.* L. 3. c. 9, p. 340. *Hadr. Jun. Batav.* p. 278. In several parts on the sea-coast of England, it was likewise usual to throw up great heaps of sand, which were continually wetted with the sea-water. The latter being exhiled by the sun, left the sand impregnated with a great quantity of salt, which was afterwards refined by boiling.

kinds

Large ar-
millary
spheres.

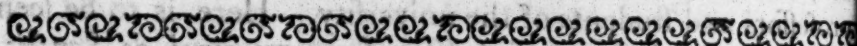
kinds of minerals, the *materia medica*, shells, a forcerer's drum, &c. In a particular closet is seen a representation of the two solar systems of Tycho and Copernicus, with all the visible stars. Each of these armillary spheres is ten feet in diameter; the whole is of steel and wire, and is gilt in some parts. The maker is M. Semler, minister of St. Ulrich's church in this city; who also made the fine tabernacle to be seen here, and the representation of the city of Jerusalem, with the adjacent country.

Yellow co-
lour of the
houses.

The fronts of all the houses in Halle are, by the king's orders, painted yellow; which, by reason of the cheapness of the oker, is done at a small expence; but this is no great ornament to the city.

I am, &c.

Halle, Nov. 4, 1730.



L E T T E R LXXXIX.

Journey from Halle to Eisleben, and from thence through Merseburg, Jena, Weymar, Erfurt, Gotha, and the Forest of Thuringen to Coburg.

S I R,

Eisleben.

THE desire of acquiring some further knowledge in metals induced me to go from Halle to Eisleben, where the copper-works, before the late war which lasted thirty years, were in such good condition, that in the country between Eisleben and Mansfield there were at least thirty smelting-houses; which generally produced above a thousand tons of copper in a year; and every ton contained near two hundred ounces of silver. And though at present there are several good shafts overflowed with water, and the ore is not so rich in copper, nor does the latter yield so much silver as

it did formerly, yet these mines turn to good account *. On the ore dug out of the Eisleben mines are often found the figures of fishes, especially herrings, perches, and pikes, impressed. But some fanciful persons have gone so far, as to discover the portrait of Luther on several stones found there; which certainly no more confirms the truth of his doctrine, than the image of the pope or some other figure, agreeable to the Romish tenets, pretended to be found on marble or gems, conduces to the establishment of popery. Eisleben is Luther's native place; and, among some other relics of that famous reformer, the wooden bedstead on which he lay is shewn there. This is said to be of such extraordinary virtue, that whoever carries a bit of it about him, will never be troubled with the head-ach; and a tooth-picker made of it infallibly secures a person from the tooth-ach. The Swedes, who are very fond of being thought the genuine sons of Luther, carried away as many pieces, said to be cut from this bedstead and a table that belonged to Luther, as would have made several tables and bedsteads. As this afforded great satisfaction, so it yielded no small profit to those who shewed these relics; for a very small part of the gratuities they got on this occasion was sufficient to buy such another lucrative bedstead.

Superstitious
practice
among the
Lutherans.

Not only the Pagans, but most other religious sects, have their relics; and, by the veneration they entertain for them, they have often been carried to a superstitious adoration of such trompery. However, this difference is observable, that in some systems of religion this undue veneration for relics has been approved of, preached up, and enjoined by the spiritual guides; whereas the clergy of other sects have ridiculed and inveighed against such practices, and used all their endeavours to bring their flocks from these errors.

Relics
preserved by
most sects.

In the consistorial chamber at Eisleben is shewn a print of Luther, which is said to have been wonderfully preserved in

* We have no certain account of the origin of mines in Germany. They seem to have been first known in the reign of the emperor Henry the Fowler, or rather of Otho the Great, as appears by M. Meibom's *Diff. de metallifodinarum Harzicarum prima origine & progressu*. Even Albinus, in his chronicle of the Meissen mines, and Mathelius, in his *Sarepta*, allow that the mine-works in Upper and Lower Hartz are of a much longer standing than those in Saxony. Among the late writers M. Rohr has enriched his description of Upper Hartz with some ingenious historical and physical annotations. The learned Mr. Calvor, minister of the mine-town of Altena, has promised a complete account of those mines.

a fire

a fire that happened at Artern *. On one side of it are these verses :

*Baumichii flagrante domo in cineresque redacto,
Omnibus effigies salva, Luthere, Tua est.
Quamlibet in mediis sit conscripta favillis,
Non tamen hic aliquid flamma nocere potest.
Janua quippe perit rapidae dans pabula flammæ,
Non tamen affixa huic disperit effigies.
Scilicet hinc omen depromimus haud fore quicquam,
Perdere quod possit quæ docuisse soles.*

F. M. Bartholomæus Beck.

* Amidst the flames which reduced Baumich-house to ashes, thy picture, Luther, remained unhurt; and though it was buried in the hot embers, the fire had no power over it. 'Tis true, the door on which thy picture hung was consumed by the devouring flames; however, the latter escaped the general ruin. Hence this happy omen may be deduced, namely, that thy salutary doctrines will ever flourish in spite of all the fraud and violence of its enemies.

On the other side is a hymn, which is published, and well known in Germany.

Underneath are these words :

Registravit Felix Bauer, afferente eam Historiam Superintendente Arterensi,

* Recorded by Felix Bauer, on the attestation of the superintendant of Artern.

* The people of Magdeburg boast of another relic of Luther viz. they shew the cell and bedstead which belonged to Luther, when in the year 1497 he visited that university. John George, elector of Saxony, came thither to see it in the year 1636, after it had escaped the conflagration of the city of Magdeburg in the year 1631. Tenzel, in his *Bibliothèque curieuse*, says, 'That very great honours were shewn at Magdeburg to Pomarius in 1659: and that this cell was fitted up for his lodging, on which he was congratulated by several persons.' Edward Brown, in his *Travels*, mentions an inscription in Luther's cell in German verse to this purpose: 'This was the cell of Luther, and this his bed, when he graciously condescended to visit this convent: and they are both preserved in memory of the faithful servant of God.'

Suc

Such accounts may indeed serve for *argumenta ad hominem*, against those who are continually alledging such miracles as incontestable proofs of the truth of their religion. But if the fire of Artern spared Luther's picture, it shewed no respect of persons at Eisleben, where it totally burnt down and consumed the house in which Luther was born. House burnt in which Luther was born.

However, that the memory of Luther's house might not be lost, a school has been built on the spot, and a stone bust of Luther placed over the door without. In the stove-room also stands a statue of Luther, with a crucifix in his hand; and these words in High-Dutch under it:

Anno 1483. ist D. M. Luther in diesem Hause gebohren und zu S. Peter getaufft.

'In this house Dr. Martin Luther was born, in the year 1483, and was baptised in St. Peter's church.'

And lower down this Latin distich:

Hostis eram Papæ sociorum pestis & hujus:

Vox mea cum scriptis nil nisi Christus erat.

Anno post O. R. 1594. mense Majo renovata.

B. X. T.

'I was an enemy to the pope, and a plague to his followers: the name of Christ continually dwelt on my tongue, and was the theme of my writings. This monument was repaired in the month of May, 1594.'

In the great church of St. Thomas is shewn Luther's pulpit; which, for the extreme veneration entertained for it, is only preached in three times a year, namely, on the anniversary of Luther's birth-day, the day on which he died, and at the opening of the catechetical lectures. Luther's pulpit.

Seeburg lies half-way betwixt Halle and Eisleben, and is famous on account of its two lakes, which are almost contiguous; and yet the water in one is fresh and sweet, but salt in the other *. Whether the latter has any communication with the salt springs of Halle is uncertain. Some are of opinion, that both at Halle and Seeburg little labour would be Two remarkable lakes.

* Mr. Baring, in his description of Lauenstein, mentions a spring of sweet water which is scarce five paces from the salt springs.

required to come at the salt rocks, from which these springs derive their saline quality. But if this were true, I do not see the advantage of such a discovery, since, in order to make the rock-salt fit for use, it must not only be dissolved in water, but afterwards be refined by boiling. As to the pretence that salt might be prepared in greater quantities in such a case; let it be considered, that already they make more salt in other places than they can dispose of. Salt I own to be a very necessary commodity in our country; however, the number of salt-works is daily increasing, so that I could enumerate above sixty * of them in Germany.

The distance from Halle to Merseburg is two German miles. In the cathedral of the latter are shewn the bones of the right-hand of Rudolph duke of Swabia, which he lost in the year 1080, in a battle against the emperor Henry VI. near the river Elster; after which he died at Merseburg of his wounds †. In this church are two reliques of the Popish times, namely, the robes of the emperor Henry II, and his empress Cunigunda, who are both reputed saints. If a man puts on the emperor's robe, he may promise himself success among the ladies; and if a woman puts on that of the empress, she may expect the love of the other sex. How a virtue of this kind came to be attributed to these robes, is the more unaccountable, as such lofty panegyrics have been bestowed on the chastity of this extraordinary pair, who are said to have preserved their virginity, though they lived many many years in the married state. On the right-hand, at entering the cathedral, stands the image of a woman holding a

* Mr. Baring, in the appendix to his description of Lauenstein, has given us a very long list of writers on this subject. The salt-works at Hall have been particularly treated of by Melancthon, Guilielmus, Schlegel, Struv, Hondorf, Hofmann, Jager, and Bodinus.

† Albericus says that the unfortunate Rudolph received his fatal wound from the famous Godfrey of Boulogne: And, if *Albert. Stadenf. ad an. 1080. Conrad. Ursperg. fol. 228.* and *Auct. vit. Henr. p. 783.* may be credited, Rudolph in his dying moments expressed a great concern at having been seduced into his last presumptuous measures. According to Otto Frising and Leon. Ostiens. both writers of credit, it was that incendiary, pope Gregory, who instigated him to take arms against the emperor, by sending him a crown with these words engraved on it:

Petra dedit Petro, Petrus diadema Rudolpho

‘Christ gave the disposal of monarchies to Peter, and Peter has given the imperial diadem to Rudolph.’

plough-

plough-share in her hand. This is said to be designed for the empress Cunigunda, and to have been erected in memory of her having cleared herself from a suspicion of adultery, by walking barefoot over red-hot plough-shares *.

From Merseburg to Naumburg, is a stage and a half; and Weissenfels lies on the left-hand of the road. Jena stands about three German miles from Naumburg; and a mile on this side Jena, we crossed the Saale near Dornburg, a place famous for the destruction of a party of Croatsians in the thirty years war, who in a dark night were driven by the enemy down the precipices in the river. From hence to Jena the road lies along a pleasant valley. The most remarkable things in the city of Jena are comprised in this Jena distich:

*Ara, Caput, Draco, Mons, Pons, Vulpecula turris,
Weigeliana Domus septem miracula Jenæ.*

‘An Altar, a Head, a Dragon, a Mountain, a Bridge,
‘a Tower, and a House, are the seven wonders at Jena.’

By the Altar in this distich, is meant a passage out of the church contrived under the altar. The Dragon alludes to the skeleton of a serpent with several heads, but long since broken

* Cunigunda's extraordinary chastity has given rise to a late controversy betwixt Schurzfleisch in *diff. de innocent. Cunigund.* and Gundling in his *Otia*, part III. One asserts what the other denies; and both have some favourable appearances on their side, but no certainty. All historians agree that the emperor Henry II. loved Cunigunda most tenderly. In his public letters he calls her *Imperatrix Augusta, cunctalis, dilectissima conjux, i. e.* ‘August empress, my best beloved wife,’ &c. and in a *diploma*, he expressly says, *qui duo sumus in carne una.* ‘We, who are two in one flesh.’ In the year 1002, he caused her to be crowned empress at Paderborn, and to gratify her devotion he instituted a thousand pious foundations; so she might be truly said to be mistress of his heart. On this account the ecclesiastics cannot but speak well of her. Though her marriage, from plain natural causes, was attended with no issue, yet she is honoured with the appellation of *conjux virginea, i. e.* ‘The virgin wife.’ Pope Innocent promoted her to a saintship by a bull, which is to be found in Bolland's *Vite Sanctorum*. However, it cannot be denied, (even allowing that her suspicious commerce with the archbishop of Magdeburg and the bishop of Paderborn might be proved to be only calumny, and the story of the red-hot plough-shares to be a mere fiction) that at last the emperor conceived a jealousy of her; having seen a very handsome man in a hunting-dress going out in the morning from Cunigunda's chamber.

to pieces; so that nothing of it now remains. The Head was a piece of clock-work in the shape of a head, moving its tongue in and out. The Mountain is the Fuchsberg, and the Tower the Fox-tower, where in the corrupt times of popery the young students, who were obliged to be slaves to the others for two or three years, were, with certain ceremonies, as it were enfranchised. By the Bridge is meant the arch built over the little river which runs through several streets in this city, or the bridge over the Saale; and lastly, by the House, that of Mr. Weigel, famous for several mechanical inventions, which are now utterly gone to ruin.

Brass image
of Luther.

Near the altar of the church belonging to the city, Luther is represented in a brass basso relievo; which formerly stood over his tomb at Wittenberg. The Latin verses under it are by Osius.

University.
*Academia
pauperum.*

Chancellor Ludwig, in his account of the university of Jena, calls it *Academia pauperum*, i. e. 'The academy of the poor:' But at present that name little suits it; there being, among the students in this university, who are no less than two thousand in number, five counts, and above two hundred and fifty young gentlemen of distinction. The university library, of which the polite and learned Mr. Buder has the care, exceeds any in Jena for philological books. It consisted at first of the books brought from the old electoral library, which formerly was kept at Wittenberg; but has since been enriched by legacies, &c. In some books which once belonged to Mr. Gerhard's library, are these words:

D. O. S.
Bibliothecæ Gerhardinæ
Pars sum.
Cave,
Ne macules,
Ne laceres,
Ultra mensem ne è dicta
Bibliotheca
Apud te retineas,
Furari noli.

'I belong to the Gerhardian library; take care not to blot or tear me, and do not keep me out of the library above a month; above all, do not offer to steal me.'

Among

Among the books which were brought hither from Wittenberg are six missals, beautifully illuminated by Luke Cranach, for which he was handsomely rewarded by the elector Frederic III. and a curious Bible printed in the year 1541, which belonged to the elector John Frederic; but its great value is chiefly owing to its fine illuminations by the above-mentioned Cranach, who painted no more than two other copies in the same manner; one of which was presented to the margrave Albert, and is still extant at Königsberg; the other was sent to Denmark, and perished in the last dreadful fire at Copenhagen. On the first leaf, where the pope, the cardinals and other ecclesiastics are exhibited in hell with their mistresses, is to be seen a small dragon which was Cranach's mark. Two manuscripts of the gospels and epistles for every Sunday in the year, shewn in this library, were a present from pope Leo X, in the year 1507, to the elector Frederic the Wise. It is observable, that, according to Dr. Kanold's *Museograph.* p. 398, the pope styles the elector in it, *Locum tenens, S. R. I. i. e.* 'Lieutenant of the holy Roman empire, a title not to be met with in any other place except on a single dollar.' Here is likewise a parchment manuscript of the four evangelists, illuminated by the same master; another manuscript written on parchment, embellished with several gilt letters and flourishes, which belonged to Charles V, king of France, containing all kinds of physical and chymical experiments from Aristotle and the modern naturalists. Some persons have very industriously turned it over to find in it the art of making gold; but they may take my word for it, that all the gold they will be instructed to make by that book will never equal the quantity used in decorating it. It was written in the year 1377. The French translation of *Boethius de consolatione Philosophiæ* was written on parchment by David Albert in the year 1476, and was dedicated to an English princess who was queen to Charles the Bold. Here are also several other manuscripts which were brought hither from Burgundy, when one of the dukes of Cleves married the princess Sibylla of the house of Saxony.

The French translation of the whole Bible, in two volumes in folio, was written in the fourteenth century, and is embellished with several pictures: it formerly belonged to the duke of Croiz. Here is also a large missal finely illuminated, which contains a great number of portraits of eminent persons of the royal family of England, and of the house of Austria,

In this library are also shewn the following MSS. viz. a very curious German martyrology, written in the 12th century, with paintings of the several kinds of tortures suffered by martyrs, and the martyrology of the venerable Bede, also written in the 12th century; *Geographus Nubiensis* in Arabic, copied by Velfch, but never printed in that language; and a German manuscript in rhyme, describing the childhood of Christ, written in the 12th century. But one of the most curious pieces to be seen in this library is the manuscript containing letters written by several popes, collected by Ivo Carnatenfis. Here is also a manuscript of the chronicles of Otto Frisingensis, which is much more perfect than the copy published by Urstifius: It was written in the 12th century, and the most remarkable passages in it are illustrated with paintings exhibiting the several dresses of those times. In this collection are to be seen likewise several manuscripts of the fathers, some copies of the Alcoran, Gratian's Decretal, a manuscript of decretals differing in several passages from our printed copies, a digest with a glossary of the 13th century, Sophocles with notes written about three hundred years ago, *Marcus Paulus de Venetis de conditionibus regionum Orientalium*, two manuscripts of Petrus de Venetis's epistles, *Chronica Conradi Urspergensis*, *Anonymi Historia Principum Anhaltinorum*, which has never appeared in print; *Chronicon Schwartzacense*, a manuscript of great use for compiling a history of Saxony, as it contains all the particular privileges, &c. belonging to that electorate; some music books, a chronicle of Nuremberg, in High-Dutch, written in the year 1585; the art of preparing the philosopher's stone, by Henry Cunrad, which secret he picks out of the Song of Solomon; a chronicle of German orders of knighthood, &c.

Here is also a manuscript of Campanella's *Atheismus triumphatus*, said to be written with his own hand, which treatise he composed a second time during his imprisonment at Naples. In the most essential points it agrees with the printed copies. In passages of less consequence there are great alterations; however, the different hand-writings in it plainly shew that Campanella did not write the whole. Those who are of opinion that the Saxon municipal law is no longer extant in its original High-Dutch, may have the pleasure of seeing a manuscript of it here, written above three hundred years ago. It is well known that in the time when John Hufs made his appearance, the followers and scholars of Conrad Candelburg, as it was dangerous to use freedom of speech in detecting the

errors

errors of popery, used to represent the true and false religions under a variety of emblems. These being afterwards improved by Luther in conjunction with Cranach, were reduced into a volume, one of which may be seen here : It is entitled *Antithesis Frâtrum Candelburgicorum*.

Among the printed books is that copy of Luther's translation of the Bible which he himself commonly made use of, who has in several places corrected it with his own hand, so as to make it come nearer the original than the other copies of that translation. This may impose silence on those who look upon it as a *Crimen lesæ orthodoxiæ* to make the least objection, though it be manifestly well grounded, against Luther's German translation of the Bible, since he himself never recommended it as a perfect work, and above any amendment*.

Lastly, here is shewn the staff of St. Boniface the apostle of Thuringen, and afterwards archbishop of Mentz. It is made of a kind of black wood ; but the worms, without regard to the sanctity of its canonized owner, have made great depredations on it †.

* A retrospect on the preceding times will shew the excellency of Luther's translation of the Bible. It was in a barbarous age, at the first happy dawns of literature in our country, that Luther undertook his translation, when he was destitute of the most necessary aids. Besides, he has given us the plainest marks of his humility and candour, in the following words : *Tom. VIII. Altenb. f. 302.* ' Any censures accompanied with instruction, relating to the mistakes I have committed in the translation of the Bible, I shall most gratefully acknowledge.' Bellarmine and Hosius betray no less effrontery than malice in calling this translation *Idolum Islebiense quod omnes Lutherani adorant.* ' The idol of Eisleben worshipped by all the Lutherans : ' And some of our own witlings might have spared their carpings. They seem to forget that an original always loses more or less of its beauty and energy in a translation ; however, religion cannot suffer from Luther's translation. But, as Luther himself wished for an amendment of it, the application of learned men to that end ought to be thankfully acknowledged : But the misfortune is, that most of the translations which have hitherto been published in Germany, are so far from surpassing that of Luther, that they do not even equal it.

† Writers in few things differ more than about St. Boniface ; some exalting him to the third heaven, and others casting him into the lowest pit of hell. And indeed it is matter of doubt whether his indefatigable zeal for the propagation of Christianity be more praise-worthy, than his fury and obstinacy are blameable. Gaspar Sagittarius, who has followed the most impartial writers, speaks thus of him in his preface to the antiquities of Thuringen : ' I have placed Boniface in a new candlestick, but not as a very extraordinary luminary : For after all that has been said and written in his praise, it is what he does not deserve.'

Bose's cabinet.
Physic garden.

Mr. Bose's cabinet, with which this library is enriched, contains a good collection of foreign and domestic medals. The physic garden at the anatomical college is also worth observing.

Weymar.

Weymar lies about two German miles from Jena, in a pleasant country, and is situated in a valley near the Ilme. As for the noble palace of Wilhelmsburg, only the *corps de logis* and one of the wings are finished. When it is completed, it will certainly make an appearance becoming the noble proprietor. It is a pity, however, that the windows want a proportionate height, and that the court is no broader. The old castle near it, with a wooden bridge before it, is called the red palace. At Wilhelmsburg is an echoing gallery, like that of St. Paul's at London, and other places, which we have taken notice of before, where two persons standing opposite and whispering, distinctly hear each other, whilst others standing in the middle know not a syllable of what they say. The duke's library having been enriched with the choicest books that could be procured at auctions, or private sales, is justly accounted one of the best in Germany, as appears from the account published of it by M. Schurtzsch. The cabinet of medals, among which is a most valuable collection of Saxon coins, was bought of count Haugwitz, grand marshal to the elector of Saxony. The closet of natural and artificial curiosities chiefly consist of those which were in the possession of Mr. Aldershelm, formerly burgo-master of Leipzig. Among these are several uncommon animals, minerals, petrifications, shells, curious pieces in wax-work, ivory, agate, &c. optical and mathematical instruments, exotic herbs, flowers, &c. in great numbers. The bust and picture gallery abounds with valuable pieces, among which are those which general Wutgenau brought from Italy, and cost eight thousand dollars *.

The duke's library.

Cabinet of medals.

Erfurt.

The distance from Weymar to Erfurt is three German miles. The whole slip of land from Jena to Gotha is so pleasant and well cultivated, that if all Thuringen was answerable to it, it might justly be reckoned among the finest provinces in Germany. A more convenient and delightful situation than that of Erfurt cannot be desired; and the great number of steeples in this city gives it something of a grand appearance. The river Gera flows in rivulets through most of its streets. The number of houses, (most of which are

* 1200 l. sterling.

but small at Erfurt) is computed at twelve thousand, though I am apt to think they must fall short of this account.

The gardens adjoining to most of the houses greatly enlarge the extent of the city, which is far from being populous, especially in the north-east part of it. The governor's house and the weigh-house are stately edifices; and the Jesuits convent, which they are now building over-against the latter, will be a great ornament to the city. The number of papists in this city is about eight thousand, and of protestants not less than twenty-four thousand. Each religion has eight churches, in which mass and divine service are performed, and as many churches are always shut up. The Protestants, indeed, could make use of more than eight churches, were it not for difficulties that arise about the support of a greater number of ministers for; their salaries are paid out of the elector of Mentz's treasury at Erfurt. The city magistracy consists of an equal number of Lutherans and Papists; but four of the six burgo-masters are of the Romish communion. The university has professors in all sciences, University; who are men of abilities; but the small number of students, who do not exceed two hundred and fifty, and the scantiness of their stipends lay them under the unhappy necessity of having recourse to other employments *.

All the professors of divinity must be Roman-catholicks, with this exception however, that they must not be Jesuits. In other faculties are professors of both religions, but these are not limited to any settled number.

There are one thousand men in the garrison at Erfurt, Garrison. consisting of five hundred of the elector of Mentz's troops, and a battalion of Imperialists. The latter are paid by the emperor, and receive some gratuities from the elector. However, these Imperialists are neither quartered in the citadel, nor do duty at the gates; but are stationed on other posts. About three or four furlongs from Erfurt, in the road to Gotha, is a fort called Cyriacsburg. The citadel of Erfurt Fortress. or St. Petersburg, is fortified in the modern way; but is not quite regular, as some high turrets, formerly raised by the Swedes, are left standing. Besides, it lies too near the city;

* Not long since, father Andrew Gordon made a great noise, by maintaining some bold theses in his lectures, which seemed to strike at the religious system of the prevailing sect. These theses did him great honour in the judgment of the world; but at the same time brought an implacable hatred against him from those of his profession. See his *Varia philosophiæ mutationem spectantia*, Erford. 1749.

and on that side, by the unevenness of the ground, an enemy may safely carry on trenches, and get under the cannon of the castle.

In the Benedictine church at St. Petersberg is shewn the tomb of one of the counts of Gleichen, facing the high altar. He is represented lying betwixt two women; but this is no direct proof of the bigamy of which that nobleman was accused. No writer of that age mentions any thing of it: neither are so much as the names of either of the wives known. In the Benedictine convent, adjoining to this church, is kept a sacerdotal vestment, enriched with pearls and other ornaments, which is said to have been brought by the Saracens out of Turkey.

Cathedral.

Large bell.

Satyrical
piece of
sculpture.

St. Severus's
church.

Luther's
apartment.

The cathedral has a beautiful choir, with a fine organ, and exhibits the tombs of several bishops, with the monuments of Eobanus and Adelarius. The large bell in the tower was cast by one Gerhard Ivo de Kempis; and at its baptism, which was performed with great solemnity by John de Laphé *Episcopus in partibus*, was christened by the name of *Maria gloriosa*. The clapper is three ells * and a quarter in length, and weighs twelve hundred weight. The bell itself weighs near fourteen tons, is five ells high, a quarter of an ell in thickness, and fifteen ells in circumference. Near the entrance of the cathedral hangs one of the *vertebrae* of the back bone of a whale; and in the corner on the right hand, among other embellishments, there is a *basso relieve* cut in stone, representing a monk and a nun in mutual embraces. Hence it appears, not only from pieces of sculpture in the cathedral of Strasburg, but also by those to be seen here, that before the reformation the monks and clergy were so notoriously debauched, that even the artificers could not forbear exposing their flagrant crimes in public buildings. Near the cathedral stands the collegiate church of St. Severus, which is remarkable for a fine organ, and is adorned with three towers on the front. The font, or rather the cover of it, is a curious piece of workmanship; for though it consists of three branches, which unite at the height of twenty feet, it is said to be cut out of one block.

In the Lutheran orphan-house, near the Augustine's church, is shewn an apartment in which Luther is said to

* The author is something inaccurate in measuring by ells, without specifying what sort of ell he means. It is probable the term must be understood of half an English ell here, as in several other parts of this work.

have lived. The ministers library, founded by the Lutheran Ministers clergy about the close of the last century, contains, among library. other valuable books, some very good Hebrew manuscripts, purchased from the Jews at their expulsion out of this city.

The university library, in the year 1718, was very much University augmented by the addition of count Boineburg's collection, Library. which was presented to the university, together with three thousand dollars, and is deposited in the *Schola Juris* behind St. Mary's church.

Over the door within the room are these words :

Hic mortui vivunt. i. e. ' Here live the dead.'

And opposite to it, under the statue of count Boineburg, late governor of Erfurt, is this motto :

Hic muti loquuntur. ' Here the dumb speak.

Among the manuscripts of the university library are the Manuscripts acts and decrees of the council of Basil, several speeches made in that council, and a collection of speeches made at the council of Constance, all in Latin ; the manual Bible of the famous John Hufs, in the same language ; the psalter written on parchment with notes. As for the old printed books in this library, Kanold gives an account of them in his *Museographia*, p. 393.

On the bridge built across the Gera there is a stone Dr. Faustus's house, marked with a wheel, which is said to be the centre of the city ; and near it is shewn the house of the famous Dr. Faustus.

Gotha is three German miles from Erfurt, and lies in a Gotha. vale ; but the ducal palace stands on an eminence. Its ancient name was Grimmenstein, which, after the troublesome times under duke John Frederick, was changed to Friedenstein.

The ducal library consists of about thirty thousand printed Ducal library. volumes, and two thousand manuscripts. The value of the latter may be in some measure known by the catalogue of them published by the celebrated D. Cyprian. But since the publication of that work, which was in 1714, the number of manuscripts has been greatly increased. To travellers, whose time will not permit them to take a particular view of the books, &c. are shewn an old manuscript of part of the Old Testament, which, on account of its illuminations, is a very

Manuscripts
by Strada.

very curious piece, and some Greek and Latin Breviaries, one of which, remarkable for its illuminations and rich binding, was made for the emperor Charles V. Spolatin's manual Bible, written in the year 1518, in a very small character; letters of Erasmus, Luther, Melancthon, Munzer, Carlstad, Zwinglius, Calvin, Schwenkfeld, the elector Frederick the Wise, &c. an original letter from Henry VIII. king of England, to the duke of Saxony against Luther; and four volumes in folio of miscellaneous writings by the elector John Constans. Here are also one-and-thirty volumes in folio, full of very neat drawings of the ancient coins and medals of the Roman emperors, by Jacopo di Strada, a native of Mantua, who lived in the middle of the sixteenth century, and whose son Ottavio Strada also distinguished himself in the polite arts. The first volume is taken up with the coins of Julius Cæsar and his wives. This work was begun in the year 1550 for count Fugger of Kirkberg, for which the artist was paid at the rate of a golden guilder for every piece. There are in the imperial library at Vienna ten volumes by the same hand; two of which treat of the consular coins; three are filled with the Latin medals of the Roman emperors, from Julius Cæsar to Claudius Gothicus; three with the Greek coins of the said emperors; and two contain the remaining coins, with some of those of the barbarous nations. Lambecci makes great account of these books at Vienna, although Strada's integrity in his series of medals is not a little suspected.

Institutes
relating to
duelling.

The institutes published by Godfrey and John, bishops of Wurtzburg, in the middle of the fifteenth century, shewn here, throw a very great light on the laws relating to the duels and combats authorized among the ancient Germans. There is a man represented, by a drawing in this work, standing in a pit to his waist, who is engaged in a single combat with a woman. In an edict, or anathema, by bishop Godfrey, to be seen among these institutes, any person, not appearing according to appointment at the time of combat, is declared infamous, his body sentenced to be thrown to the wild beasts, &c. and all this *in the name of the devil*; which sounds a little harsh from the mouth of a Christian bishop. Here are also a book of tournaments, held by William duke of Bavaria, which consists entirely of drawings and paintings, and another manuscript, or rather book of paintings, exhibiting the liveries worn by the officers and seryants of the ancient dukes and electors of Saxony. In the

the title-page are these words: *Friderici Electoris Saxoniae & Johannis Ducis Saxoniae Fratrum vestitus hyemalis An. 1522.*

The winter dress of the two brothers Frederick elector of Saxony, and John duke of Saxony, in the year 1552. This shews what is confirmed by several medals, namely, that it was in that year when these two princes first ordered the letters *V. D. M. I. Æ.* to be embroidered on their liveries, and particularly on the ermin. The meaning of these letters is, *Verbum Domini Manet In Æternum*, i. e. 'The word of the Lord endureth for ever.' The copy of the Golden Bull, which is to be seen here, is one of the first, and by some thought to be that which was sent to the elector of Saxony. Here is also a manuscript work of Tycho Brahe, entitled, *Stellarum octavi orbis inerrantium repositio*. Among the manuscripts which belonged to the library of Philip duke of Cleves, now in this library, are, the life of Alexander the Great in French, which is more romantic than that by Quintus Curtius, and a great number of the classics, as Justin, Quintilian, &c. Within these few years the princes of Sax-Gotha have brought from France seven volumes of French state memoirs of a late date, which were communicated to them by the princes of the blood, and for the copying of which they paid two hundred dollars *.

Letters on
the elector's
livery.

Among the old printed books shewn here, the most remarkable are the new Digest, or the latter part of the Pandects, beginning at the 39th book, printed at Venice on parchment in 1477; the *Jus Canonicum*, or canon law, in three volumes, of the same date and place; the Florentine edition of the Pandects, printed in the year 1553, by Lorenzo Torrentini, the oldest impression of Theuerdanks, &c.

In the apartments belonging to this library are the portraits of several persons eminent for their birth, high station, or learning.

The cabinet of medals is under the direction of secretary Cabinet of
medals. Liebe, who has lately given a specimen of his great skill in antiquities, and at the same time of the value of this collection, in his *Gotha nummaria*. The addition of the Arnstadt cabinet, for which the duke of Sax-Gotha paid near a hundred thousand dollars †, has rendered the Gotha collection, next to those of the emperor, the king of France,

* 30*l.* sterling. † 6,000 *l.* sterling.

Number of
them.

the dukes of Florence and Parma, one of the most valuable in the whole world. It is also kept in complete order both with regard to the medals and the books. The number of the *Numismata Braeteata* amount to about eight or nine hundred; and the ancient gold medals are not much short of the latter number. That of the most ancient date in this collection is one of Philip king of Macedon father of Alexander the Great. Among the current coins is a silver piece of Aurengzebe weighing seven marks*. The largest among the medals is one of the present king of Prussia, having on one side the head of that monarch, and on the reverse a review of troops, with this legend:

Prussian me-
dal.

Pro Dea & Milite. 'For God and the soldiery.'

Russian me-
dals.

Medal of
the Preten-
der.

The next to this in largeness is one of Christian V. king of Denmark. The new gold medals lately struck in Russia were bought of General Wutgenau for fifteen hundred dollars. Here is a medal struck by Hamerani at Rome, which on one side represents the Pretender to the British crown with his imaginary royal titles on the exergue, and on the reverse the head of his lady with this legend round it: CLEMENTINA MAGNAE BRITANNIAE E. T. C. REGINA. Some imagine there is a latent mystery couched under the letters E. T. C. which have been variously interpreted. But I am inclined to think that the points by which the letters are separated were made by mistake, and that they are no more than an abbreviation of *et cætera*. Among the scarce dollars are, one of Denmark, a large Sickingen dollar, and a Hessian dollar of Philip the Magnanimous; but it is too evident that this dollar is no more than a fraudulent invention of an ingenious goldsmith; who, not a great many years since, thus scandalously imposed on the antiquarians, many of whom thought themselves very happy in purchasing such a piece for a hundred current dollars.

Scarce dol-
lar of Philip
the Magna-
nimous.

Medalists at
Gotha.

There are two medalists now living at Gotha: Koch is certainly the best; but is something extravagant in his price. Wermuth is apt to slight his work, and diverts his mind from his business by the study of physic, &c. A collection of all the silver medals struck by order of Lewis XIV. in 1700 (the subsequent years having produced few occasions for such compliments to that prince) are to be had of him for three

* A mark is nine ounces twelve penny-weights.

thousand dollars * ; and those of England are to be disposed of for eighteen hundred dollars. Most of those of his own invention, which are not a few, would admit of great amendments : and indeed it were to be wished that every person who can cut a die were not permitted to strike a medal in commemoration of historical events, without being under the inspection of persons of capacity and genius, appointed by the sovereign previously to examine the design. The chief use of medals is to illustrate and ascertain passages in history ; but if the present method of proceeding is suffered to go on, it will in time throw history into an inextricable confusion. The accuracy of the medals lately struck in honour of the ducal family of Sax-Gotha is not to be questioned, as they are all of the invention of the celebrated Cyprian ; who not only observes historical precision, but always chuses the legends out of some classic author, which are extremely well adapted to the subject of the medal. The last medal of this kind struck by Koch, on one side represents the heads of the seven princes of Sax-Gotha now living, and on the reverse the present duke, with this legend :

Abuse of
medals.

Cari genitoris imago. ‘ The image of the dear parent.’

The museum at Gotha is also very far from being contemptible. It contains such a number of onyx's set in different kinds of work, that at a moderate computation they are valued at sixty thousand dollars †. Among these is one of admirable beauty, representing a man sitting with a spear in his hand, and a woman standing by him ; and another is joined to a sardonix. Here are also shewn the four large bowls, one of which is of red, the second of green jasper, the third of white agate, and the fourth of *lapis nephriticus*, which is very famous for its virtue as an alexipharmic, and powerful remedy in nephritic disorders. These bowls are each of a single piece. The image of Lewis XIV. to be seen here, was cut out of a single amethyst. The silver elephant on a pedestal of agate, with a caparison of gold set with emeralds and diamonds, is the work of the famous Dinglinger of Dresden ; and a standish enamelled and set with gems was made by the same hand. The original price of the latter was eight hundred dollars ‡ ; but it was afterwards bought of a certain princess for thirty. Eight fine

Museum at
Gotha.

Onyx's.

Artificial
curiosities
of gems.

* About 450/. † 9000/. sterling. ‡ 120/. sterling.

cameo's

Pictures.

cameo's, to be seen here, together with a crucifix made of a piece of the wood of the cross, as is pretended, were formerly in the cabinet of Christina queen of Sweden, to whom they were presented by pope Alexander VII. This museum exhibits a great number both of ancient and modern *cameo's* and *intaglio's*, and the following curiosities: the emperor Matthias's drinking-glass enriched with curious chased work in gold; that of Ernest the Pious, one of the dukes of Sax-Gotha, of rock crystal set with diamonds; seven large tankards of curious workmanship in ivory, one of which, made by Baltasar of Dresden, is deservedly admired; and two or three earthen vases, painted by Raphael, together with a large copper bowl enamelled with black and white, ascribed to the same artist, which cost the duke ten thousand dollars *. Several Indian idols were brought hither from the Arnstadt cabinet, which are made of a kind of spotted stone. Here is also a good collection of pictures, the most remarkable among which are the portraits of Paul Rubens, his mistress, and his disciple Vandyk, all painted in one piece by Rubens himself, with some good pieces in miniature, and night-pieces; a book, in which Brugel the elder has exquisitely painted sixty-one portraits of persons of distinction, the first of which in order is that of the emperor Rudolph II. also a screen consisting of seven large leaves, on which are painted the most remarkable passages in the history of the New Testament, by the same Brugel, which cost the duke eight thousand dollars †. Here is a ring of the elector John Frederick, which, instead of a stone, is set with a most curious little watch. Among the amber works shewn here is a very curious chess-board, and a small altar. Here is also a great number of crystal vessels. The chalice carved with figures is reckoned a great curiosity on account of its large size, as it is made out of one piece of elder tree. Among the curious wax-works to be seen in this museum, are the images of several persons of the ducal family of Sax-Gotha, made by a young woman called Braun, who lived in the late duke's time; the father, mother, and grand-mother of the present duke, together with four other curious pieces of fine white wax, by Abraham Drentwet, a native of this place, who finished the last pieces in 1724, when he was seventy-seven years of age. Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden, by Albrecht Durer, cost a thousand ducats: And in-

* 1500*l.* sterling.† 1200*l.* sterling.

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deed this piece is in every part admirable, especially in the foliage.

Among the curious pieces in ivory are fourteen hollow balls turned one within another; Augustus king of Poland on horseback, done by the famous Kreuger of Dantzick; and a beggar ornamented with rose diamonds, which is strangely out of character, made at Nuremberg. Here are also shewn the following curiosities, viz. a battle beautifully painted on marble, some pieces of curious inlaid Florentine work, the electoral sword of prince Frederic William, and two Japanese sabres with varnished scabbards; another sabre with a scabbard, richly set with rubies, turquoises, and *lapis nephriticus*, which was worn by king John Sobieski, at the interview which the emperor Leopold, after the siege of Vienna had been raised; several Turkish sabres; a janizary's musket and sword, both inlaid with silver, and some Turkish arrows; a marshal's staff made of the cinnamon-tree, a flagalet of the same; and a staff, on the head of which the passion of Christ is engraved with surprising minuteness; this staff is the horn of an unicorn, or rather of a fish caught in the north seas. The mineral cabinet, which consists of above a hundred glass cases, contains above thirty quintals of different kinds of ore, the greatest part of which belonged to the collection made by Mr. Schonberg, out of the mines in Saxony, and was bought by the duke of Gotha for sixteen thousand dollars. Among the rest there is no small quantity of pure gold and silver dug out of the mine, with very beautiful pieces of jasper, granate, amethyst, &c. The mathematical instruments are not yet arranged in proper order: Among these are the following curiosities, viz. a perpetual calendar of silver finely engraved, and weighing thirty pounds; a burning-glass and a concave mirror of metal for the same purpose, both made by Mr. Tschirnhausen, who received three thousand dollars * for them; some optical paintings; several pagan idols; a small mandrake †; and ancient urns of bronze,

Cabinet of minerals.

Mathematical instruments.

* 450 l.

† For an account of this we must look back into remote antiquity. Our credulous (German) ancestors suffered themselves to be confirmed in their superstitious opinion by ridiculous artificial figures, which were generally pretended to be the natural shape of the *mandragora* or mandrakes; and the possession of one of those figures was supposed to place a person beyond the reach of any misfortune. If the vulgar opinion were to be credited, Laban's daughters, in that early age, were not unacquainted with the mandrake and its virtues. The celebrated maid of Orleans, it is pretended, owed all her successes to

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the

bronze, clay, and glass, for which the late prince of Schwartzburg-Arnstadt paid a hundred ducats *. The model of the *Toro Farnese*, to be seen here, was made in the year 1614 by Adrian Vries, a native of the Hague. It is a beautiful piece; but the artist has taken the liberty to deviate in several particulars from the original in the Farnesian palace at Rome. The marble slab, on which is a map of Germany with all its names in relief, in my opinion shews the author to have been possessed of the secret of etching in marble, not the least trace of the engraver being seen on it; but the whole appears as if it was cast. This art, which was supposed to be lost, has, within these few years, to the great advantage of the sculptors and all who work in marble, been again discovered; for by an equal mixture of spirit of salt and distilled vinegar, the marble may be etched to any depth in a very short time: The embossed part of the work, by means of a certain varnish laid on it, receives no damage. Here is a great variety of figured Florentine marble, and several *calculi* taken out of human bodies; one is as big as a man's fist, and proved fatal to the celebrated Nuremburg divine Dr. Saubert. Here is another not much smaller taken from one Mr. Strange, an officer of the household of the duke of Sax-Gotha; seventy smaller stones were also found in his gall-bladder. Seven other large stones, which were found in the gall of a corpulent lady belonging to the court, are to be seen here, who lived above eighty years. Her gall-bladder was as large as that of an ox, and what was contained in it, was of a greenish white, like curdled milk. It is observable that when the body of duke William Lewis of Wurtemberg, who died in the year 1677, in the sixtieth year of his age, was opened, his liver appeared quite black and wasted, the lungs extremely decayed, and in his gall-bladder were found four hundred and eighty-four stones of the size of linseeds, and fifteen of the bigness of a pea. I pass over several stones extracted from different animals, and shall only mention one

the mandrake. If a counsellor [in Germany] comes into repute for gaining of causes, he generally falls under a suspicion of having a secret intelligence with the mandrake. See *Thomas de Mandragora*, *Frommann. de fascinat.* p. 669. *Roth. de imagunculis Germ. magicis.* *Joh. Sam. Schmid de Alrunis*, and *Keysser. antiqu. Sept.* p. 504.

* Urns are well known to be the remains of antiquity; and, as a great number of them have been dug up in Germany, one cannot sufficiently wonder at Munster's ignorance, who, in *Cosmogr. l. IV. c. 49. p. 698*, reckons them among the *lufus naturæ*, or natural curiosities.

found

found in the gall-bladder of a horse, which weighed four pounds and three quarters. Bezoar is supposed to be such a stone or *calculus* taken from a species of the East and West Indian goats. The *pietra del porco*, or swine-stone, which was in such high repute about thirty years ago, that one of them was sold for a hundred or two hundred dollars, is taken out of the gall-bladder of a species of porcupines in Malacca. The virtue of this stone consists in its alkaline volatile salts, which absorb the acid humours and promote perspiration.

Among the artificial curiosities are the following, viz. a Artificial landscape made entirely of corallines, which cost a thousand curiosities, dollars; the elevation of a palace all of garden seeds arranged with the nicest art; a *gondola* and a crown both made with cloves. Among the *lufus naturæ*, as they are called, though possibly they may have a resemblance of things unknown to us, is a large sponge in the form of a grenadier's cap, and a white coral root representing a monkey. Here are also shoes and household furniture used by the Asiatics, Chinese books, and some beautiful shells. Among the latter Shells. I observed the *ostrea imbricata* & *rugata*, or the *concha bivalvis dentata* & *incisa*, a very rare shell, and by some called the *cock's-comb*. A collection of fine prints and another of surgical instruments have been begun here; above three hundred dollars have already been laid out for the latter, and more are daily expected from France. All the natives or other surgeons settled here have the free use of them. Here is also kept the coat in which the brother of the present duke was shot before Toulon, with his gloves and sword. Here are also not a few anatomical curiosities, among which are Anatomy. embryo's from one month to eight months after conception. A body with the nerves and arteries most curiously injected, a mummy, &c. In the cabinet of rare animals dried are seen Animals. an eastern sea cat, with a kind of entrails or strong filaments, which it makes use of for catching fish, and a frog with long ears known by the name of *aurelio*; a West-Indian sea mouse without feet, which reflects a variety of colours like the rainbow; a sea horse; the *orbis*, a fish which resembles a round ball; the king of the paradise birds, in colour resembling the finest red velvet, with two feathers in his tail of a remarkable length, turning inwards; a *hukva*, or ant-catcher; a flying fish; with uncommon spiders, serpents, scorpions, salamanders, frogs, crocodiles, tortoises, and a very remarkable large summer-bird, which flies only in the night-time. This happened to fly into the chamber of the

late counsellor Weitzen of Gotha, and is very remarkable on account of the figure of a death's head plainly visible on its back.

Frederick-
sthal.

Besides the ducal palace, Fredericksthal, or the pleasure-house for feasts and assemblies, is also worth seeing. In this palace is a large piece of painting representing the czar Peter on horseback, conducted by Mercury, Neptune, Fame, Courage, and Plenty, with several other figures offering him gifts. Here are also the following pieces, *viz.* the judgment of Paris; the four parts of the world with their usual symbols; several small portraits of the royal family of France; a small history-piece in four compartments, the first representing the carrying off of the Saxon princes Ernest and Albert, the second their rescue, the third their magnificent reception, and the fourth the execution of the robbers. The garden of this palace is indeed small, but well laid out in walks, water-works, grass parterres, and adorned with busts and statues. Among the latter are some good copies of the most celebrated pieces of antiquity. At the end of the garden is a delightful *grotto* with a flat roof. The pavement is of a variegated marble dug near Coberg; and the cieling and walls are embellished with shells, ores, and figures in glass-work. On one side of it, among several small *jettas*, is the image of Neptune, and on the other that of Thetis. There are some curious paintings of rare flowers and vegetables in the apartment of the second story.

Orangery.

Betwixt Fredericksthal and the palace is a fine orangery or green-house, which is kept in very good order. Here, among a great number of exotics, are to be seen coffee and strawberry trees.

The country hereabouts, which belongs to the landgrave of Thuringia, swarms with field-mice, which commit great ravages amongst the corn; for they not only devour a great quantity in autumn, but also lay up large winter stores in their holes; so that the government, in order, as far as possible, to extirpate these noxious animals, gives for every full-grown mouse six *pfennings* *, and three for a young one. One may imagine what vast swarms of them infest this country from the number of these vermin taken only within the duchy of Gotha in the year 1721, which amounted to eighty thousand one hundred and thirty-six.

* About three farthings.

Three German miles from Gotha lies Arnstadt in a level ^{Arnstadt.} and very fruitful country. Near this place the river Gera puts a very complicated machine in motion : it is a mill consisting of sixteen mill-stones for grinding wheat, and two for oats, &c. This mill is at present farmed for two thousand *guldens* a year.

Both the copper and silver mines of Ilmenauer have suffered ^{Ilmenauer} great damages from the water ; so that the mint, in which ^{mines.} were formerly struck very beautiful dollars impressed with a brood hen, is entirely at a stand.

In the slate quarries of this country are found several petri- ^{Petrefac-} fied plants, shells, crabs, and other fishes. Here are also ^{tions.} great nuber of *dendrites* and stones, representing natural landscapes, which may be discerned by the help of imagination. Some have gone so far as to imagine they can distinguish in such stones the figure of a fowl, Noah's ark, a crucifix, Moses's face, a death's head, Luther's portrait, and the like ; which may be urged on occasion, as *argumenta ad hominem* *, but have no other use or foundation in nature. Beautiful petrified fishes are also found in the black slates dug out of the copper mines lying in the county of Henneberg ; and I saw at Dresden the skeleton of a sea cat impressed on such a piece of slate, which had been found in one of these mines.

Betwixt Ilmenaw and Schleussingen the road lies through ^{Thuringen} part of the forest of Thuringia, and travellers take fresh hor- ^{forest.} ses for Frauenwalda, on the top of the mountain. This ^{Food of the} country affords no other grain but a few oats, so that the in- ^{Inhabitants.} habitants are obliged to buy corn from their neighbours ; but this is in some measure compensated by the great plenty of wood growing in these parts, which is sold at a very low rate. The mountains are very steep and the roads bad, especially for carriages ; but are something better between Jena and Coberg by the way of Grafenthal and Saalfeld. However, this rugged coarse tract of land included in the Thuringen forest, affords the inhabitants many of the necessities of life, and enables them to carry on a traffic with their neighbours, to the reciprocal advantage of both parties. Here are many iron works ; and the great plenty of wood which grows here is very serviceable to carry them on. A great quantity of distilled waters are likewise exported from hence ; and the

* In order to confute papists, who produce such natural representations as proofs of the Virgin Mary's assumption, and other tenets of the Romish church.

Petrifac-
tions.

Plants a-
mong the
Mannebach
slates.

Petrified
fishes.

Elephant
dug out of
the earth.

other commodities of the country are pitch, tar, rosin, pine-foot, and slate; shingles, sieves, shovels, and other utensils made of wood. Here are also some sulphur mines, and several glass-houses. Neither are curiosities for the entertainment of naturalists wanting in these parts. At Mannebach, a village of Sax-Gotha, in the district of Schwartzwald, nor far from Ilmenau, fragments of slate are often dug up, on which the impressions of several known plants are to be seen, especially angelica and fern.

Those slate quarries were first discovered in 1691, and have ever since proved of considerable profit to the country. Near Suhla, which belongs to the duke of Meynungen, are found beautiful *dendrites*, whose properties and colours differ, according as they derive their origin from copper or iron. Hence the representation of little trees on some are red, on others yellow or black, on others brown; and on a few they are of a lively green. In one quarry several kinds of petrified fishes have been found inclosed in the slate. I have already made mention of the skeleton of a crocodile which was found near Suhla. In some parts of the dukedom of Meynungen there are mines of pit-coal.

In my description of Gotha I omitted the account of a skeleton of an elephant, which was dug up near that city, namely, at Burg-Tonna, which is as follows: About the beginning of December, in the year 1695, four large teeth, each of which weighed twelve pounds, and two horns, each four ells in length, were dug up at the above-mentioned place (on an eminence where the best white sand for hour-glasses is found) at the depth of eleven ells; and in April 1696 all the rest of a complete skeleton was found in the same place; which Dr. Tenzel found to be that of an elephant, by comparing it with the description of an elephant anatomized by Dr. Moulins, a physician at Dublin. But as this skeleton had laid in a *stratum* of sand, it had been corroded by it, and seemed to be rather calcined than petrified; so that few of the bones could be preserved entire. Near this extraordinary skeleton a great quantity of long and round shells were also found. Tenzel communicated this discovery to the learned Magliabecchi, the great duke's librarian at Florence; but at the same time carried on a hot paper-war with some physicians at Gotha; who insisted that this skeleton was an *unicornu fossile*, and that it had no relation to the animal kingdom, though they themselves could not but allow, that the horns of a stag had been dug up not long before

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fore near Tonna. Tenzel has farther shewn, beyond contradiction, that petrifications of leaves, ears of corn, and wood, have also been found in the stone quarries near Tonna.

An elephant's tooth, three ells long, and proportionally thick, was found on the banks of the river Saal, at Camburg in Thuringia, which occasioned farther search; and, by digging deeper, six *dentes molares* and other large bones of an elephant were found *. Also at Camburg.

Dr. Wedel, in his *Exercitationes Med. Philolog. Dec. X. Exerc. I. p. 10*, gives a particular account of the elephant's tooth that was dug up entire, in the year 1685, near Hildburghausen. The doctor, at first sight, knew it to be the tooth of that animal; and it also proved good ivory when it was tried in the turner's lathe. *Agricola de Natur. Fossil. l. V. c. 5.* informs us, that the skeleton of a human body was found near Saalfeld in digging a mine. At Hildburghausen.

At Schleuffingen there is a celebrated college maintained by the joint contributions of the dukes of Eisenach, Gotha, Weimar, Meynungen, and the elector of Saxony. The president of it is chosen annually; and he has the disposal of all places which fall vacant within his year. Here are about thirty students on the foundation, and the whole number of them is between seventy and eighty. Schleuffingen.

The celebrated Homann has published a copper-plate, in two sheets, of the ducal palace of Hildburghausen, together with the gardens; but, instead of giving us the palace as it now appears, he has represented it according to the elegant plan designed by the late duke; which has not yet been put in execution, and probably never will, unless affairs should take a happier turn. The town is indeed small, but well built. The streets are broad and straight, and most of the houses regular and of an equal height. The present duke is highly to be commended for his honour and justice in paying off his family debts. For this purpose he has reduced the number of his guards, and observes the same simplicity and moderation in every other part of his household †. Hildburghausen.

The road leading from Hildburghausen to Rodach lies along a plain, and is kept in good repair. Rodach.

* *Vid. Büttneri Rudera diluvii testes. §. 128.*

† The present duke Ernest Frederic Charles, in 1749, married the princess Louisa of Denmark. Some account of the foundation of the Hildburghausen college in 1706 is to be found in Mr. Burchard's history of his own times.

Petrifac-
tions at Ro-
dach.

At Coberg.

Cabinet of
curiosities
at Coberg.

About Rodach are found several pure veins of plaster. At Elsa, about half a league from the town, is a hollow way, where a great number of streaked shells or *pectines* are found; and about Gradstadt, among many other shells, some beautiful *nautili* are dug up. As to the fossils and petrifications found in the country about Coberg, good pit coal is dug up in the forest; at Fechkeim petrified *conchæ chamitæ* and *cornua Ammonis* are frequently found, and at Lauter, *pectines*, *cornua Ammonis*, and all sorts of *conchæ*, singly and in masses adhering together; at Gardstadt, which is three stages from Coberg, and lies opposite to Cronach, *belemnites* and all kinds of shells are dug up; at Unter-siemau petrified wood, and at Sonnenberg *morochti* or white *dendritæ*, are found in abundance.

Dr. Verpoorten has a curious cabinet at Coberg, the greatest part of which was collected by his late father-in-law Dr. Riehm. A considerable collection of petrifications, minerals, insects, &c. has also been made by Dr. Albrecht of the same place.

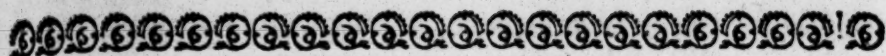
Coberg is a pretty town, and has a very flourishing trade and several manufactures. The Casimire college has sustained a great loss in the removal of that prodigy of literature and model of virtue Dr. Cyprian, and no longer enjoys the reputation it formerly had*.

I am, &c.

Coberg, Nov. 13, 1730.

* A particular account of this celebrated college has been published by Godfrey Ludwig. The emperor Leopold, in 1677, conferred such extraordinary privileges on it, that it might be said to rival some universities. As Luther resided some months at Coberg in the year 1530, the archives here may be looked upon as a treasury of authentic papers relating to the reformation.

L E T.



L E T T E R X C.

An Account of Bareith and Bamberg.

S I R,

THE distance from Coberg to Bamberg is six German miles : the road lies through a delightful valley, which is watered by the Isse or Itch. I shall first make some observations on the margraviate of Bareith, and then proceed to describe the difficult rugged road over the mountains.

The alterations which within these thirty years have happened in the margrave of Bareith's court, the situation of affairs at the last margrave's death, and some other occurrences are sufficiently known to you, Sir ; but it is to be hoped the country, under the present government, will be restored to its former flourishing state. Its revenues at present scarce amount to five hundred and fifty thousand *guldens* * ; but they may be very much increased, if the people have but time and opportunity allowed them to recover themselves. Christian-Erlang is a place of considerable trade ; and the French refugees settled there have set up several manufactures, to the great profit of the country. Formerly the mines produced a great quantity of copper and silver, and some gold ; but the smelting-houses and other works have gradually declined, and are now almost at a stand. However, good green vitriol is still dug up at Wurtsberg, near Gold-Cronach. There is in St. Georgenstadt a manufacture of brown and white porcelain, great quantities of which are sold in the neighbouring provinces. They have got the art of burning in the silver and gold on the brown porcelain, so as not to wear off. A set, consisting of half a dozen cups and saucers, a small tea-pot, a fop-bason, a sugar-dish, and tea-canister, is sold for twenty dollars. The art of polishing marble, which this country abounds with of all colours, has likewise been set on foot at St. Georgenstadt ; and,

Revenues.

Trade.

Mines.

Porcelain
manufac-
ture.

* 64,166 l. sterling.

Wheel for
marble.

Fertility of
the country.

Fish.

Branden-
burg lake.

Why is its
neighbour-
hood perni-
cious to Ba-
reith.

among other things, they make snuff-boxes of yellow and white plaster, so as to resemble the finest *lumachella*: these are sold for two *guldens* a-piece, without any garniture. The marble is polished here by a new invented engine, set in motion by horses or criminals taken out of the house of correction; and this machine is so well contrived as to polish nineteen or twenty marble vessels of different shapes at the same time. This country abounds with all the necessaries of life, but produces no good wine. All sorts of game are in greater plenty here than the peasants could wish. Fresh-water fish of all kinds are here in great abundance, particularly trout and carp; for, besides several brooks, there are two lakes in this country well stocked with pike and carp, which are drained alternately once a year. One of these is the Neustadt Weyher or wear, as it is called by the peasants; and the other Brandenburg Weyher. The latter is only a quarter of a league from Bareith: this induced the late margrave to build the town and castle of St. Georgenstadt on this lake. Every time this lake is drained it yields about a hundred and eighty quintals of fish. It is said that it formerly covered fifteen hundred acres of land; but its present extent is not above eight or nine hundred acres; and in many parts it is over-run with weeds, which must needs occasion unhealthy exhalations. In my account of Ambras I mentioned the fatal consequences attending the neglect of such a lake, and the effects its noxious effluvia had on the air; and probably the many fevers that rage every year in Bareith are chiefly owing to the vicinity of this lake, and the want of proper care in clearing it of weeds, &c. About the beginning of this century, malignant and continual fevers prevailed every year at Stutgard, so that the physicians were at a loss what to do with such a number of patients. But a large pond, or ditch, on the east side of the city wall being drained, not with any view of preserving the health of the inhabitants, but on another account, the fevers in Stutguard proved not only less frequent, but also less fatal than before; so that what Pliny, *lib. XVII. c. 4.* says of Philippi, may be justly applied to that city: *Et circa Philippas culturâ fœcata regio mutavit cœlo habitum, i. e.* 'The draining of the morasses about Philippi, by cultivating the soil, caused an agreeable change in the temperature of the air.' There are still two lakes, or large ponds,

ponds, near Stutgard, the draining of which, as appears from the instance cited above, would evidently conduce to the salubrity of the air.

As for the internal and hidden riches of Fichtelberg, a place on the frontiers of Bareith opposite to Upper Pfalz, ^{Fichtelberg.} which have been so much talked of; that opinion is grounded on very ridiculous, or at least uncertain traditions. However, the Fichtelberg mountains yield good cornelians, crystals, &c. One part of them is continually covered with snow. What is most remarkable in these mountains, is the source of four famous rivers, which at first direct their course towards the four cardinal points. This circumstance, and the names of the rivers, are specified in the following lines:

*Quattuor effundo fluvios Mons Pinifer, ex his
Ad terræ partem quamlibet unus abit.
Mœnus ad occasum fertur, sed Nabus, ad Austrum,
Egra Ortum, Boream denique Sala petit.*

The margraviate of Bareith abounds with marble of various colours, beyond any other province in Germany. From Schwartzembach in the wood and the neighbourhood of Preßek comes a grey marble, variegated with yellow spots, which shine like metal. Near Hof, in Voigtland, red, black, and grey kinds of marble are dug up; some pieces of the last sort are variegated with red spots, like drops of blood. Green marble is found at Naila, yellow at Streitberg, and several other kinds at Lichtenberg, near Heerwagen, and Gold-Cronach.

There is nothing remarkable in the city of Bareith, so as to deserve a traveller's notice. The hermitage not far from ^{Hermitage near Bareith.} hence, built by the late extravagant margrave, has beautiful grotto's and fine marble ornaments.

The road from Bareith over Hollfeld to Bamberg is very uneven, rugged, and stony; and yet it is not near so bad as that over Streitberg to Erlang. Those who are fond of natural curiosities may find in these parts a great variety of petrifications.

In the country of Giech, *cornua Ammonis, asteriæ, nautili, turbinites, lapides Judaici, vermes marini, belemnitæ, pectines, oclithi, conchæ, anomia dentatæ*, and other shells, together with petrified wood, are found in great quantities. What

Schurndorf
pit.

Country of
Schefslitzer.

Echini.

Echinus.

What is particularly worth notice, is a spring of excellent clear water, at half a league's distance from Thurnau, near the village of Upper Mengau, which throws up sand, little pieces of corals, *echini*, *belemnites*, mussel-shells, *asteria*, *stellæ marinæ*, *cornua Ammonis*, *tubuli vermiculares*, *lapides Judaici*, *glossopetræ*, petrified teeth of several animals, &c. well preserved, and frequently full of a concreted substance, not unlike agate. Most of these petrifications, though entire, are very small, which is undoubtedly owing to the want of sufficient force in the spring to detach larger marine substances from their *strata*, and to throw them up by the bubbling of the water. There is a cave near Schurndorf which exhibits a variety of figures, all of a shining white colour, formed by petrified exsudations.

In the district of Schefslitzer, as also the country about Lutheran-Halstadt, are found fine *alcyonia*, *cornua Ammonis*, *chelonites*, which are a species of *echini*; *cochleæ*, *belemnites*, and coralline concretions.

The *echini* which are found in these parts bear the name of *knopfen*, on account of their shape; and for the same reason they are called button-stones in England. The Latin names of the different kinds of them are *brontia*, *ombria*, *lapides bufonum majores*, i. e. toadstones, &c. They are divided into *pileati* & *galeati*. The latter are called, in English, helmet-stones.

The *pileati* are again subdivided into a convex sort, terminating in a sharp point, which, in English, are called cap-stones, and those which are distinguished by the appellation of *fibulares*. In both these kinds five double rows of knobs run from the apex in the centre to the base, like so many sutures. Here are also *echini cordati*, which have some distant resemblance of a heart. The sea animal, from which this petrification derives its origin, is of the testaceous kind; and from its figure is called in High Dutch *secapfel*, i. e. sea-apple, and in English the button-fish, or sea-urchin *, on account of the prickles with which it is armed in every part. It is called by the Italians *esfrice marino*. Those found in the European seas (especially in the Adriatic, the gulph of Ge-

* This little fish, I believe, is never found in the British seas, and consequently is little known in England, though the author has given it an English name. It is found in the Mediterranean, and is called, in the southern parts of France, *ursin*. It resembles a hedge-hog in miniature, for it is not above two inches in diameter, including the prickles.

noa, and in the north sea) have only one orifice, and that in the middle of its basis or belly. The *echinus cordatus*, which, in some places, is found petrified, is properly the *riccio marino*, or *echino spatago*. A particular species of the *echini* is called *cardo marino*, which has large prickles growing on round tubercles. These have an aperture both in the upper and lower part just at the centre. The neighbourhood of Christian-Erlang affords a fine white *pisolithi*, which seems to be a species of the *ocolithi*.

The city of Bamberg, which was formerly called Babenberg or Pfaffenberg, lies in a fertile and delightful country. The monks and clergy seem to be good judges of the fertility, &c. of a country; for we seldom meet with a convent, or any religious foundation, which is not possessed of some of the best land in the whole province where it stands. Bamberg abounds in esculent herbs and other vegetables, fruit, grain and wine; but it is more particularly remarkable for the fine liquorice it produces, which is exported to most parts of Europe. This plant grows to the height of five or six feet, and takes very deep root. This country also produces saffron; but this is not so good as that of Austria.

In the treasury of the cathedral of Bamberg, besides abundance of relics *, are shewn the four gospels written on parchment in beautiful letters of gold, curiously bound, and set with precious stones. This volume was a present of the emperor Henry II. as was also the bull of pope Boniface VIII. in which the credulous vulgar are assured that the holy nail kept here is unquestionably one of those that fastened our Saviour to the cross. Here are also to be seen several large ivory trumpets formerly used, before bells were invented, to call the people together to divine service; many valuable *ostensoria*, chalices, priests vestments, &c. In this church is the monument of pope Clement II. who was a native of Germany, and died at Bamberg in 1047. His proper name was Suidgerus: he was born at Meyendorf, and was the second bishop of Bamberg. The emperor having in 1046, deposed the three anti-popes, Benedict IX. Silvester III. and Gregory VI. exalted Suidgerus to the papal dignity. But this pontiff not being able to suppress the corruptions of the court of Rome, and laying them extremely to heart, returned again to Bamberg, where, about nine

Situation of
Bamberg.

Fertility of
the country.

Clement the
IIId's grave.

* A long catalogue of relics is here omitted.

months

Change of
the popes
name.

months after he had been raised to the papal throne, he joyfully exchanged his temporary dignity for the eternal reward of the good use he intended to make of it.

Angelus de Nuce, in his notes on the *Chronicon Cassinese*, lib. III. c. LXVI. p. 409, and Hahn, in his history of the empire, pretend, without any probability, that the custom of changing the names of the new elected popes was wholly, or in a great measure, owing to the harshness of the sound of the family names of several of the popes, who were natives of France or Germany; as for instance, Gerebert, Suidger, Poppo, Hildebrand, must sound very rough, inharmonious, and disagreeable to a Roman ear. Upon this account they tell us, that these names were changed into others more musical, as Silvester, Clemens, Damasus, and Gregory. What is alledged of pope Sergius, and his former name *Os Porci*, i. e. Hog's-Face, has too much the air of a fable to be credited *.

The emperor Henry II. died in the year 1024, at Grona, near Gottingen; but his remains were interred at Bamberg. Marianus Scotus, lib. III, says, that he was buried in the convent of St. Peter, which he himself had founded. However, the tombs of Henry II. and the empress Cunigunda are still to be seen in this cathedral. A fabulous legend acquaints us, that when Cunigunda's body was brought into the church, a voice was heard which uttered these words, *Cede, virgo, virgini*; 'Virgin, give place to a virgin;' upon which, the legend says, that the body of Henry, which lay on the right hand, immediately moved to the left, and gave place to his imperial consort. The marble image of the empress lies on the right of her husband on the tomb; a circum-

* The improbability of this story is demonstrated by Du Pin *Biblioth. eccles. tom. 8.* Beermann in *syss. dignit. illustr. p. 539.* and in the *Act. Erud. Lips. an. 1698, p. 234.* In all appearance the pretended vicars of Christ would have themselves looked upon as the worthy successors of St. Peter, who is supposed, but without foundation, to have been the first bishop of Rome; since our Saviour changed the apostle's name from Simon to Peter. At last, custom has established it into a law, that every pope, upon his accession to St. Peter's chair, must take upon him the *nomen obedientiæ*, as the new name that he assumes is called; and for this reason even pope Adrian VI. is accused by the Roman-catholic historians of obstinacy and disobedience for refusing to conform with this ancient custom. What seems very remarkable, is, that none of the popes have ventured to assume the name of Peter; but this proceeds from a superstitious fear, grounded on an old prophecy, which says, that Peter the Second is to be the last of the bishops of Rome. See *Wolf. lect. memor. tom. I. cent. 13. p. 454.*

stance not uncommon in such places. The basso relievo's represent the most remarkable passages of Henry the Second's life; among which the circumstance alledged in the bull for the canonisation of Cunigunda to be seen in Mabillon, *Seculum VI. Benedictinum Pars I. p. 467.* namely, that the emperor on his death-bed solemnly declared before several princes and other witnesses who were present, 'That he left Cunigunda a virgin as he received her', is not omitted *. On the upper part of the monument are these words :

Testimony
of Henry II.
concerning
the virginity
of his con-
sort.

D. O. M.
Humani generis
Redemptori Jesu Christo,
Hujus Ecclesiae
Fundatoribus, Tutoribus, Patronis,
Divis Henrico & Cunigundæ
Cæsareis & virgineis conjugibus,
Aram, Trophæum, Monumentum,
Sacravit, crexit, posuit.
M. O. E.

'To God the greatest and best of beings, and to Jesus Christ the Redeemer of mankind; to the founders, guardians, and patrons of this church; to St. Henry and St. Cunigunda, the imperial wedded pair who were pure virgins, this altar, trophy, and monument were erected and dedicated by M. O. E.'

The three last letters denote *Melchior Otto, Episcopus* or bishop of the diocese.

This cathedral was the scene where the present empress renounced the Lutheran, and made a public profession of the Roman-catholic religion. This extraordinary event happened on the first day of May, 1707, as she passed through Bamberg on her way to Vienna. As there are never wanting learned men, who, besides their other talents, have an unlimited complaisance to great personages; so on this occasion some persons were found who laboured hard by flattery and flattery to represent the difference between the Roman-catholic and Lutheran religion so inconsiderable, as

The pre-
sent em-
press's re-
nunciation
of her reli-
gion in this
cathedral.

* *Beata Kunegunda sancto Henrico Imperatori fuit non matrimonialiter cognita. Unde cum dominus Imperator ageret in extremis, Principibus & parentibus inquit de illa: Qualem mihi eam assignastis, talem vobis eam resigno. Virginem eam dedistis, & virginem reddo.*

scarce

scarce to be perceived or regarded. The sentiments of Thomafius, Fabritius, and other celebrated persons, published in support of that position, are in every body's hands; so that I need not enlarge upon this subject. This extraordinary paradox, namely, that the protestant doctrine differs in no essential article of the christian faith from that of the Romish church, also gave occasion to those fine medals which were at that time struck at Wolfenbuttle, by order of duke Antony Ulrick, representing the princess's head with this inscription round it, *ELIZABETHA CHRISTINA PRINCEPS BRUNSV. & LUN.* And on the reverse is the same princess under the image of religion, with a burning censer between two altars, leaving the altar on the left hand, and approaching that on the right. On both altars are also burning censers irradiated by the name *Jehovah*, with this inscription :

COETUM NON NVMINA MVSTAT.

‘ She changes her sect but not her God.’

Underneath are these words :

BAMBERGIAE MDCCVII. I. MAJ.

And round the edge,

ACTOR. X. (v. 34.) IN OMNI GENTE QUI TIME-
MET DEVM ET OPERATVR IYSTITIAM ACCEP-
TVS EST EI.

i. e. “ In every nation, he that feareth God and worketh
“ righteousness is accepted with him.”

I question whether the zealots of either religion will subscribe to the legend on this medal. This however is certain that soon after, another medal was struck, the invention of which was attributed to a celebrated Jesuit. On one side was the head of the princess with the following inscription :

ELISAB. CHRISTIN. PRINC. BR. ET. LVN-
AVITAE. FIDEI. REGIQ. FIDA.

‘ Elizabeth

‘ Elizabeth Christina, princess of Brunswic and Lunenburg, faithful to the religion of her ancestors, and to her sovereign.’

On the reverse is seen a sea-compass with the needle pointing to the polar star, which is surrounded by several other northern constellations. Among these is the figure of a sceptre inclosed within a wreath of crowns and sceptres interwoven: the motto,

NON SCEPTRA SED ASTRA,

i. e. ‘ Not for a sceptre but for heaven.’

On the east side of the cathedral of Bamberg stands a statue of Henry II. and under the left leg, which it seems was shorter than the other, is fixed a stone, about three inches thick. That the emperor was lame by reason of that deformity is beyond all doubt, as appears from his known surname of Claudus. Historians had for a long time disputed about the cause of Henry the Second’s lameness, and some ridiculously maintained, that his hip, like that of the patriarch Jacob, had been touched by an angel. At last Brower put an end to the dispute, by proving from most authentic records, that it was occasioned by a hurt the emperor received from a wild boar, at the beginning of his reign.

Why Henry II. was surnamed Claudus.

Not to amuse you, Sir, any longer with fables, I shall pass over the thread which St. Cunigunda is said to have spun about the city of Bamberg, the miraculous hole she made in a bell, &c. I shall only observe, that the bishop of Bamberg, for personally officiating in this church once a year, on St. Cunigunda’s day, receives four thousand ducats.

A mass for which 4000 ducats are paid.

The bishop’s new palace and the town-house are irregular buildings; however, they are very spacious, and are furnished with some good pictures.

The orangery in the Geyerswerth is very well worth seeing. At one end of the garden a stag’s head is nailed up, with two thick branches of a tree, which, in the year 1683, he split with his horns, in rutting-time.

Orangery.

The Benedictine convent on the Monchsberg is a very magnificent edifice. The church belonging to it has an admirable frontispiece, a superb arched roof, and three

fine organs. It is also embellished with fine sculpture and paintings; and, among the latter, the assumption of the virgin Mary, being the altar-piece, is the most remarkable. The Jesuits have also a very fine church, and an elegant library at Bamberg.

I am,

Bamberg, Nov. 18, 1730*.

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L E T T E R XCI.

Account of Pommersfeld and Christian-Erlang.

S I R,

Pommersfeld.

ABOUT three hours journey from Bamberg lies the castle of Weissenstein Pommersfeld, which belongs to count Schonborn. It was begun by the late elector of Mentz and bishop of Bamberg, and the present imperial vice-chancellor and bishop of Bamberg intends to finish it. The elector's engineer Salomon Kleiner has drawn twenty perspective views and plans of this castle, together with the gardens, stables, and menageries; which were engraven on copper-plates by Jeremiah Wolsen Erben of Augsburg. A curious traveller will not think much of the trouble and expence in seeing this castle; especially as it does not lie far from the road that leads from Bamberg to Erlang. The fine hunting-seat of Seehof lies close by the road, about a league from Bamberg. The castle or palace of Pommersfeld stands in a delightful country: but the *corps de logis*, or main body of the building, instead of a grand entrance or portico, suitable to so magnificent a palace, has three little doors; and there are two more in the wings.

* A long dissertation on St. Vitus's relics, and the figure of a black cock on a silver arm of that saint, containing a tedious account of a local superstition, enquiries into the origin of it, &c. is here omitted.

The

The same number of doors are also to be seen in the garden front; but they are in a right line, like the seven entrances to the stadthouse at Amsterdam.

Opposite to the front of the palace are the menagery and stables, which are built in an oval form, with a colonade. On one side of the middle door stands the statue of Julius Cæsar, and on the other that of Alexander the Great with the Gordian knot at his feet. At the entrance to the prince's apartments, which are in the front, are the statues of Charity and Faith on one side, and Fortitude and Justice on the other. Here is a grand double stair-case which has few equals; but it is said, that the stair-case designed for the new palace at Wurtzburg will exceed it. The Pommersfeld stair-case indeed is but one story high, but the roof is as high as the palace itself, and the cieling is finely painted by Bies, one of the present bishop's gentlemen of the bed-chamber, and Marchini an Italian: the latter was also the architect of this noble stair-case. The stairs, together with the sculpture on each side, are of free-stone; but some connoisseurs find fault with the vases, as much too small in proportion to the pedestals on which they stand. From the court at the foot of the stair-case you descend down some steps into a beautiful grotto, which, though plaster or stucco-work, by the fine polish, &c. resembles marble. The eight statues of plaster in this grotto represent the four elements and the seasons; and between these are several elegant figures of shell-work, representing sea-animals, and some concealed water-works. The lustres are made with glass of various colours. On each side of the grotto is a small colonade, where in summer orange-trees, &c. are set, which, by their fragrantcy and verdure, heighten the agreeableness of this cool retreat. In the story where the grand stair-case ends, and exactly over the grotto, is a hall well worth seeing, which is adorned with capital pictures and family portraits: it yields a charming view of the gardens, and a delightful prospect of the adjacent country. The cieling of this hall is curiously painted and embellished with gilt cornices. Most of the other apartments are small; but the tapestry hangings and other furniture are very splendid. One room exhibits ten battles, in which prince Eugene signalized himself by his courage and conduct; and in the present bishop of Bamberg's drawing-room hangs a copy of Corregio's night-piece, which represents the birth of Christ, and is commonly called *La Notte*

Menagery.

Great stair-case.

Grotto.

Hall.

Painting.

Looking-
glass closet.

Chapel.

Garden.

di Corregio. In the bed-chamber a very fine picture of an old man praying to a crucifix hangs over the fire-place; and in the same room are three very large porcelain vases, and the birth of Christ in mosaic work, which seems to have been done many years since. Adjoining to this room is a looking-glass closet, in which is a great quantity of valuable China ware, and some of the finest Dresden porcelain. On the tables are placed crystal vases, cups made of precious stones, and other curiosities; among which is an exquisite piece of workmanship in amber, representing our Saviour supported by an angel in his agony in the garden on the mount of Olives. The dining parlour is hung with gilt leather, on which is David's triumphant entry, after he had killed Goliath. In this piece, which is very old, the figures are as big as the life, and well executed. The chapel is not answerable to the magnificence which appears in every other part of this palace, and is generally affected by the Roman catholics in their churches. Before the altar are deposited the bowels of the late elector of Mentz, whose heart lies buried at Bamberg, and his body at the capital of the electorate. As for the paintings in this palace, some of the small pieces on the stair-case are by Gebhard of Nuremberg. The cieling of the large hall was painted by Rothmeyer of Rosenbrunn, who was employed a whole year in this palace; during which time, besides a present of a thousand dollars, he and his family were entertained here in a very elegant manner. The best pictures are to be seen in the gallery, which contains a hundred and forty-nine large pieces, and in a room adjoining to it, in which are eighty-four smaller pictures. Bies, whose paintings on the stair-case cieling (mentioned above) have not escaped censure, hung up these pictures in the order they now stand; and as one side of the gallery is dark, he is blamed for placing his own pictures in the best point of view, while many good pieces are either placed too high, or in an improper light. On the top of the palace stands an image of Atlas, with an armillary sphere on his shoulders. The garden is on a slope, or gentle declivity; and very much resembles prince Eugene's garden at Vienna in situation, &c. On each side of the garden is a small wood of linden-trees, planted in vista's. Eleven villages belong to this estate; but the rents of them are not sufficient to defray the expence of keeping the house and gardens in order.

The

The lordship of Pommersfeld formerly belonged to the stewards of that name, who were subject to the electors of Bavaria as hereditary lords of the bishopric of Bamberg. The Pommersfeld family not long since becoming extinct, it devolved to the house of Schonborn.

On the left-hand, between Bamberg and Erlang, not far Kerspach. from Beyersdorf, lies a village, or country-town, called Kerspach, which belongs to the margrave of Bareith, and is remarkable for a strange custom practised by the inhabitants, which is as follows: If a man has been married a year, or fifteen months at most, and his wife does not prove with child, he is carried out of the village on a wooden horse, or pole, and plunged into a pond. As soon as the person who has undergone this discipline gets out of the water, he is at liberty to lay hold of any one of the by-standers if he can, who is plunged into the water in the same manner, and this concludes the farce. Strange custom.

It happened once that the late margrave of Bareith passed through this town when one of these processions was exhibited, and was desirous of seeing this extraordinary ceremony; little imagining that the person who had been thrown into the water might, possibly, take his revenge on the lord of the country, as in fact it happened. The margrave at first only laughed at the odd fancy of the man who made towards him; but the whole village gathering round his post-chaise, and insisting on their right as founded on a very ancient custom, he was obliged not only to give them a sum of money to make them drink, but likewise to deliver up to them his running-footman, whom, for the greater confirmation of their favourite privilege, they obliged to undergo the discipline of the pond. If these people are severe against such as do not propagate their species in a lawful way, though probably it may be not be owing to any fault of theirs, what punishment might old batchelors expect to suffer if the Kerspach law should prevail in the world?

Christian-Erlang lies about five German miles from Pommersfeld. It is a regular well-built town; and the French refugees have set up several manufactures there*. In the gardens belonging to the castle are fine fountains, statues,

* Erlang has acquired new lustre by means of an academy founded there a few years since. Professor Delius, in his Erlang Memoirs of literature for the year 1749, has given a judicious account of the natural curiosities of this country.

and ever-green hedges. J. Bat. Homann has published prints, exhibiting plans and perspective views both of the town and the castle. The distance from Erlang to Nuremberg is three post-stages, but the journey may be easily performed in three hours. The subject of my next letter shall be some observations I have made on the city of Nuremberg. In the mean time I am,

Sir, &c.

Nuremberg, Nov. 23, 1730.



L E T T E R XCII.

Account of the City of Nuremberg.

S I R,

Extent of
the city of
Nuremberg.

THE republic of Nuremberg has under its jurisdiction, besides the capital of the same name, four other towns, namely, Altdorf, Hersbruck, Lauff, and Graffenberg, in the Upper Palatinate, together with above five hundred villages. The city of Nuremberg contains a hundred and twenty-eight principal streets, four hundred lanes, and is adorned with twelve large, and a hundred and thirty-three smaller fountains, besides a hundred and seventeen wells. In this famous city are also sixteen churches, forty-four religious houses, twelve bridges, ten market-places, three hundred and sixty-five towers on the city walls, and one-and-twenty thousand houses, which are inhabited by seventy-five thousand families. It takes up three hours to walk round the city and its suburbs. However, I shall not pretend to vouch for the exactness of this computation, especially with respect to the number of houses and inhabitants. The Pegnitz, which runs through this city, puts in motion about a hundred and sixty mills, of different sorts, within the territory of Nuremberg. It is the opinion of some, that Nuremberg stands in the centre both of Germany and Europe; but this is not to be understood in mathematical strictness. The principal
clocks

clocks in this city strike the hour from one to twelve progressively from the rising of the sun, and begin again after sunset, which at first puzzles strangers; but by the table of the æquation of time, published here, this may be reduced to the common method of calculating time. The city is well built; but not one private house in it can deserve the name of a palace: so that the kings of Scotland must formerly have been but very indifferently lodged, since Æneas Sylvius could justly, and without exaggeration, say, *Cuperem Scotorum Reges tam egregiè quàm mediocres cives Norimbergenses habitare.* 'I could wish that the palaces of the kings of Scotland were as elegant as the houses of the middling citizens at Nuremberg.'

The importance of the trade to Italy, carried on by the Nurembergers in former times, appears not only from the privileges which the German house at Venice enjoys to this very day, but likewise from the respectful letter * which the doge and senate of Venice sent to Nuremberg, when the former republic was reduced to great streights in the year 1509. As a proof of this I shall quote the following passage: *Cum vestro Cæsare (Maximiliano I.) pacem perpetuam intercedere cupimus, cujus si possumus, esse volumus cultores obsequentissimi. Verùm obstant obtreñtatores, quibus vos obviam ire par est, dum nostra simul & vestra res agitur, quando mutua nostra commercia vicissim semper usui sunt. Nostra potissimum in vobis spes est, & in Deo Opt. Max. - - - Vos igitur, auctore Deo, in vobis, qui semper antiquâ benevolentia nobis conjuncti fuistis, nostram, quæso, causam agite apud Cæsarem, ut vestrâ operâ illo conciliato, nobiscum vos rebus nostris omnibus uti possitis, atque conservata dignitas & civitas nostra, non magis nobis quàm vobis semper usui sit.* 'We desire nothing more heartily than a perpetual peace with your emperor (Maximilian I.) whose favour on all occasions we would study to cultivate. But some malicious persons would fain disturb the harmony that subsists between us, by calumny: and these it becomes you, no less than us, to suppress, as it equally concerns both, since the commerce betwixt us has always been of mutual benefit. Our hope is chiefly in you, and in the divine assistance. - - - We pray God that he will inspire you, who have been always joined to us by the strictest friendship, to intercede with the emperor in our behalf, that, his ma-

Regard
shewn to
the republic of Nuremberg by the senate of Venice.

* Vid. Tuschus in Tract. de Jure Statuum Imperii Romani, Part. III. Membr. 25, in fin. p. 78, & seq.

‘ jesty being reconciled to us by your means, we may both
 ‘ partake of all the benefits of friendship and commerce; and
 ‘ that our honour and state, being thus preserved by your
 ‘ good offices, may, for the future, be of no less advantage
 ‘ to you than to ourselves.’ The superscription of this letter
 was, *Dux & Senatus Venetorum, Reipublicæ & Communitati
 Noribergensi.* ‘ The doge and senate of Venice to the re-
 ‘ public and community of Nurenberg.’

Manufac-
 tures.

This trade is indeed at present much declined from its former flourishing condition; and is daily lessened by that carried on by three other towns, namely, Erlang, Schwobach, and Furth. One-third of the last belongs to the city of Nurenberg, another to the margrave of Anspach, and the other to the chapter of the cathedral of Bamberg. However, Nurenberg is still famous for its manufactures, which are exported to all parts of the world, according to the known phrase, *Nurenberger hand geht durch alle Land, i. e.* Nurenberg ware are welcome every where.’ And though the toys which go under the name of Nurenberg-ware seem of little importance, yet the annual profit accruing from them to that city amounts at least to a hundred thousand dollars*; and in 1728 the Nurenberg company sold so many toys as came to more than seventeen thousand *guldens* † in Constantinople only.

Police of
 Nurenberg.

Bembus, *lib. VII. Hist. Venet.* Guiseppe Mattheacci, *Ragionam. polit.* p. 86, and other historians pretend, that the police of Nurenberg was modelled after that of Venice; but this is an assertion entirely groundless. And the very paintings in the doge’s palace at Venice, to which they appeal on this occasion, do not in the least countenance their opinion, as I have already observed at large in my account of that city. It is still less probable, that Nurenberg derives its laws from Valenciennes, as Bertius asserts in his *Geography*, p. 182. The council has always two presidents, who continue in that office four weeks, and are then succeeded by two others. It consists of twenty-six burgo-masters, besides eight elders (who, like the former, are of the patrician order) and eight masters of companies; but the last are only summoned when any extraordinary deliberations are on the tapis.

Method of
 collecting
 the revenue.

The burgers every year take an oath truly and faithfully to tax themselves according to their stock, in conformity to

* About 17,500*l.* sterling.

†. About 1983*l.* 6*s.*

the laws of the city. Any person that is suspected of fraud in rating his stock, &c. may be compelled to produce his books to be examined by the senate; and if, by the division of his inheritance after his death, or by any other means it should appear, that he has been guilty of perjury in this point, the fine in such a case is so large, as to make sufficient amends to the public treasury for the loss it has sustained. But as few persons chuse that the world should know the exact value of their goods and chattels, &c. those who are not willing that the public should know their circumstances pay a certain fee to the treasury, and receive tickets, which, on a certain day, every year, they lay under a cloth on a table in the council-house; so that the burghers do not know what tickets every one delivers in, or, in other words, how much his quota of the tax amounts to, which he had already cleared by virtue of these tickets.

The heavy tax laid on capital sums of money, which, for want of a proper opportunity to put them out at interest, lie as useless hoards, and several other inconveniences which the burghers look upon as great grievances, induced them some years ago to petition the Aulic council for redress, and that a commission might be appointed to settle the affair. On the other hand the council or senate endeavours by every method in its power to elude this determination. Both parties are very strenuous in the prosecution of their different views; but it must be left to time to determine which will get the better, though, it is to be feared, the city will gain nothing by these litigations.

The council-house is a handsome edifice; and on the ceiling of its upper gallery are represented in stucco the ancient tournaments of the Nuremberg patricians. In one of the apartments are the portraits of John, Frederic the Wise, and John Frederic, electors of Saxony, painted by Luke Crannach. Frederic the Wise as it were weighs the imperial crown in his hand, which seems to him too heavy, denoting, that the reason why he was not elected emperor in 1519, was, because he did not chuse to accept of the imperial dignity, upon mature deliberation. In the other apartments are the portraits of several of the German emperors as big as the life; among which the emperor Matthias is to be seen in the imperial robes now used at the coronation of the head of the empire. Another piece of painting represents the homage received by the emperor Leopold at Nuremberg. Here is also a picture of the virgin Mary with the infant Jesus, painted by Crannach;

Contest between the council and the burghers.

Council-house.

A picture of
Adam and
Eve by Al-
bert Durer.

nach : but what chiefly attracts the eye of a connoisseur is a picture of Adam and Eve, as big as the life, by Albert Durer ; for which piece the famous general, Lewis margrave of Baden, offered forty-two thousand dollars. Under it are the following words :

Albertus Durer Almanus faciebat post Virginis partum 1507.

i. e. ‘ Painted by Albert Durer, a German, in the year 1507 from the purification of the Virgin.’

This, like all the other pieces of that excellent master, is painted on wood ; which is a great pity, as in damp places boards are liable to warp, or to split if they are kept too dry. The figure representing Eve in this piece is damaged by two cracks running a-crofs it. In the same apartment, the ceiling of which was painted by Ovenel, is to be seen a fine picture by one Lange, who is still living, and has acquired great skill in his art, without the help of a master ; and also the following pieces : a picture on wood representing the evangelist St. Luke painting the portrait of the virgin Mary, by Lembe ; St. John, St. Mark, St. Peter, and St. Paul, by Albert Durer ; St. Jerom awaked out of sleep by an angel ; the intended sacrifice of Isaac, &c. Here is also large picture representing a feast, held on account of the peace concluded in the year 1650, painted by Sandrart. General Piccolomini, the palgrave Charles Gustavus, and all the guests (whose names are to be seen near them in gold letters) sitting at table, were painted from the life ; and the painter has also drawn his own portrait on one side of the piece in a conspicuous point of view.

Homage-
hall.

The homage-hall, as it is called, is a very lofty elegant room ; and the entrance, which is adorned with pillars, &c. is of brass. Another door is ornamented with most admirable sculpture in wood, by Albert Durer. In almost every apartment is a beautiful iron stove, which are all different from each other ; and some of them are curiously gilt. Every year on Easter-day, the council-house and castle of Nuremberg are kept open, to be viewed by every one whose curiosity leads him thither *.

* The description of several medals struck at Nuremberg in honour of the emperor are here omitted, as the legends are nothing but a series of chronograms.

Nuremberg

Nuremberg has had the honour, for many centuries past, of keeping the greatest and most valuable part of the imperial crown-jewels, with the relics belonging to them. The jewels are kept apart; and the whole is shewn only to princes and counts of very ancient families. But on such an occasion other persons generally crowd in with those noblemen as their friends or attendants. I shall not enter on a particular account of these jewels, that being already done by Wagenfeil, in his treatise *De Republ. Norimbergensi*, and in M. Herold's learned dissertation, which he read in the year 1733, before several illustrious personages at Halle.

I cannot however omit a curious medal, struck at Nuremberg; on one side of which is the head of the emperor Sigismund, who, chiefly on account of the Hussite war, removed these jewels from Prague to Nuremberg in the year 1424, together with the imperial crown, sceptre and globe. On the reverse are the principal relics which were brought hither with the jewels, namely, the spear that pierced our Saviour's side, a piece of Christ's cross, and a piece of the holy manger.

The inscription on the medal is in Gothic characters: the words are, *Lancea et clavus Domini*, i. e. 'The spear and nail of the Lord.' For to the spear, mentioned above, one of the nails which fastened Christ to the cross has in process of time been added. But Nuremberg is not the only place which boasts of having such a spear; for the city of Paris, Le Puy, Andech a convent in Bavaria, and Rome itself, since the close of the fifteenth century, have pretended to be possessed of the sacred spear. However, that of Nuremberg has been declared to be genuine by several bulls of the following popes, viz. of Innocent VI. in 1354, of Martin V. in 1425, of Nicholas V. in 1454, and of Pius in 1460. Pope Innocent VI. even instituted a high festival, to be annually observed throughout Bohemia and all Germany, in honour of the spear and the sacred nail of the cross of Christ, which were then in possession of Charles IV. And all those pious persons, who on that day visited the chapel, where those relics were kept, obtained an indulgence of three years and a hundred and twenty days. But, if the Nuremberg lance be a counterfeit, all this, even according to the Romish principles, must be a profane farce. However, pope Innocent VI. in his bull, breaks out into the following rapturous exclamation: *O felix lancea, que tot bona nobis effecit, & ad tanti triumphi gloriam superadditam hoc latus ipsum aperiendo*

Imperial
jewels and
relics at Nu-
renberg.

Medal.

aperiendo sanctissimum januas nobis regni cœlestis aperuit.
 ‘ O blessed spear, which hath procured so many good things
 ‘ for us, and, for an augmentation of the glory of so signal
 ‘ a triumph, by opening the most sacred side of Christ, hath
 ‘ opened to us the gates of the kingdom of heaven !

Other relics.

Thorns of
the crown
of Christ.

The other pretended relics at Nuremberg are a tooth of John the Baptist, three links of the chain with which St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. John were bound ; an arm of St. Anne the virgin Mary’s mother, which is also shewn at Rome and Cologne * ; a piece of the table-cloth used by Christ and his disciples at the last supper ; and five thorns of Christ’s crown. I am apt to think that a collection of a great many hundreds of these thorns might be made, considering how many of them are shewn at Cologne, Bremen, Utrecht, Ghent, Antwerp, Hanover, Bamberg, Louvain, Walkenried, Wittenberg, Prague, Vienna, Rome, and a great many other places. The cathedral at Halle in Saxony, according to an account of the relics kept there, published in the year 1520, had twenty of those thorns ; and at Stade a great part of the crown of thorns was formerly shewn. The abbey of St. Dennis in France had for many years been in

* The accounts of the life of St. Anne are so defective and mutilated, that Luther, *tom. VII. p. 53*, very justly says, ‘ What a deal of stuff has been published about St. Anne, when it is not so much as known whether such a person ever existed ? Divine Revelation does not so much as mention a syllable of her ; and the credibility of her encomiast Epiphanius is not a little suspicious.’ Clisor, an ecclesiastic of Cologne, has writ the life and panegyric of St. Anne and Joachim, the parents of the blessed Virgin. He inserts in that work a very edifying litany, in which Anne is extolled even above Christ and the virgin Mary. They who delight in fables may gratify their taste in Rivetus, in his *Apol. pro. Virg. Mar. l. I. c. 2.* On a bell at Anna-berg is to be seen the image of St. Anne, with this inscription :

*Quæ potes immensum Anna tu flectere Jovem,
 Pelle mala & morbos, contortaque fulmina pelle.*

i. e. ‘ Thou, Anne, who canst prevail on the infinite God, drive hence calamity and sickness ; and suffer not the forked lightning to approach this place.’

Calvin, *de reliq. p. 86*, speaks thus of the contradictions relating to St. Anne’s relics ; ‘ Anne, the mother of the virgin Mary, has one body at Apta and another at Leyden ; as if this was not enough, she has one head at Triers, another at Turenno, and a third in the province of Thuringia, in a town which derives its name from her. As for particular parts of her body there is no end of them, as they are to be found in so many places, &c.

pos-

possession of the whole crown of thorns; and, as it is pretended, used to perform many salutary miracles, till Lewis IX. brought another from the east, said to be an authentic crown, which was received at Paris with a most splendid and solemn procession. The Benedictines of St. Dennis were obliged to march among the other monks in that procession; and ever since no more has been heard of their crown of thorns*.

The Roman-catholics are allowed the public exercise of Religion at their religion in the German-house, or factory, where they Nuremberg. maintain a priest and two chaplains, who are always regulars. The rest of the inhabitants of Nuremberg are all protestants, except one single burgher, who had promised, that as soon as he should obtain his freedom, he would leave the Romish church, and embrace Lutheranism. He had no sooner gained his end, but he made a jest of his promise: however, as his children are brought up protestants, his prevarication is connived at.

The new church, as it is called, is the finest in the city. New church
It is built almost in an oval form, but not of a height proportioned to its length.

St. Sebald's church is very spacious, but dark. In this St. Sebald's church. church is an admirable brass monument of St. Sebald, a prince of the royal family of Denmark, finely cast, after a design of Albert Durer. The large picture which hangs against the wall of the church, and represents the creation of the world, is by the same masterly hand: it is valued at twenty thousand dollars. Near St. Peter's altar stands a lamp, which is kept perpetually burning; a legacy having been left from time immemorial for supplying it with oil. But what chiefly contributed to make the Nurembergers, who are Lutherans, retain in their churches the use of Latin hymns, surplices, anthems, canonical hours, lamps, and popish ceremonies, was their accepting the *Interim* †.

There is a fine library in the Predicant convent, contain- City library.
ing near sixty thousand volumes; among which are the valuable works of Grævius, Gronovius, Marfigli, and other learned men. This library consists of the collections of books found in five convents and two nunneries, which at the time

* Vide P. Simon's *Bibliothèque Critique*.

† The contents of this famous *Interim*, and the disturbances it occasioned, are impartially related by Hortleder, Du Thou, and Sleidan.

of the reformation were all brought to Nuremberg, and the original catalogue of every collection, as it came from the convent, is still very carefully preserved. The building where the books are kept was formerly a Dominican convent. This treasure of learning has been considerably augmented by Pirkamer, a learned magistrate of Nuremberg, whose commendable example was followed by M. Baumgartner and others. The Rev. Mr. Dilherr, who is the librarian, having no family, has settled a capital sum of a thousand *guilders* on this library; and forty *guilders*, which are the annual interest of it, are applied to purchase books, &c. and this is the only fund with which this library is endowed. But it must be owned that the council spare no cost to enrich the library with every valuable new book that is published. The oldest manuscript in this collection is of about eight hundred years standing, and contains the gospels, the prayers, and hymns of the old Greek church. Here are also eight large nun-books, as they are called, which contain the *horæ* of the Romish church with musical notes; all written between the years 1458 and 1470, by Margaret Charthauserin, a nun of Nuremberg; and the original manuscript of Philip Melancton's treatise *de Anima*.

Manuscripts

Printed books.

Among the old printed books, which are a hundred and fifty in number, are Durand's *Rationale divinatorum Officiorum*, of the year 1459, and Luther's Bible, said to have been taken out of a fire without receiving any damage, which may serve as an *argumentum ad hominem* to papists; *Haloandri Pandectæ*, the title-page of which represents a crowded congregation, and a preacher fastened on a high place with a chain about his neck; the *Hortus Eichstedtensis*, a scarce and valuable work, which shews the beauty and magnificence of the episcopal gardens at Aichstedt, above a hundred years ago; a chronological table down to the nativity of Christ, written by John Regiomontanus; a folio full of draughts and etchings, by the celebrated Susanna Maria (daughter of the famous Jacob Sandrart) who was first married to a painter of the name of Auer, and afterwards to one Ender, a bookseller.

Other curiosities.

Some ancient lamps and a lachrymatory are also kept in this library; and on the wall is a piece of painting, which represents the course of the comet that appeared in 1665. Here is a great number of mathematical instruments, among which are, two globes made by Mr. Pratorius, formerly professor of mathematics at Altdorf, both of brass and most curiously

curiously gilt; likewise *scyphus mathematicus* or a mathematical cup, made by Christian Heiden; a curricule which is put in motion by the person who sits in it, by turning round a single wheel placed in the front. Mr. Farfler, a clock-maker at Altdorf, was the inventor of this machine, and Mr. Doppelmayer has a model of it at his country-house.

Here is also shewn a curious bowl, which at first was made of iron, and afterwards received a case of copper from the vitriolic waters of Neusohl.

Among the natural curiosities are several pieces of wood petrified; particularly a most beautiful piece taken out of the Maine near Culmbach, and a very large branch of a tree found in a pond near Farnbach, about two German miles from Nurenberg, which is of an uncommon hardness.

The following curiosities are also to be seen in this class: the horn of a cow, the substance of which is like harts-horn; two human skulls brought from Sweden * of an uncommon thickness, one of which, being that of a Moor, is blackish and without any futures; a human skull with two little horns, or rather *tuberculi* caused by the venereal distemper, &c. &c.

Here are also shewn some writing tables of John or rather John Frederic, elector of Saxony, containing some sermons, which, according to his custom, he took down with his own hand, whilst Luther was preaching. The last thing shewn in this collection is a little Mexican idol of gold, which is called *fizlipuzli*, and has a face like that of a cat or monkey, with a large tail like that of the former animal. *Fizlipuzli.* It has a pearl in each ear, and a *speculum* or mirror on its back, in which those votaries who came to ask relief or advice of this deity were to look. A farther account of this library may be seen published by Wagenfeil, Spitzel, Sanbert, and John Jacob Leibnitz, a native of Nurenberg.

The arsenal at Nurenberg contains two hundred and seventy-four great guns of brass, and two of iron, with a sufficient number of small arms to furnish 18,000 men. *Arsenal.* The largest cannons are eight and forty pounders; and two pieces of ordnance which were cast in the year 1521, carry balls weighing eighty pounds. One of the cannons in this arsenal is charged at the breech, and may be fired eight times in a minute. Here are also fifty field-pieces which are called by

* Herodotus, in *Thalia*, cap. 12. takes notice of the difference of the skulls of the Persians and Egyptians; the former being soft and thin, and the latter every-where compact and hard.

Instance of
the strength
of king Au-
gustus of Po-
land.

Military
forces at Nu-
senberg.

Order con-
cerning fires.

Observatory.

the names of the four and twenty letters of the alphabet, the twelve months, the twelve signs of the zodiack, and of Mars and Pallas. The small arms are very beautifully disposed in the form of columns, shields, suns, trophies and the arms of the city; being curiously arranged like those in the tower of London. All these implements of war are kept in two large halls; one of which is a hundred and seventy, and the other two hundred and twenty common paces in length. Ten persons are daily employed here in cleaning the arms. In a court between these halls is shewn a leaden ball weighing three hundred and eighty pounds, which king Augustus of Poland lifted up with one hand.

This opulent city keeps in constant pay seven companies of foot, each company, in time of war, consisting of a hundred and fifty, but at present of only a hundred; two troops of cuirassiers, each troop consisting of eighty-five men; and two companies of invalids, one of which consists of a hundred and thirty-one, the other of ninety-five men. Besides these, which are regular troops, the burghers form themselves into twenty-four companies, of about three hundred and fifty men each, who are all well disciplined, and go through the several evolutions and manual exercise with great exactness and activity. Two hundred men also belong to the train of artillery; and the city selects two troops of horse out of the burghers, who are remarkable for their height and comeliness. The latter, on the breaking out of a fire in the city, have their particular stations assigned them, to which they immediately repair; and the men belonging to the artillery secure the arsenal. And here I cannot omit an excellent regulation observed in this city, when a fire happens to break out, namely, that in order to encourage the people to be the more active and vigilant at such times, a ducat is given as a reward to that person who brings the first pail of water, two *guldens* to the second, one *gulden* to the third, eight *graschens* to the fourth, and to every one of the rest fifteen *crutzers*.

The castle stands on an eminence in the centre of the city; and on account of this advantageous situation, an observatory has been built in it: but I wish the mathematical instruments were kept in as good order, as those of war in the arsenal. This observatory was formerly under the direction of the celebrated astronomer M. Wurtzelbauer; but this place is now filled by M. Doppelmayr, who is a person of no mean parts. On a stone in the parapet of the castle is shewn

shewn the impressions of three horse-shoes in a direct line: These the credulous vulgar believe to have been made by a magician's horse, which, according to the position of these impressions, must have had three feet before.

A design was formed many years since of embellishing the city with a superb fountain, for which purpose the most skillful artists have been employed; and no cost has been spared. Christopher Ritter first made a model of the whole work in wax; the quantity of brass used for the ornaments of this fountain amounted to upwards of two hundred quintals. The figure of Neptune alone, which is to stand on the top of the fountain, weighs thirty-three quintals; and ten other statues are to be placed round the principal figure. A fine fountain.

All these statues have been admirably cast by Jerom Herold, who also made the brass statue of St. John Nepomuc, on the bridge at Prague, which weighs above twenty hundred weight. Dispositions have also been made for supplying the fountain with water, a hundred thousand barrels of which, as some have computed, will be required for every hour; so that nothing is wanting now but money to defray the expence of setting up the statues, &c. in order to complete this noble plan. In the mean time the brass statues are kept under cover, together with four large cubical stones designed for pedestals to support them. Without the city near Frauenthore, or Womens-gate, are nine other stones of a prodigious size, to be used in the same work. About a hundred and sixty horses were required to draw one of these stones, which have already lain in this spot near a hundred years. Some travellers are mistaken, who tell us that these huge stones are too large to be brought through the city-gates; but the bridge, indeed, must be well strengthened before they attempt to draw them over it. The elevation of this superb fountain is to be seen in Mr. Doppelmayr's learned & Account of the celebrated mathematicians and artists, who for three centuries past have signalized themselves by their writings, and endeavours to promote mathematical and mechanical knowledge in the city of Nuremberg.

There is a stone fountain of Gothic architecture, but well executed, on the market-place, near the town-house, which resembles a little tower. Other fountains. There is also an elegant fountain on the Neuenbau, which was completed in the year 1687. The inscription, which is to be seen on a medal (one side of which represents the fountain) is as follows:

A. SALUT.

M. DCLXXXVII.

QVO

LEOPOLDVS MAGNVS

PARTA DE TVRCIS

VICTORIA MAXIMA

JOSEPHVM FILIVM

REGEM HVNGARIÆ CORONARI F.

HIC FONS LÆTO OMINE EXSILIRE

COEPIT

CVRANTE SENATV POPVLOQVE

NORIMBERG.

QVI AQVAM HAVRIS

FONTEM CORONA.

* In the year of our redemption 1687, when Leopold the Great, after a most signal victory over the Turks, caused his son Joseph to be crowned king of Hungary, this fountain began to eject water as a sign of joy at those happy events, by the care and at the expence of the senate and people of Nurenberg. Whoever drinks of the water, let him crown the fountain with flowers.*

The author of the *Antiquarius Curiosus* mentions a well in Nurenberg, which is sixteen thousand feet deep, and tells us that the chain to which the bucket is fastened weighs three thousand pounds. But this and many other exaggerated accounts I refer to his maturer consideration. Mission, *tom. I.* says, that the depth of that well is computed to be sixteen hundred feet; but is of opinion that it is not near so deep.

New bridge. On the new bridge which is said to have cost the city a hundred thousand *guldens*, are two pyramids; on the apex of one of which stands a dove with an olive-branch in its bill, and on that of the other the imperial black eagle. On the first pyramid is this distich:

*Qui pontem hunc Caroli transis fac vota, perennet
Cæsaris Augusti, dum fluit unda, genus.*

* In

* The
quently

* In passing over this bridge, dedicated to Charles, pray that his imperial race may flourish whilst the waters flow under it *.

Several companies of mechanics have their annual procession on certain days through the city; in which the cooperers particularly distinguish themselves by their hoop-dances. Procession of trades.

The council's wine-cellar is so spacious, that a coach and six may turn about in it; and king Gustavus Adolphus used to shoot at a lighted candle in it. Remarkable wine-cellar.

For the improvement of painting and sculpture an academy has been founded here like that of Augsburg; where men are hired to stand naked, that the young painters and statuarys may have the opportunity of copying from nature. Academy of painting.

St. John's church-yard is remarkable on account of the great number of the tombs and monuments in it. The common people here have a custom of decking the graves of their relations and friends with garlands of flowers on St. John's day. St. John's church-yard.

Here is also an anatomical theatre, founded at the expence of the city, in which are about a hundred skeletons of different animals, especially of the winged species. The skeleton of a tortoise, that was dissected here, shews that the outward shell makes a part of its body. The *amphisbæna* is generally supposed to have two heads; but in the serpent preserved here in spirits, which goes under that name, the head and tail are manifestly distinguishable. *Theatrum anatomicum.*

This anatomical theatre is at present under the management of Dr. Treu; and is embellished with several very appropriate inscriptions. Dr. Treu's cabinet.

This learned gentleman's house is not far from the theatre; and, as I am now entering upon a description of the curiosities to be met with in private houses at Nurenborg, justice requires that I should begin with his cabinet. It contains a collection of about six thousand kinds of plants; several petrifications; a *seminarium*, or a set of all kinds of seeds; some delicate and curious skeletons of leaves and fruit; and several pieces, shewing the curious mechanism, &c. of the human body. Dr. Treu, in his system of generation, declares in

* The inscription on the other pyramid is a chronogram, and consequently not worth inserting.

favour of the *ovaria*; and, among the many embryo's which are in his possession, he shews an *ovulum* of a very small size, which he supposes to have been impregnated about a month before; however, the rudiments of the human body are very plainly discernible in it. The doctor has set up in his museum the following moral inscription:

Inscription
in Dr.
Treu's
cabinet.

*Mortalium quisquis es
Te ipsum & tui causâ procreata
Imprudenter ignorans,
Hic pedem paulisper fige
Corporis Mentisque oculis præditus sanis.
Huc
Mens otiosa,
Manus curiosa
Exuvias Hominum,
Reliquias Brutorum,
Ornatum Vegetabilium,
Lusum Mineralium
In tuam & suam congeffit utilitatem.
Quot cernis horum particulas
Tot adspicis hieroglyphicas Naturæ literas.
Gratiam & gloriam Creatoris infinitam
Sanio rem quàm olim Ægyptiorum Sapientiam
delineantes,
Simul atque docentes
Dei immortalis omnipotentiam celebrare imperscrutabilem,
Rerum cunectarum fabricam admirari inimitabilem,
Athei nefandi pertinaciam vincere ineptam,
Formositatis vanæ mutationem rimari subitam,
Et inde
Vitæ hujus fragilis Prudentiam discere veram.*

‘ Mortal, if ignorant of the structure of thy own body,
‘ and of that of the animals, &c. created for thy sake, if thy
‘ sight be good, and thy mind inclined to knowledge, stop
‘ here a while. Hither, for thine and his own benefit, an
‘ abstracted mind and curious hand have collected the skele-
‘ tons of men, animals, and vegetables, with the various
‘ kinds and forms of minerals. Every particle of these is a
‘ kind of natural hieroglyphic, which delineates the infinite
‘ goodness, bounty, and glory of the Creator much more
‘ distinctly, than those invented by the Egyptians; and at
‘ the same time teaches thee to celebrate the unsearchable
‘ power

power of the Deity, to admire the inimitable and wonderful formation of all things, to confute the absurdity and obstinacy of the wicked atheist, to observe the sudden change of vain beauty into loathsomeness, and, from thence, and the frailty of human life, to learn true wisdom.'

The celebrated Dr. Thomafius has a fine library, in which there are eight hundred volumes of epistles of learned men; ancient coins of gold, silver, and copper; *nummi bracteati*, and a very complete series of dollars. Among the current coins, which are looked upon as curiosities, is a French crown, which in every particular corresponds with the usual coin of that nation, except that on this piece Lewis XIV. has a forked beard; but this was occasioned by a flaw in the die. Of late those French crowns are kept as curiosities, on which is the figure of a cock, or the tail of a fox, either above or under the head of Lewis XIV. These some interpret as satirical pieces struck in Holland; but the figures, which have been supposed to contain some mystery, are no other than marks of the masters of the mint, or of those cities which have the privilege of coining money in France.

In this library I also met with a French translation of the first book of Cæsar's Commentaries, in folio, printed in the *Louvre* in the year 1651. The author is said to be no less a person than Lewis XIV. of France, whose translation of this Latin author was published in order to inspire him with a greater fondness for that learned language, and to induce him to apply closer to his studies *.

Dr. Thomafius has an only daughter, who has made such a progress in foreign languages, natural philosophy, morality, history, and other sciences, that she may justly be ranked among the most learned of her sex. She has had several advantageous matches proposed to her; but philosophy has so far engaged her affections, that for the sake of it she has hitherto declined all overtures of that kind.

Professor Doppelmayer has a fine *apparatus* for trying experiments in natural philosophy; in which science he sometimes reads lectures. He lately bought of Dr. Odelem, of Brunswick, a magnet, of no great size, but of such a force, even

* Voltaire, in his *Siecle de Lewis XIV*, says, *On fit imprimer sous son nom une traduction des Commentaires de Cæsar, & une de Florus sous le nom de son frère. Mais ces princes n'y eurent d'autre part que celle d'avoir eu inutilement pour leur Theme quelques endroits de ces auteurs.*

before it is capped, that he expects in a short time to bring it to lift up and sustain pendent a piece of iron weighing fourteen pounds and a half, Nurenberg weight.

Hitherto the magnet in the possession of the late Mr. Teyler, a compass-maker at Amsterdam, which moves the needle of a compass at the distance of fourteen feet, has been reckoned the best in Europe. But professor Muschenbroeck*, of Utrecht (brother to the ingenious John Muschenbroeck of Leyden, who makes several sorts of mathematical, chyrurgical, and other instruments, in a most accurate manner) assured me, that lord Boyle, an English nobleman, is possessed of a magnet which sustains a hundred and seventy pounds

* This learned professor is diligently prosecuting his observations on the variation of the magnetic needle; for which purpose he has some curious contrivances in his garden at Utrecht. The needle formerly declined to the east of the north pole; but within these seventy years has changed its declination to the west: Its occidental variation at present is from 14° to 16° . It appears from accurate observations that the variation alters not only every day, but almost every hour; it has not, however, been hitherto discovered, whether this be in any measure occasioned by the wind, the density, humidity, or dryness of the air, &c. Muschenbroeck is possessed of a piece of iron which stood exposed to the air on the top of a tower for the space of two hundred years, by which it has acquired a magnetic virtue. The professor made me a present of some black dust, which he assured me had nothing of iron in it, and yet is more strongly attracted by the magnet than iron or steel filings. It was at first supposed that this dust was to be found only in America; but Mr. Muschenbroeck told me, that it was produced also in many parts of Germany. The cause of this surprising effect would be best found out by a chymical analysis of the dust. I have not yet had time, or opportunity, to get any knowledge of the nature of its *partes regulinae*; but have made some experiments on it, with oil of vitriol, and likewise with *aqua fortis*. And as these two *menstrua*, poured on iron filings, or any pulverized mineral impregnated with ferrugineous particles, cause a fermentation, effervescence, steam, and intense heat; yet on mixing oil of vitriol or *aqua fortis* with the professor's dust, not one of these effects appeared, which is an evident proof that it has nothing of iron in its composition. It would be doing a favour to those who are fond of natural philosophy, if the professor would be pleased to communicate to the learned world an accurate account of this dust, and the places where it is to be found. Repeated experiments might then bring us to a knowledge of several substances, which have no affinity with iron, and yet are attracted by the magnet. Besides, the latter does not always discover the iron, where it is yet actually inherent, by its attraction. This last circumstance is manifest in pulverized iron-ore, on which the magnet has no visible effect, unless the iron-ore has been previously purified from the sulphur, with which it is impregnated, by ignition.

pendent

pendent, and moves the needle at the distance of sixteen feet.

In professor Doppelmayr's cabinet is also to be seen some undecayed corn, extremely well preserved, which had been laid up in the city granary in the year 1547, and consequently is above a hundred and eighty years old. Should this seem a trifling curiosity, I must refer you, Sir, to the imperial library at Vienna, where corn, that has been preserved for some hundred years, is shewn as a very great curiosity. In the year 1707 a granary, which had remained in obscurity since the year 1553, when that city was besieged by Charles V, was discovered at Mentz, and the corn was found under a *stratum* of chalk, or loam, without being in the least damaged *.

It is well known, how far the humour of composing rebus's obtained in France about fifteen or twenty years since, so that almost the whole nation gave into such puerilities: nay, they were even looked upon as a new proof of the strength and extent of the human genius. These idle conceits were even in high repute at court, and are not yet totally sunk into their deserved contempt †. However, that they are not to be classed among late inventions, appears from a carved wolf's tooth (such as in some places is given to children instead of a coral when they cut their teeth) to be seen here, which was made above a hundred years ago. On it an *abbe* is represented lying dead in a meadow, with three lilies growing out of his posteriors. The *abbe* is designed to express the Latin word *habe*; a meadow is called *pré* in French, and the three lillies in the *abbe*'s posteriors express the French words, *au culis*. These representations, according to the explanation annexed, are intended to compose this Latin sentence, *Habe mortem præ oculis*, 'Let the fear of death be always before thine eyes.'

A rebus no
new inven-
tion.

Mr. Holschuer has a very large collection of fine prints. The historical prints are placed in an exact chronological order, and make twelve volumes. The late John Baptista Homann, of Nurenberg, very much promoted the study of geo-

Mr. Holschuer's cabinet.
Homann's
museum geographicum.

* Some corn, and even bread, is said to have been found in the ruins of Herculaneum, which was swallowed up by an earthquake in Pliny's time, who died about A. D. 76.

† The author very justly decries this trifling kind of false wit; but, by the prejudice of education, does not express the same contempt for chronograms, as most of the public inscriptions in Germany are nothing else.

graphy in Germany, and his son Dr. John Christopher Homann, with no less ardour, followed so commendable an example; but this city was deprived of that learned man a few days since. He died unmarried. During his life he was greatly esteemed by all who knew him, on account of his learning and exemplary piety; and even after his death the legacies he left by his will do him great honour. He has left all his books, &c. relating to physic, to his three colleagues in that profession; and his geographical books, instruments, &c. he bequeathed to Dr. Ebersperger, his brother-in-law, and Mr. Frantz, a civilian, who for a long time had assisted him in carrying on his extensive correspondence. From the known learning and abilities of these two gentlemen, and their disposition to oblige the learned world, we may hope, that geographical knowledge, which, at present, is very defective, will be greatly improved in many particulars by their united endeavours.

Mint.

Prices of medals.

At Mr. Laufer's, the general assay-master of the circle of Franconia, are sold the best gold, silver, copper, and block-tin medals, that have been struck at Nurenberg. Every gold medal, weighing above six ducats, is valued at fifteen creutzers * *per* ducat for the workmanship, &c. besides the number of ducats which it weighs. The oval silver medals of the first size weigh five ounces of the Nurenberg weight; those of the second four ounces; and those of the third size two ounces and a half. The round silver medals of the first size weigh three ounces; of the second about two ounces and a half; those of the third one ounce and ten pennyweights; the fourth an ounce; the fifth fifteen pennyweights; the sixth about six pennyweights. Every ounce is valued at two dollars or five guilders. The oval copper medals of the first and second magnitude cost a dollar, the third a guilder. The round copper medals of the first magnitude are sold for a guilder and one third; the second for a guilder; the third for three fourths of a guilder, or half a dollar; the fourth for half a guilder; the fifth for the third part of a guilder, or twenty creutzers; the sixth for one fourth of a guilder, or fifteen creutzers. The block-tin medals are marked with copper to prevent all fraud, as they are little inferior to silver medals in beauty. The price of the oval tin medals of the first, second, and third magnitude, is three quarters of a guilder, or a half a dollar; of the round ones of the first and

* About 7 *d.* sterling.

second magnitude half a guilder, &c. It were to be wished, that the *Thesaurus Numismatum modernorum hujus seculi*, printed in folio at Nuremberg by Endter's heirs, were continued by some able hand; for we should then have the designs and descriptions of all the medals struck here of late years. Some of the devices and legends on these medals are by Dr. Thomafius; but most of them by M. Von Fuhrer.

It must be owned, that there is a great deal of ingenuity and propriety in some of the devices and inscriptions; yet is it wished by many connoisseurs, that there were a greater conformity to the taste of the ancients in this particular, without such a parade of art and affectation of subtilty: but I shall not engage in examining the grounds of this opinion. However, this is undeniable, that those medalists who do not confine themselves to the practice of antiquity, have an opportunity of introducing a greater variety and number of figures on their medals; which gives them a more striking appearance, and consequently procures a larger vent for them. Indeed I do not know, whether such inscriptions as *Paci Publicæ*, *Felicitati temporum*, and the like, strike the mind so forcibly, or express a variety of circumstances, like an apposite emblem, which, when performed according to the proper rules, requires more pains and attention than most people imagine *. But I do not mean by this that I approve of those two elaborate medals, the design of which it is impossible to understand, without a particular knowledge of a great many trivial circumstances or anecdotes. The three medals struck, during the time of the misunderstanding betwixt Antony Ulrick duke of Brunswic-Wolfenbottle, and his brother Rudolph Augustus, are a manifest instance of what I am speaking. For, in order to comprehend the meaning of them, a person must not only be acquainted with the effects of the air-pump in exhausting the air from two contiguous receivers, but likewise with the names of the ministry of Wolfenbottle (of which the initial letters only are to be seen on the medals) the images representing the imperial and British courts, together with those of Brunswic, Zell, and Hanover, and the reason of the eagle being under

Observations on the new medals.

* This is no proof of the goodness of the device, or wit of the legend; for such emblems and chronograms must be very offensive to persons of true taste, though they cost ever so much pains or time. It must be entirely owing to national prejudice that the author speaks so favourably of them.

a cloud, &c. But I think it is best in every thing to observe a medium, and avoid the two extremes.

Among the great number of medals struck at Nurenberg, which are remarkable for the ingenuity of the device, I am particularly pleased with that struck on account of the long stay of Charles XII. king of Sweden, at Bender. One side exhibits the head of that restless prince, with his usual titles. On the reverse is a landscape with a fierce lion sleeping in calm weather, and a clear moon-shine. The protection, which the Ottoman court granted the king, is denoted by this, and the following legend, which is part of a verse in the first book of the *Æneid*:

Per amica silentia Lunæ,

i. e. ‘By the friendly silence of the moon.’*

In the exergue are these words:

Oculis dormitat apertis †.

i. e. ‘He slumbers with his eyes open.’

This medal, in my opinion, may be accounted a masterpiece; and it were to be wished, that many of the same kind may be made public, instead of such as have nothing to recommend them but a punning jingle of words, on which the device is founded. The following inscription of the medal struck here, in the year 1689, on the taking of Bonne, is of the latter sort:

Bono redit omine Bonna:

To this may be added the following devices, *viz.* The French general count de la Motte delivering a glove to the duke of Marlborough, to denote the surrender of the city of

* Alluding to the Turkish crescent; so that this is a mere pun at the bottom, and consequently does not deserve the encomium the author bestows upon it.

† I could wish this exergue had been omitted; as the timorous hare is generally supposed to sleep with its eyes open.

Ghent * in the year 1708 ; the representation of France, on occasion of the city of Lille by the confederates in the year 1708, weeping for the loss of a lily out of its coat of arms ; the allusion to a musical air on the taking the city of Aire in the year 1710 ; and lastly, the inscription on a medal struck on the taking of Belgrade in the year 1717,

Che bel grado da Belgrado.

For a motto cannot be said to be witty, or just, unless it retains its beauty and force when translated into another language.

M. Von Fetzer is possessed of a fine collection of coins, and of natural and artificial curiosities. Among the latter is a bowl very ingeniously made out of a rhinoceros's horn, which is extremely hard to work.

A widow lady of the same name has a very pretty collection of antique gems, both *intaglio's* and *cameo's*. Among the latter is a fine head of Didus Julianus. She is also possessed of some curious groupes carved in ivory ; as the triumph of Neptune and Thetis, of excellent embossed work on a boat, consisting of one single piece of ivory which is exceeding white, &c. and the following curiosities, &c. a model of the Mogul's large diamond, which, though it exceeds the largest in Europe in depth, comes far short of Mr. Pitt's diamond (which is at present among the crown jewels of France) in breadth ; the Farnesian Hercules a foot high, copied by Sandrart, in black wax, from the original at Rome ; a curious wax basso relievo, by Breunerin of Franckfort, representing a female penitent, weeping, and prostrating herself before a death's head ; and four brass bowls, curiously enamelled on both sides with black and white, one of which is marked *P. R. 1571*. What an exorbitant price the duke of Sax-Gotha paid for such a piece of work, you remember, Sir, from my account of the museum at Gotha. I also saw two large plates of the same kind of work at baron Von Roth's at Vienna ; which he supposes to have been painted by Giulio Romano, and valued at four thousand *guldens*. Many such uncommon curiosities are, as it were, buried in private hands at Nurenberg ; the families in whose possessions they are in, being, for several reasons, unwilling that it should be publicly known that they are

Widow
Fetzer's
cabinet.

* *Gant*, in French, signifies a glove.

masters of such valuable things. The great trade which this city formerly carried on to Italy gave the Nurenbergers an opportunity of importing several curious pieces from thence, which a traveller would never expect to meet with at Nurenberg.

Mr. Geyfel's
cabinet.

M. Geyfel has a very curious collection of petrifications, and amongst them are some crabs and other fish of a most exquisite beauty.

Ancient
seals.

Here is also a collection of three hundred original impressions of antique seals, which are very rare. Some of these have a smaller seal at the other end, which may be looked upon as a *contra-sigillum*; and most of them have rings to hang them by. Hence it is not improbable that they were worn about the neck by secretaries, as a badge of their office. This collection was first begun by *Sartorio Ur-sato*, author of the treatise, entitled, *de notis veteribus Romanorum*. After his death they came into the possession of Mr. Stricker, the Dutch consul at Venice, who, a little before his decease, sent them as a present to Mr. Geyfel, with whom he had contracted a friendship in Italy. Mr. Geyfel has likewise a collection of one-and-twenty thousand copper-plate prints, all portraits; five thousand of which are those of so many natives of Nurenberg; so that I question whether any other city in the world can boast of the like number of eminent men. It must, however, be observed, that a person may have his portrait engraved on a copper-plate here for a very trifling expence; and that there is scarce a preacher, professor, or even a school-master, who has not this honour paid him.

Prints.

Medals.

But the most remarkable part of Mr. Geyfel's cabinet is a collection of above seven thousand five hundred medals. These are not indeed the gold and silver originals, as it would require a vast sum to purchase them; and on account of several rare pieces, to be found only in the cabinets of princes, it would be utterly impossible; but they are copies in block-tin, lead, copper, and plaister. That of Sax-Gotha is one of the completest cabinets in Europe; but for number of modern medals it comes far short of Mr. Geyfel's. The following arrangement of the latter may serve as a model for other virtuoso's to form a complete collection of medals.

Judicious
arrange-
ment of a
collection of
medals.

The largest
medal ex-
tant.

The first class consists of medals struck on the birth of princes, of which (and indeed of all medals that have been transmitted to our times) that of gold, presented by the
states

States of Austria to the present empress on that occasion, is the largest. On one side is the emperor's head, with this inscription :

Cæs. Aug. Car. VI. Gentis Habsbur. Decus & Column.

i. e. 'The ornament and support of the illustrious house of Hapsburg.'

On the reverse is a child sitting on a lion, with this legend :

Æternitas Augusta :

i. e. 'The imperial line perpetuated.'

The weight of the medal is sixteen marks * of gold ; and the *Supplementum numismatum historicorum ab anno 1700, usque ad annum 1701*, gives a large description of it. Next to these follow :

II. Medals struck on the journies or progresses of sovereign princes : among which the progress of Charles XI. into Lapland is the most remarkable.

III. Coronation medals.

IV. Inauguration medals.

V. Medals struck on account of public entries and other solemnities.

VI. —Institutions of civil and religious orders.

VII. —Marriages of princes.

VIII. —Alliances and leagues.

IX. —Settlement of limits or boundaries of states.

X. —Sieges and battles.

XI. Coins made for current money in the extremities of a siege.

XII. Medals of monuments of famous generals.

XIII. Medals of remarkable negotiations and conclusions of peace.

XIV. Medals struck on account of institutions of trading companies ; of new canals, harbours, and other works for the improvement of commerce.

XV. —Lotteries, &c.

XVI. —Foundation of religious edifices, as churches, hospitals, &c.

XVII.

* A mark is about 9 ounces 12 pennyweights troy-weight.

XVII. —Building of civil edifices, as town-houses, palaces, &c.

XVIII. Medals of mines and coining cities.

XIX. —Academies and learned societies, university-jubilees, literary præmiums, &c.

XX. Medals struck in honour of learned men.

XXI. —Celebrated artists.

XXII. Medals of museums and cabinets of curiosities.

XXIII. —Remarkable events in ecclesiastical history.

XXIV. Medals illustrating natural history, &c.

XXV. Astronomical and mathematical medals.

XXVI. Alchymical medals.

XXVII. Amulets and superstitious coins of various kinds.

XXVIII. Satirical medals.

XXIX. Medals of civil solemnities, and jubilees on several occasions, as

XXX. Papal jubilees.

XXXI. Nuptial jubilees.

XXXII. Medals struck on account of national calamities, as inundations, plagues, famines, earthquakes, &c.

XXXIII. —On occasion of the deaths of princes.

XXXIV. Memorials of princes and persons of high rank, among which those of the popes (of which there is a complete series) have the preference, and are followed by those of

XXXV. Cardinals.

XXXVI. Archbishops.

XXXVII. Bishops.

XXXVIII. Knights of Malta; the grand master of the Teutonic order.

XXXIX. The German emperors.

XL. The electoral princes.

XLI. The German princes and counts.

XLII. The knights of the empire.

XLIII. And, lastly, medals of the imperial cities.

The foreign medals are placed in alphabetical order, according to the names of the countries belonging to those princes in honour of whom they were struck.

The medals invented by the *Academie des Inscriptions*, in honour of Lewis XIV. make a particular class, consisting of two hundred and eighty-six pieces. Those of the Italian family of Cararra constitute another class, of which the learned professor Kohler, of Altdorf, has published a particular account.

count. Among the medals of Italy, that which passes for ^{Oldest me-}
the most ancient coin struck by the modern Italians is to be ^{dal,}
seen in this cabinet, with this inscription :

Krolus secundus de Manfredis Faven.

This medal is of the year 1368, and has an impression only on one side. An accurate account is given of it by M. Kohler, in the first year of his medalic entertainments.

It must here be observed, that the coining cities have struck medals on block tin for sale, only since the peace of Nimeguen.

Dorsche, the celebrated engraver of seals, who is also a diamond-cutter, has something remarkable in his life, having gone through strange vicissitudes of fortune. When he was a boy he was servant at a wine-cellar, and afterwards became a wine merchant. As that business did not turn out according to his expectations, he applied himself to grinding of glass, and spent two hours every day in learning to draw of the most eminent masters he could procure. He continued this practice for four years, though he was then turned of thirty, and father to five children. After this he studied geometry, and at the same time attended the academy of painting, and Dr. Heister of Altdorf's lectures on anatomy. In the mean time he read the best authors on all the sciences; and at last attained such an exquisite skill in engraving on gems, that he is excelled but by few. Among the latter may be reckoned his own daughter, who surpasses him in that curious art. A medal was struck in the year 1728 in honour of this ingenious artist, with his head on one side, and this inscription :

Christophorus Dorscheus Gemmarum cælator.

‘ Christopher Dorsche, engraver of gems.’

On the reverse, Pallas is represented sitting, with this legend :

Sola comes,

‘ She alone is his companion.’

pro-

probably alluding to his great skill in engraving, &c. which was not acquired by any instruction, but chiefly by his own industry and the dint of natural genius.

In the exergue are these words :

Arti & Artifici.

i. e. ' To art and the artist.'

The heads of the popes cut on cornelians, making in all a series of two hundred and thirty-eight gems, which he has by him, are to be sold for three thousand *guldens* *. He has also a vast number of intaglio's, which he values at ten or twelve dollars † a piece. This artist always takes particular care to engrave on good stones : the Bohemian and Anspach stones are equal to the oriental for hardness ; but they are apt to flaw in working, and have not so fine a lustre ; which makes him prefer the latter. Mr. Dorsche has a son who was bit by a mad dog, which gave him a great deal of concern ; and after the boy had, by the help of a skilful physician, been cured of the terrible disorder occasioned by that misfortune, a sudden gust of passion threw him into the falling sickness. He laboured under that disease for four years ; but at length, by the constant use of the *oleum cajebach* (of which every morning and evening he took one drop upon a small lump of double refined sugar) he got the better of it ; so that at present he is able to apply himself to the art of engraving gems.

A remedy
against the
epilepsy or
falling sick-
ness.

Paintings in
Mr. Peller-
isch's house

Mr. Pellerisch has a fine house at Nuremberg, in which are ten or twelve pictures painted by Palma, that are worth a curious traveller's notice.

Cabinet of
Mr. Ditsch,
a painter.

M. Ditsch, the painter, has a collection of petrifications, shells, coins, gems, prints, paintings, ores, insects, ivory works, &c. Among the natural curiosities, the *colibri*, a very small and most beautiful bird, and a kind of a spider, which spins a very strong web and wraps itself up in it, are the most remarkable. Mr. Ditsch has three sons and a daughter, who have all a good genius for painting flowers, birds, and landscapes.

Petrified
tree.

In the court before M. Imhoff's house, in the *Leder-gasse*, is to be seen the trunk of a tree petrified. In some parts of

* About 350 *l.* sterling.

† About 2 *l.* sterling.

It a kind of crystalline matter has so penetrated the pores, that some pieces of it may be ground like stone for rings, &c. This petrification is the more remarkable, as it stands intire with its roots in the earth; and it is not improbable, that there is a spring or some other petrifying fluid under it, which being imbibed by the root, has caused this change in the trunk of the tree. Such springs are not only to be met with in Hungary, but also in several parts of Germany, which not only incrust the outside of pieces of wood, laid into them, with stone, but fill the very pith and inward interstices of it with a lapideous concretion. Pieces of wood have been known to undergo such a change without the help of such springs, by only lying in a damp soil; and I have by me several such pieces found in different parts of Germany, which for weight and hardness exactly resemble stone, and will even strike fire; and yet by their bark, texture, the circular marks caused by their annual growth, knots, branches, and roots, they indubitably appear to have been originally wood. These are generally found in a turfy soil; and in Trees under the earth. Holland, Westphalia, and the county of Lunenburg, whole trees are frequently found at a considerable depth in the earth which appear to have been thrown down by violent storms; for they all lie with their roots towards the north-west, and their tops the contrary way. It is natural to suppose, that those countries formerly lay much lower than their present surface; but whether the position of the trees be the effect of the general deluge, or was caused by some partial inundation from the north-west, is not so easily determined. Tho' these trees, which lie in a turfy soil, are not petrified; yet they are found to have imbibed a great quantity of sulphur, salt-petre, and resin. All these minerals I found in a piece of fossile wood, besides vitriol, alum, iron, &c. As wood may thus be impregnated with such a variety of substances, it is not to be wondered at, that petrifying juices, which are afterwards indurated into stone or crystal, may gradually insinuate themselves in such quantities through the pores or interstices of the wood, that at last the whole tree must participate more of the property of a stone, than of a vegetative substance.

About two hundred years since a deep subterraneous passage was made at Joachimsthal in Bohemia, which runs under the whole city; and as the emperor kept it in repair, it is called the emperor's passage, but its original name was St. Barbara's passage. After the pioneers had carried on the Petrified beech-tree.

work for several fathoms, they came to a very large beech-tree, the trunk of which was then carried away. About sixteen years ago a commissioner of the imperial mines, being at Joachimsthal, took the trouble to go to the place where the beech-tree had been formerly found, and there had the satisfaction of seeing the branches of the tree spread out in their natural order. An ingenious friend was so obliging as to procure me a piece of that tree, in which green and white *fluor crystallinus* has insinuated itself. This is used at Joachimsthal as a sovereign remedy against convulsions in children.

Mrs. Sand-
rart's cabi-
net.

There are five other large cabinets to be still seen at Nuremberg. Among these I shall give the precedency to that of Mrs. Sandrart; not so much for the superior value, or curiosity, of what it contains, as on account of the respect due to that lady, who is the worthy widow of the ingenious Joachim Sandrart, so celebrated for his paintings and designs. Besides, she takes a pleasure in shewing strangers whatever is curious in her house. The first object that strikes the eye is a beaufet, inlaid with Florentine. Here are also the following curiosities: several tables of Florence marble, all kinds of curious works of ribbands, paper, silk, shells, &c. white porcelain, so ingeniously embellished with silken threads, of various colours, that the eye is easily deceived, and takes them for paintings; landscapes done on ivory in the same manner; with others on paper and parchment with black silk, which very much resemble copper-plates; several kinds of foreign habits; abundance of gems, both *intaglio's* and *cameo's*, by ancient and modern artists; collections of coins, medals, shells, corallines, petrifications, butterflies, insects, birds-nests, eggs, minerals, amulets, &c. Here are also to be seen five hundred and sixty little cups inclosed in a single pepper-corn; and several designs and pieces of paintings by her late husband, of whose skill in that art there are many admirable specimens extant. Joachim Von Sandrart died at Nuremberg in the year 1688, in the eighty-second year of his age. And Harßdorfer composed the following epitaph for him:

*Cum, Sandrarte, Tuas tabulas Natura videret,
Queis facies rerum perpetuare soles,
Obstupuit, tinxitque genas pudibunda rubore,
Optans esse suum, quod videt Artis, opus.*

Great

Great Nature flood amaz'd, to see thy works,
And, blushing, wish'd thy labours were her own.'

Mrs. Sandrart herself is indeed one of the greatest curiosities in her cabinet, on account of her activity and uncommon strength of memory at the age of eighty years. She knows the name of every particular piece of her numerous collection, of the person from whom she had it, and likewise the name of the plant or tree from which every species of butterflies and insects derive their nourishment, &c.

Observations on the age of Mrs. Sandrart.

That of M. Praun is the most valuable among all the cabinets at Nuremberg. It was first begun by M. Paul Praun, (a person descended from an eminent family of this city) who at the beginning of the last century resided for several years in Italy, and died in the year 1619. He carried on a silk manufacture at Bologna, and collected all kinds of rare curiosities, which he sent to Nuremberg; where he proposed to end his days in ease and tranquillity. But the scheme he had formed was prevented by death; for he died at Bologna, where he was also buried. Since his decease no great additions have been made to his collection; which, however, has, in some measure, increased in value. It is very probable, that not a few curiosities, carried away from the pillage of Rome under Charles V, by different persons, fell into his hands. The oldest piece among the paintings in this cabinet is a table, painted with oil colours, in the year 1318, representing several women in the old Misnian dress. Here are also eight pictures, by Bassano, among which are the four seasons. The eastern magi coming to worship the infant Messiah, which is attributed to old Bassano, is an admirable piece, and is a groupe of a vast multitude of people; some of whom are spectators, others riding in caravans, &c. The conversion of St. Paul is finely represented by Denys Calvart *. Mary Magdalene at our Saviour's feet, when he appears to her in the garden, and forbids her to touch him; with St. Cecilia, and the judgment of Paris, are also by the same hand. Here is another picture of St. Cecilia by Raphael, like that of Bologna, on account of which a celebrated painter, who was contemporary with Raphael, is said to have died out of envy and vexation. Here are also the

The Praun museum.

* The author makes one exception to this piece, namely, that St. Paul travels on horseback; which, as I have shewn in a note, it is very probable that he did, on account of the distance, and the important commission he was charged with by the high priest, &c.

following pieces, viz. a capital piece, representing Abigail meeting David, by Guido Rheni; the shepherds paying their adorations to our Saviour; with the arts and sciences asleep in time of war by Nicholas Juvenell, which are all admirable pieces. The excellency of an original by Michael Angelo, which is about three feet high, and represents a man who had been flayed, chiefly consists in the accurate representation of the muscles; for Michael Angelo had acquired a complete knowledge in anatomy. Here are two portraits of Albert Durer, one in his youth, and the other when he was advanced in years, and another of his wife who is represented naked, painted by Albert himself. Her person is none of the most beautiful; and what is worse, she is said to have been of a very morose and impetuous temper. The old servant-maid of the founder of this collection has the honour of appearing in the cabinet in an admirable piece painted by Andrea del Sarto. The portraits of Raphael and Michael Angelo are also to be seen in this cabinet. The former has a countenance full of sweetness, and not unlike that which the best painters give our Saviour in their pieces: indeed Raphael endeared himself to every one by his friendly disposition, his good-nature, and the agreeableness of his conversation. Here is a picture of the emperor Charles V, in his thirty-second year, by Christopher Amberger, for which it is said a thousand dollars have been offered.

Raphael's
portrait.

Of Charles
V.

Near this hangs the picture of Sebastian Munster the cosmographer, by the same Amberger, or by Holbein, in which Munster's grey beard is admirably represented. The next piece is a beautiful landscape by Sibeto, which is remarkable for the figure of an owl perched on a rock. As this bird is called *civetta* in Italian, I am inclined to think the painter intended it as an allusion to his own name, in order to denote the pieces to be his. A great many pictures by the masters already named, and likewise by Francesco Parmegiano, Ottavio Miserone, Lorenzo Sabbatino, Adamo Li-gastro, Luke Cranach, Jacob Sprengler, George Amberger, Lavinia Fontana an Italian lady, &c. I pass over in silence. The names of the artists by whom they were painted are sufficient to gain their works all their due value.

Designs.

Here is also a numerous collection of designs; great numbers of which are said to be by Raphael, Michael Angelo, Annibal Caraggino, Giulio Romano, Antonio Coreggio, Ercole Procacino, Andrea del Sarto, Bassano, Caravaggio, Perino del Vaga, Mantegna, Lorenzo Sabbatino, Micerino

da

da Siena, Horatio Samachino, Bagnaccanallo Vecchio, J. da Pontornio, and other celebrated masters. A hundred and fifty-nine of these drawings are by Hans Hoffman. The copper-plates of Albert Durer also make an entire volume. The number of small bronze antique images of heathen deities, gladiators, &c. amounts to eighty-one. Among these, a Pallas about two or three feet high, and two images of Mercury, of the same height, are represented standing only on one foot. The twelve Cæsars are represented in a brass basso relievo of the bigness of a common plate. Nine marble statues, and seven of the Roman emperors in basso relievo, are all looked upon as originals. Here are farther to be seen,

1. A great number of brass copies of antique Roman statues.
2. Fifty-six statues of plaster, &c. by eminent masters.
3. Near two thousand *cameo's* and *intaglio's* of agate, granate, jasper, cornelian, chalcedony, onyx, chrysolite, amethyst, hyacinth, sapphire, and other precious stones. Seventy-seven of these gems are set in gold rings; and the series of emperors, the Egyptian hieroglyphics, a pagan sacrifice in agate, three *cameo's* representing our Saviour on a sanguine colour jasper, an admirable head of an old man on an amethyst, which is considerably larger than a walnut, and another of our Saviour led to his crucifixion, on which is a groupe of some hundreds of figures, though the stone is not too large for a ring, deserve particular notice.
4. The angel appearing to the shepherds tending their flock on the night of Christ's nativity, is painted on a kind of white Indian marble with such art, that the glory of the heavenly host is chiefly represented by the colour and texture of the stone.
5. All the species of rough gems.
6. Ancient coins. Eleven hundred and fifty of these ancient coins are of copper; a hundred and twenty of silver, a considerable number of gold; and seventeen Grecian pieces.

Picture on
marble.

Here are likewise the following curiosities, a collection of all kinds of marble in globular pieces; a table of curious variegated marble; another table of ebony inlaid with pieces of *lumachella*, jasper, cornelians, agate, and *lapis lazuli*; several Indian pieces; marine productions; a large shell which naturally grew in the shape of a pitcher; several petrifications; various minerals; pieces curiously cut in wood and stone, among which is a wooden crucifix said to be done by Michael Angelo; ivory admirably turned; and lastly, some pieces of copper enamelled on both sides, which by some is reckoned among the arts the secret of which is lost.

Mr. Imhoff's cabinet.

The Imhoff cabinet contains several good pieces of painting, by Albert Durer, Palma, Paolo Veronese, Titian, and other masters; with medals, sea-shells, petrifications, minerals, pieces of enamel, Turkish arms and colours, curious books, &c.

Mr. Ebermayer's cabinet.

Mr. Ebermayer's cabinet consists of paintings, antique images of bronze, corals, painted glasses, agate vessels, &c. But the most remarkable part of this collection is the gems, both rough and cut, as onyx, beryl, garnet, emerald, agate, sapphire, cornelian, hyacinth, amethyst, chalcedony, &c. A fuller account of the gems in this curious collection may be seen in two printed treatises, with the following titles: *I. Gemmarum affabrè sculptarum Thesaurus, quem suis sumptibus haud exiguis nec parvo studio collegit Ioh. Mart. ab Ebermayer, Norimb. Digessit & recensuit Ioh. Iac. Baierus P. & M. V. D. hujusque in Acad. Altorff. Professor primarius, Norimb. 1720. II. Capita deorum & illustrium hominum gemmis incisa, quæ collegit Ioh. Martinus ab Ebermayer & illustravit Erhardus Reusch, 1721, fol.*

Mr. Volkamer's cabinet.

Mr. Volkamer's cabinet of curiosities exhibits all sorts of minerals, petrifications, marine productions, shells, uncommon animals preserved in spirits of wine, curious work in ivory and wax, burning-glasses, paintings, &c. This collection is at present kept in Mr. Volkamer's summer-house in his garden, which is stocked with a great number of physical plants. Five geographical pillars are also erected in this garden, the largest of which is ten feet high, exclusive of the pedestal and capital, and seven and a half in circumference. It exhibits the most remarkable places lying within a hundred and fifty German miles of Nurenb^{erg}, together with the distance from one town to another. This pillar was set up by M. Volkamer, in imitation of the *columna milliaria*, which is to be seen in the capitol at Rome.

Columna milliaria.

The other four pillars stand in a square, and support the covering raised over the above-mentioned large pillar, which stands in the middle: And on the first is seen the situation of those towns, which lie from a hundred and fifty to three hundred and twenty German miles from Nurenb^{erg}. The second exhibits such places as lie at the distance of five hundred German miles from that city. The third represents all Europe, together with the situation of its several counties, so that every kingdom, represented on the pillar, points to the real one on that continent. On the fourth pillar are pointed out

out the several villages which lie in the neighbourhood of Nuremberg.

In this garden also stands an obelisk, with hieroglyphical Obelisk. figures on its four sides, in imitation of the Theodosian obelisk at Constantinople. It is one-and-twenty feet and a half high, and is cut out of one block. On one side of its base is the following inscription :

ANNO SERVATI ORBIS MDCCVIII.
 EVROPA PENE VNIVERSA
 BELLO, FAME, CONTAGIO, MISERE VASTATA
 OBELISCVM HVNC
 THEODOSIANI IN CIRCO BYZANTINO
 ERECTI SIMVLACRVM
 ANIMI PACEM SVSPIRANTIS SIGNVM
 EX VOTO POS.
 J. C. V.

‘ This obelisk, which resembles that of Theodosius standing in the *Circus* at Constantinople, was erected, pursuant to a vow by J. C. Volkamer, as a sign of his ardent desire after peace, in the year of the redemption of the world, 1709, when almost all Europe was in a most deplorable manner desolated by war, famine, and pestilence.’

On another side are these words :

BEATI PACIFICI,
 TRANSQVILLITATEM
 QVI ANIMO SERVANT INTEMERATAM
 BEATIORES,
 II DEMVM BEATISSIMI
 QVIBVS E CALAMITATE ET MISERIA EREPTIS
 ÆTERNA IN PACE
 FACTVS EST LOCVS.

‘ Blessed are the peace-makers : more blessed are they who enjoy an undisturbed tranquillity in their souls ; but still more blessed are they, who, being delivered from all calamities and misfortunes, are admitted into the mansions of eternal peace.’

On the third side is to be seen this Greek inscription :

N U R E N B E R G.

ΗΝ ΠΑΛΑΙ ΕΣΤΗΣΕΝ
 ΤΕΡΑΠΛΕΤΡΟΝ ΑΡΟΤΡΗΣ ΟΥΚΟΝ
 ΚΙΟΝΑ
 ΘΕΟΔΟΣΙΟΣ ΑΔΚΙΜΑ ΚΟΙΡΑΝΕΩΝ
 ΤΗΝ Δ' ΙΕΡΟΝ ΜΝΗΜ'
 ΕΙΡΗΝΗΣ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ ΤΕ
 ΤΕΓΜΑ ΤΟΥ ΜΟΤΕΡΟΥ ΑΡΕΩΣ
 ΕΖΟΧΑ ΒΟΑΚΑΜΕΡΟΣ.

- ‘ Such an obelisk as the emperor Theodosius raised, as a
 ‘ superb monument of his glory and ornament of the city, is
 ‘ here erected by J. Volkamer, as the sacred memorial of
 ‘ peace, and the end of the calamities of war.’

On the fourth side are the following words :

MISERI MORTALES
 QUID PACEM POSCITIS
 TVRBIDIS ANIMI IMPOTENTIS MOTIBVS
 MOX PROFLIGANDAM
 PERPETVA PIIS MENTIBVS
 DE COELO FVLGET SERENITAS
 IMPII NON HABENT PACEM
 NEC HABEBVNT.

- ‘ Restless mortals ! why do you so ardently wish for peace,
 ‘ which, by the turbulent passions that tyrannize over your
 ‘ minds, will, alas, too soon be driven away. Heaven irra-
 ‘ diates the pious soul with perpetual serenity, whilst peace is
 ‘ not, nor ever will be, the portion of the wicked.’

The sentiments in these four inscriptions are full of piety, and elegantly expressed ; and, indeed, they could not be otherwise, as they came from the pen of the learned and ingenious Dr. Thomafius, a native of this city. In this garden are also a great many exotics, and a fine orangery.

Pegnitz-
 thaler.

Some time since a society was formed in Nurenberg under the name of the Pegnitz Academy, with a view of refining and improving the German language and poetry. However commendable the design of this institution was, the means were none of the best concerted ; so that at present, though the Pegnitz society is still in being, its members are all persons very unequal

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unequal to such an arduous undertaking; and even these meet but very seldom.

The vocal musicians, or singers, who have a great affinity with the *bardi* and *scaldi* among the ancient Germans, generally hold their meetings on festivals, and perform even in private houses for money *. Music flourishes greatly at Nuremberg, where they have musical meetings, or concerts, which they call *krantzel*. Fischer on the violin, and Tenner on the German flute, are no mean performers.

Conversation with the fair sex is under much greater restraints in Nuremberg, than in most other large cities. A stranger is seldom allowed to see them in the assemblies which they hold among one another; and even the natives of the place, unless they are particular friends, are not admitted. And though a foreigner be recommended to a Nuremberger in the strongest manner, he will very seldom invite him to his house if he has a wife or daughter; but is so mistrustful, that he rather chuses to carry him to a tavern, and there do him the honour of a *kaufche*, i. e. make him drunk.

It is now some years since a good porcelain manufacture has been set on foot in this city.

Few things at Nuremberg deserve a traveller's notice more than a machine, which is put in motion by water, where the gilt silver ingots are drawn through a succession of small holes, gradually lessening into the finest silver wire imaginable. And though it be obvious to the senses, yet it is difficult to form an adequate idea of the incredible extension of metals, as it is here performed, until it is demonstrated by computation. A cylinder of silver, weighing forty-five marks †, and about two-and-twenty inches in length, in the hands of the wire-drawer becomes above nine thousand times smaller in diameter, and is drawn out to a length of

Master-fingers.

Conversation with the ladies,

Manufacture of porcelain. Of silver wire.

* Let not this comparison be construed to the disadvantage of the *bardi* and *scaldi*. Those good men were so far from being flattering parasites, that they were rigid moralists. Martin de la relig. des Gaulois, Tom. I. p. 173, says, *Les louanges ne faisoient pas l'unique occupation des Bardes, ils se meloient encore de censurer, de syndiquer les actions des particuliers: sur tout ils chargeoient ceux, dont la conduite ne repondoit pas à leur devoir.* 'Praise was not the sole business of the bards; for they took upon them to animadvert on, and censure the actions of private persons, and were particularly severe on those whose behaviour was not answerable to the duties of their station.' Vid. Torner de poes. Scaldor. c. 8. Koler de Scaldis, Altorf. 1724. Lauterbach de carmin. vet. Germ. Ien. 1696.

† A mark is about 9 oz. 12 dwts.

1,163,520 feet, which, at the rate of twenty-four thousand feet to a mile, are equal to forty-eight German miles and one third.

The silver, which is to be spun on thread, is first flattened betwixt two wheels of polished steel, by which means it is farther lengthened above one-seventh part of the whole; so that it may then be affirmed, that the wire, after this, becomes fifty-six German miles, or a hundred and twelve French leagues in length.

But the ductility and extension of gold, by this method of drawing it into wire, is still more wonderful. As the silver cylinder, of two-and-twenty inches in length, is gilt before it is drawn into wire, the thickness of the gold laid on it diminishes in proportion to the length to which the cylinder, or wire, is extended. The gold, at first, is commonly but the ninetieth part of a line in thickness, and never exceeds an intire line; so that only six ounces, oftentimes two, and sometimes but one ounce is used for gilding a cylinder of silver twenty-two inches in length. If the gilding be computed at two ounces to the above-mentioned cylinder, it may be demonstrated by the drawing of the silver, that the extension of the gold surface is so great, that a single ounce of gold, (1220 of which go to a cubic foot) is sufficient to cover 1190 square feet of silver. When the gold is thus extended, its thickness is but $75,000 \frac{1}{2}$ part of a line. But, as I observed above, the gilding of a cylinder of silver, weighing forty-five marks, may be performed with one ounce of gold, it is evident that the latter may be drawn to that fineness, that it shall not exceed $525,025$ th part of a line. The consideration of such ductility must absorb the human mind, and elude its comprehension; especially if we reflect, that even this amazing tenuity may be doubled to $1,050,050$ th part of a line, the latter being but the 12th part of an inch. That the gold does not only communicate its colour to the silver, but that its constituent parts remain in their natural arrangement, is proved by the following experiment, viz. If you lay this gilt wire in *aqua fortis*, it will erode the silver, but without damaging the gold in the least; for such wire, or thread, becomes a hollow tube, of a fineness beyond imagination*.

* On this curious subject see *L'Histoire de l'Academie des Sciences*.

In Mr. Fezer's brass manufactory at Werth (which is one of the suburbs of Nurenberg, but has its own magistracy and town-house) I observed a new invented method of cutting brass plates, about half an inch thick, with a pair of sheers, set in motion by water; whereas this work used to be performed by saws, and a considerable quantity of brass was wasted into dust.

Those who are fond of mechanical arts, manufactures, *Mechanics*, &c. may here abundantly gratify their curiosity. It is now some centuries since the Nurenberg artists have been reckoned among the best in all Germany; and indeed to set forth the whole merit of this city, in promoting and improving useful knowledge of all kinds, would afford matter for a large volume. The neighbouring country is sandy, but yet fruitful. In some places it yields good marble; and a kind of grey or ash-coloured marble, with white veins, is dug at no great distance from the city.

Nurenberg, Dec. 10, 1730.



L E T T E R XCIII.

Account of the City of Ratisbon.

S I R,

THE distance from Nurenberg to Ratisbon is twelve German miles, and for the last eight miles the road is very uneven and stony. About a league on this side of Ratisbon we crossed the Naab, and a little further on ascended a steep hill; and after descending from the latter we had a delightful prospect over the vast plain in which Ratisbon lies. This free imperial city contains five different states within its circuits, viz. the cathedral of Ratisbon, the imperial abbey of St. Emmeran, the *lower minster*, the *upper minster*, and the city itself. This see is immediately subject to the pope, *Episcopal* without acknowledging any metropolitan. In the cathedral *see* are buried several of the bishops of Ratisbon; and in the middle

Road from
Nurenberg
to Ratisbon,

Miraculous
crucifix.

Story of an
architect.

Ass's tower.

Dispute a-
bout St. Dio-
nysius's
body.

dle of the church lies cardinal Philippus (who died in 1598, in the twenty-second year of his age) in a mausoleum finely decorated with marble and brass ornaments. On the left-hand, as you enter the church, over the tomb of the count Herberstein, one of the bishops of Ratisbon, is a marble basso relievo, representing the miraculous feeding of the four thousand men; and on the right is a wooden crucifix as big as the life, the hair of which, as the credulous vulgar imagine, is continually growing. On a tower of the church is to be seen the stone statue of a little man, as it were, putting his head into a pot, and throwing himself down. This represents the architect of the cathedral, who is said to have precipitated himself from the top of it in a rage, because another architect had undertaken for a wager to build a bridge over the Danube before he could complete the cathedral, which he performed. But the whole affair may be classed among other fables of the same nature; for it may be easily shewn, that the cathedral and the bridge over the Danube were built at different times. As the ascent to the top of this tower is without steps, so that beasts of burden may easily go up and down, it is called the *Ass's tower*. The largest bell in the cathedral weighs ninety-eight hundred weight.

The church of St. Emmeran * boasts of having among its relics the body of St. Dionysius the Areopagite, which even the monks of this abbey own to have been purloined from the abbey of St. Denys in France. The authenticity of this relic has been confirmed by pope Leo XI, in a particular bull, wherein he excommunicates all those who dispute the reality and genuineness of the Ratisbon St. Dionysius. But notwithstanding this, the monks of the abbey of Denys, near Paris, insist, that the body of that saint is actually in their possession, and his head is shewn in the third shrine of their treasury. On the other hand the monks of St. Emmeran maintain, that the only part wanting in their relic is the middle finger of the right-hand. However, an entire hand of this saint is shewn in a chapel at Munich. His head is also devoutly worshipped in the cathedral of Bamberg, as I have already mentioned; and at Prague another head of that saint is kept in the church of St. Vitus in the castle.

* The bishop of St. Emmeran was a few years ago by his imperial majesty created a prince.

From the above-mentioned abbey of St. Denys, St. Em-
 meran has also been enriched with a beautiful manuscript of
 the gospels, written in golden letters, in the year 870. It
 was presented by Charles the Bald to the monks of St. Denys.
 The cover is set with jewels, and the title-page represents
 Charles the Bald on his throne, with these words :

*Francia grata Tibi, Rex inclyte, munera defert,
 Gothia te pariter cum regnis inchoat altis.*

‘ To thee, illustrious prince, grateful France brings its
 ‘ gifts, and Gothia places its powerful states under thy au-
 ‘ spices.’

Here also is to be seen another manuscript of the gospels,
 said to be written in the year 751, by a bishop in the nine-
 tieth year of his age, together with many other valuable cu-
 riosities, which are kept in the treasury.

On the wall near the entrance of the church, is a picture
 of Christ in a purple vest and a scarlet robe, with a globe in
 his left-hand : And we are informed by an inscription under
 it, that our Saviour, during his abode in this world, usually
 wore such a dress ; and that he appeared to St. *Marina d’Es-*
covare in such a garb, expressing his desire, that he might al-
 ways be painted so. It is further added, that this picture had
 the approbation of the *sacra Inquisitio Vallisaletana*.

On the great altar is a capital piece of the martyrdom of
 St. Emmeran, by Sandrart, which is valued at ten thousand
gulden ; and in the old chapel is shewn a portrait of the virgin
 Mary, as it is pretended, by St. Luke. On the altar of
 St. Benedict, near count Metternich’s tomb, behind a glass,
 stands a black crucifix, which, we are told, came down
 from the cross, and taking two of the burning wax tapers
 from the altar, held them to the eyes of St. Ramuold, who
 had been totally struck blind two years before, and imme-
 diately restored his sight. Ramuold was the seventh bishop
 of this diocese, and lived to the age of a hundred years.
 St. Wolfgang is interred here in a pretty subterraneous cha-
 pel. Childeric, the deposed king of France, the emperor
 Arnold and his son Lewis IV, also lie in the church of
 St. Emmeran : But most of the old tombs were greatly da-
 maged by a fire in the year 1642. In a small burial-place
 behind the church stands the monument of the celebrated
 historian John Aventin, with the following inscription :

Scio

Treasury of
 St. Emme-
 ran.
 MSS. of the
 gospels.

Picture of
 Christ as big
 as the life.

Miraculous
 crucifix.

Aventin’s
 tomb.

*Scio quod redemptor meus vivit, & in novissimo die de terra
surrecturus sum.*

Nascentes morimur.

Homo bulla est.

D. O. M.

Johannes Aventinus, Vir singulari eruditione, fide, ac pietate præditus, patriæ suæ ornamentum, exteris admirationi fuit, Bojorum & Germaniæ studiosissimus, rerum antiquarum indagator sagaciss. Religionis & honestatis amator, cui h. m. ad posterit. memoriam p. c. ☉. V. Idus Jan. Ann. 1534.

i. e. ‘ I know that my redeemer liveth ; and that at the last day I shall rise from the earth. As soon as we are born we hasten to our latter end. Man is an empty bubble.

‘ Sacred to God the greatest and best of beings, and to the memory of John Aventin, a person of singular learning, fidelity, and piety ; the ornament of his country and admiration of strangers ; a warm patriot, a consummate antiquarian, and a lover of religion and virtue, &c.’

Though Aventin, in this inscription, is termed *Religionis & honestatis amator*, the Roman-catholic clergy will never forgive his exposing the tyranny of the popes, the vicious lives of the clergy of those times, and his spirited complaints of those abuses. It was on that account that he was thrown into prison in the year 1529, on a suspicion of heresy * ; however, for want of legal proof of the charge, he

* It is but natural to suppose that Aventin should be accounted a heretic by the papists, and a confessor of truth by the protestants. The pious Jacob Faber Stapulensis, of Paris, had represented to him the beauty of practical Christianity in a quite different light, from what he conceived of it before. Indeed he was himself of too open a disposition to be a silent and unconcerned spectator of the corruptions of Christianity. In the professorships which he successively enjoyed at Vienna, Cracow, Ingolstadt, and lastly at Munich, he with a decent freedom censured the more than antichristian behaviour of the Romish clergy. But what contributed more than any thing else to make him suspected of heresy, was, the discovery of a correspondence carried on betwixt him and Philip Melancthon. Gretser, *in exam. myster. Plessean.* p. 354, says, *Professione Romanus, hoc est catholicus non fuit Aventinus, sed hæreticus : cujus criminis, utut alia probamenta deessent, id tamen satis superque liqueret ex epistola Melancthonis ad Aventinum, quam ex ipso autographo recitavi l. II. contra Calvinianum replicatorem,*

he was released. In the *Index librorum prohibitorum* the Jesuit Gretser and other writers publicly treat him as a heretic; and the papists here are not fond of shewing his epitaph. Several of them even go so far as to say, that satan scourges Aventin round the church-yard every night with iron-chains. Aventin's proper surname was Thurnmayer, which he altered to Duromarus. The former name he derives from Abensperg (in Latin *Aventinium* or *Abusina*) a town in upper Bavaria, where he was born in the year 1466.

The ladies in the upper and lower minster live in a free manner, and are under little or no restraint in these two abbeys. They go abroad when they please; receive visits from gentlemen; appear at balls in the city, and generally stay to the last dance; and that no liberty may be wanting of indulging their desires, they have always the privilege of quitting the abbey by marrying. The abbesses avoid public assemblies, as if they were princesses, because the envoys ladies will not allow them the honour of precedence. Indeed they are not without disturbances on this account among themselves, one abbess disputing precedency with the other, and canonessees with canonessees, in these two societies. Those of the lower minster allow the upper minster to be the more ancient foundation of the two; but on the other hand, they maintain that their abbey was created a principality prior to that of the upper minster. These disputes are carried so high that the ladies belonging to these foundations must not be invited at the same time to any entertainment, unless every thing relating to precedency and ceremony be previously adjusted.

The largest church, belonging to the protestants, in this city, is that of the Holy Trinity. It is luminous, and has an arched roof in which the joists are curiously inserted into one another. It has no pillars; and the galleries rest on abutments projecting out of the wall. In the new parish church the cure of the man with the withered hand is finely painted by Block.

Trinity church.

Without this church formerly stood a pretended miraculous image of the virgin, which was called the beautiful Mary, and was honoured with many pilgrimages. The Roman-catholics will have it, that this image is still kept

Miraculous image of the virgin Mary.

c. 19. 'Aventin was not a Roman or true catholic, as evidently appears, if farther proofs were wanting, from an epistle of Melancthon to him, which I have set down from the original, *lib. II.* against the calvinistical writer, c. 19.'

pri-

privately in some part of the church ; and abbé Anselm, in his *Ratisbona Politica & Ecclesiastica*, chiefly attributes the long prosperity of the city to its being in possession of this sacred image. But the Lutherans, to whom this church belongs, deny there being any such image in it ; and that their adversaries in their zeal for their error may not attempt some fraud to promote it, a guard patrols round the church every night, and suffers no body to sit on the steps, or to come near the entrance of the church.

St. James's
convent.

Scots mis-
sionaries.

The convent of S. Jacobus Scotorum has a good library ; and the present prior, Bernard Bailey, is a man of politeness and learning. Such Roman-catholics as are natives of Scotland, are the only persons admitted into this society ; and those of the greatest abilities are selected from the rest, and sent as missionaries to their native country. There is also such a seminary at Wurtzburg, and another at Erfurt. In the library is shewn a Latin manuscript of the four evangelists, said to have belonged to St. Ansharius, who died in the year 865 ; but the writing seems to be more modern. According to the introductory account, this manuscript was formerly deposited in the cathedral at Bremen, and afterwards fell into the hands of Francis William, count of Wartenberg, who was bishop of Ratisbon, Osnabrug, Minden and Verden. Here is also to be seen a description of the whole diocese of Ratisbon, in nine volumes folio, which was finished about the year 1686, by Wasserburg. It is divided into *Ratisbona, Docta, Religiosa, Ecclesiastica, &c.* and has never been printed.

The Jesuits college affords nothing remarkable ; and even their library is but mean. On the cieling of the church are some good paintings in fresco ; and there are some curious pieces of sculpture in ivory on two of the altars. Four of the latter representing the actions of Ignatius Loyola, and four others of the life of St. Francis Xavier, are very well worth seeing. The artist, who is at present a Jesuit of this college, was formerly called Steinhard, and performed one half of this curious work whilst he was a layman, or *in seculo*, as the phrase is ; and for each of the first four pieces he was rewarded with a hundred dollars.

Kepler's
epitaph.

The epitaph of Kepler, the famous mathematician, was formerly to be seen in St. Peter's church-yard at Ratisbon ; but there are now no remains of it.

The town-house is the most remarkable among the civil edifices of this city, in which the council-chamber, and

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those of the *relations* and *correlations*, as they are called, are the best apartments. In an ante-chamber near the electoral college, the following inscription is to be seen on a black tablet, which was set up in the year 1554:

*Quisquis senator officii causâ curiam ingrederis,
Ante hoc officium privatos affectus omnes abjicito
Iram, vim, odium, amicitiam, adulationem,
Publicæ rei personam & curam suscipito.
Nam ut aliis æquus aut iniquus judex fueris,
Ita quoque Dei judicium expectabis & sustinebis.*

‘ Let every senator, who enters this court to sit in judgment, lay aside all private affections, anger, violence, hatred, friendship, and flattery; and let his whole attention be on the public welfare: for as thou hast been equitable or unjust in judging others, so must thou expect to be acquitted or condemned at God’s awful tribunal.’

The poetical translation under this inscription, as likewise several pieces of German poetry, &c. little become the dignity of the place. In the council-chamber is a drawing of the emperor Leopold, very ingeniously done with a pen on white satin, by Leonard Schuffler, in the year 1675.

In the princes college the stove is placed in the centre, under the floor. In the hall stands a clock, after the model of that in the cathedral at Strasburg; in which the quarters are struck by several figures, and every hour, the three kings make their appearance and pay their adoration to the virgin Mary and her divine infant, while the cock that is placed over them crows.

The side-boards, in the apartment where all the three estates of the empire meet, now serve the secretaries to lay their hats and canes on, instead of the wine and sweetmeats with which the members of the diet were formerly regaled at every meeting*. The city of Ratisbon at length eased themselves of this expence by discontinuing the treat, which,

* Let secretary Ludwig answer for what he has written about these abuses in his *Gel. Anz.* B. I, n. 133, ‘ In the afternoon not only the members of the diet were pretty much flattered; but in the secretary of Mentz’s office, several bottles of wine were put on side tables for the use of the clerks, that they might not suffer by thirst, while they were employed in writing what was dictated to them.’

as the diet is constantly held there, must have fallen heavy on them.

Library.

There is a good library in the council-house which belongs to the city ; but it contains more books relating to the civil, than the municipal law. It seems highly proper, that this city, or every college of the states of the empire, or at least the diet in general, should have a good collection of all sorts of books ; and particularly of all the valuable pieces relating to the constitution, laws, and interest of the German empire and its members. And though the want of such helps has been often experienced, yet it has never been considered with that seriousness which an affair of such importance deserves. The deputies, or members of the diet, are unwilling to be at any expence out of their own purses ; and tho' some of them may have good collections of books at their own houses, it is not reasonable to suppose that they will carry them to Ratisbon, where their stay is but short and precarious.

Roman inscription.

In the walls of the town-house are to be seen seven or eight ancient Roman inscriptions, found in or near this city. But most of them are sepulchral monuments, and afford nothing of any importance. Whoever is desirous of seeing exact transcripts of them may consult Patricius's description of Ratisbon, or Anselm's *Ratisbona Politica*, published about a year ago in quarto.

In M. Krutinger's house, facing the town-house, is a piece representing a single combat betwixt Hans Dollinger, a knight of Ratisbon, and a Saracen called Craco, done in plaster as big as the life. This duel was fought in the year 930. Over it is the emperor Henry I. called *Auceps*, or the Fowler, is represented on horseback, with a hawk in his hand, and this inscription :

*Fertur equo celeri hic Henricus in ordine Primus
Aucupio celebrer nec minus imperio.*

i. e. ' This steed bears Henry I. famous for his skill in hawking, and in the art of governing.'

Under this piece, and above the representation of the single combat, are these words :

Hans

Hans Dollinger Ratif. DCCCCXXX.

*Barbarus hic solidis certant Germanus & armis,
Germanus vicit, Barbarus occubuit.*

i. e. 'Hans Dollinger, of Ratibon, 930. Here the Barbarian and German are engaged in battle; but the German conquered, and the Barbarian fell.'

The spears of both these champions are still shewn here, with some old German verses on a tablet covered with parchment.

The bridge over the Danube was begun in 1135, and finished in eleven years. It is of free-stone, supported by piles of oak driven to a considerable depth in the bed of the river. This bridge consists of fifteen arches, and is four hundred and seventy common paces, or a thousand and ninety-one feet in length. The fabulous story concerning this bridge, namely, that it was built by the devil, who was outwitted by means of a dog and two cocks, the images of which are to be seen on the balustrade, is common to other places; and is related with almost the same ridiculous circumstances, of a lofty stone bridge in Switzerland (at St. Gothard, about a league from Gestinen) which is built over the Reufs from one rock to another. It is commonly said of the three principal bridges in Germany, that Dresden bridge is the most elegant, that of Prague the longest, and that of Ratibon the strongest. Bridge.

The jurisdiction of the city of Ratibon extends no further than the foot of the bridge on the Am-hoff, or suburb-side; the latter being subject to the elector of Bavaria. Am-hoff.

The hospital of St. Catharine in this suburb is endowed at least with eighty thousand *gulden*s a year; and both the governors and poor who are admitted consist of an equal number of papists and protestants. Six-and-thirty persons are here daily provided with a hot dinner. Their supper is of animal food, and their usual drink is beer; but on holy-days they are allowed some wine. The protestants have their own church or chapel in this hospital, which is not tolerated in any other part of Bavaria. However, mass is said in it by the Roman-catholics twice a year, namely, on St. Catharine's and St. Mary Magdalen's day. A Lutheran minister preaches in this church every Monday, and likewise annually on Whitfun-Tuesday. As for diet, the protestants are obliged to take up with the same fare with the papists on Hospital.

meagre days * ; however, they are permitted to dress *viſuals* for themſelves, or ſell their allowance of fiſh on thoſe days.

Carthuſians. At St. Veit, on the other ſide of the Danube, about a quarter of a league from Ratiſbon, ſtands the Carthuſian monaſtery of St. Pruel, on a delightful plain. The monks eat nothing but fiſh and vegetables, and yet appear healthy and florid; and many of them live to the age of eighty, or above. This convent is in the elector of Bavaria's territories; and, like other monaſteries in Bavaria, annually pays a conſiderable acknowledgment for the lands they hold. The common taxes they pay, according to aſſeſſment, amount to fifteen hundred *guldens*, and the compoſition for beer to five or ſix hundred *guldens* more. For every hogſ-head of wine they pay to the city of Ratiſbon a duty of three *guldens*, and forty-two *creutzers* by way of toll.

Library. The library of this convent deſerves notice, not ſo much for the number and value of the books, which do not exceed ſeven thouſand volumes, as for the elegant embellishments of the room in which they ſtand. The paintings repreſent ſeveral circumſtances of the monaſtic life; and betwixt the ſtucco-work on the cieling the moſt celebrated writers of the Carthuſian order are repreſented. The height of the room is about eight-and-twenty or thirty feet; but it has not a proportionate breadth.

Paintings. In the church the life and ſufferings of Chriſt are repreſented in fifteen beautiful pieces of painting, ſeveral of which are by Heiſs. Among theſe, that of the deſcent from the croſs is particularly admired. This convent was formerly poſſeſſed of many other good pictures, the beſt of which the Swedes carried off in the laſt war. In the body of the church are twelve fine capital pieces, repreſenting the life of John the Baptiſt, which were a preſent from the biſhops of Wurtzburg, Eichſtadt, and other eccleſiaſtical princes, at the deſire of their envoys at Ratiſbon. Ten of theſe pieces were painted in the Netherlands by Janſon, at the deſire of M. Neuveforge, who was envoy from the duke of Burgundy at Ratiſbon from the year 1673 to 1697. Among Janſon's

* I call theſe *meagre* days as the French term them; for they would be very improperly called faſt days, as they are in the original. Theſe days are every Friday and Saturday in the year, and the forty days of Lent, when the papists pamper themſelves with fiſh, and every kind of delicacy, excepting fleſh and fowl.

works, that which represents the beheading of John the Baptist is reckoned the best.

Mr. Warschlunger, a native of Munich, and a famous Warschlunger painter, is still living at Ratisbon. This artist, in his younger years, painted with uncommon accuracy, and had very few equals in representing animals. Several of his pieces are in the possession of the reverend M. Barth, who has also a large collection of copper-plates, and the handwriting of several celebrated persons.

M. Martin Teuber's learning and ingenuity, and particularly his skill in turnery, is well known. He has the secret of marking agate with all kinds of figures, and in all colours; so that he is well assured that the name of Christ, and other characters, shewn as natural curiosities on the famous valuable bason of agate in the imperial treasury, are entirely the work of art, in which nature has only furnished the materials.

M. Oexel, of Ratisbon, is famous for his exquisite engravings on gems, &c. Lapidary.

Count Werther, the electoral envoy from Triers, has a fine collection of ancient and modern gems, both *cameo's* and *intaglio's*. Count Werther's cabinet.

Mr. Golgel, chamberlain of the city, always with great politeness shews foreigners his curious cabinet of petrifications, coins, urns, and other antiquities, uncommon animals, paintings, &c. Mr. Golgel's. Among the last is Paul Rubens, with his son when a little boy: this piece was either painted by old Rubens himself, or Van Dyk, his disciple. Here is also a fine casket, said to have belonged to Frederic V, king of Bohemia.

Mr. Weinmann, an apothecary, has a good collection of sea-animals, shells, ores, minerals, various sorts of marble, petrifications, and above three thousand drawings and paintings of plants and flowers, among which are thirty species of aloes. The fibres of the leaves of the aloe, whilst they continue moist, are as soft as a silken thread; and M. Weinmann has caused a kind of linen to be woven with these fibres without spinning them; but as yet he has not found out the method of bleaching it. Many of the West-Indians make use of the fibres of aloe-leaves to make a kind of linen; and Sir Hans Sloane, of London, shewed me a hammock of it, which the Indians hang betwixt two trees, the better to secure themselves from vermin and beasts of prey. Mr. Weinmann. Aloe.

Remarkable
mois-tree.

About half a league from this city, a kind of mossy-shrub, very much resembling the finest sort of *dendrites*, grows on the oak-trees, and has a very pretty appearance when spread on a black ground in the form of trees.

Stalactites
at Winser.

At Winser, which is also about half a league from Ratisbon, in the conduits of a spring, is often found a sonorous white stony concretion, very like that found at Abano, in the territories of Padua.

At Aubach, not far from Ratisbon, it is no uncommon thing to dig up *dendritæ*, or slates, very prettily representing trees and landscapes.

Petrifications

In the neighbourhood of the convent of Weldenburg, about three German miles from Ratisbon, towards Ulm, are found *pectines*, *conchæ*, and other marine petrifications, well preserved in a white chalky earth. Of these and other natural curiosities Dr. Straßkirchen of Ratisbon has a large collection, which he began when he studied physic at Tübingen.

Rich iron-
ore, or *ferrum nativum*.

Near the convent of Prusslingen, about half a league from Ratisbon, is found a rich iron-ore, which is a kind of *ferrum nativum*, and is prepared in the earth by nature in a variety of rugged irregular pieces. A great quantity of this native iron has been dug up by the Jesuits of Ingoldstadt, and worked in forges.

Phosphorus.

It is not many years since a great noise was made about a rich silver-mine, said to be discovered at Bach, three miles from Ratisbon; but it did not turn out according to expectation. This spot, however, yields a kind of amethysts, which may be used as a phosphorus, if laid on a hot stove: and I do not question, but that, with a suitable process, a sort of Bononian stone may be made of them; for the substance of this stone seems to be entirely the same with that of Bologna, except that the Bach stone inclines something more to a violet colour. From the green tinge, which is also discernable in the latter, some naturalists, in their collections, give it the name of *amethystus smaragdus viridi permixtus*. When this stone is pulverized, and put in a vessel over the fire, or sprinkled on a red-hot iron shovel, it emits a most beautiful pale blue flame, with some ebullitions. If large pieces of it be laid over the fire, they exhibit the same beautiful appearance. These experiments may be repeated; but every trial lessens the lustre, till at last the effect entirely ceases. Some of these stones, of any considerable size, emit a very bright effulgence when broken to pieces. The like effect

*Amethyſt-
ſmaragdus.*

effect may be produced by the *pseudo-adamantes amethystici* and other radiant precious stones, or *quarzen** produced in the district of Suhla in Thuringia, the false emeralds of Auvergne and Saxony, a kind of yellow green and whitish talc-stone dug about Bern, and the *marienglas* or *lapis specularis* found in large blocks in the quarries of Kinden near Hanover. The last, when struck with a hammer, breaks into long cubical pieces, or rhomboides; and if it be laid on a red-hot shovel, emits a pale yellow effulgence, without any of the fine blue observed in that of Bach. In this experiment the right *marienglas*, or Muscovy-glass, emits a very faint whitish radiance. M. Elshoff, in his treatise *de phosphoris quatuor*, published in 1676, promised to communicate to the public the method of preparing a kind of phosphorus smaragdinus, that should derive its effulgence, not from the sun or air, like the *lapis Bononiensis*, but from fire; and that it should emit a light sufficient to write by. But whether this promise had been made good, I know not. Amber and sealing-wax, laid on red-hot iron, likewise emits a luminous effulgence; but it does not answer with colophonia. In all the experiments I made on the stone above-mentioned, I did not perceive the least sulphureous smell; yet it is probable, that the above-mentioned effects are produced by a subtle kind of sulphur with which those substances are impregnated. For if the like experiments were tried on several gems which owe their colour to sulphur, they would exhibit the same phenomenon.

M. George Andrew Agricola, the city-physician, has acquired great reputation, not only in Germany but also in foreign parts, by his treatise on the universal increase of trees, which was published in two parts, in folio, in the year 1716; but had he deferred the publication of it some years, or at least till he had confirmed his hypothesis by experiments, it would have been a great addition to the value of his book, and consequently to his reputation. I look upon this gentleman as a person of integrity, and one who would be very far from practising any fraud or imposition. He related to me at large, how he was induced, almost against his will, to publish his treatise; and that the publication of it was chiefly owing to count Wratislaw, who was desirous of communicating his observations to the learned in those foreign parts to which he was soon after called. Some

* These are multangular small fragments of a kind of flint.

out of ignorance, and others out of malice, have misrepresented the doctor's scheme, and given out, that he pretended to produce forests of large trees on any spot of ground, and instantly to raise a full grown tree from a twig in a hot-house.

Alkahest or
universal
menstruum.

Dr. Agricola's curiosity also prompted him to find out an alkahest, or, as he, out of modesty, would rather have it called, *liquor universalis solvens metallicus*, which, he says, consists of alkaline, acid, nitrous, and sulphureous particles. Its smell is something like that of hartshorn; but its taste has nothing of pungency in it. I have seen several experiments tried with it; and must certify so far, that a small quantity, which would scarce have filled half an egg-shell, in a short time dissolved the seven mineral planets, and likewise limestone, coral, cinnabar, pebbles, antimony, alum, loadstone, diamond, ruby, hyacinth, pearl, emerald, sapphire, crystal, glass, alabaster, porcelain, pumice-stone, and many other substances. At the same time the *menstruum* did not lose any thing of its transparency, nor was there any sediment at the bottom, though many of the above-mentioned substances were thrown in at once. The doctor being once obliged to step aside, I tried it with a large addition of quick lime, to the amount of the eighth part of the quantity of the fluid, in which many substances had been dissolved. When gold and iron are dissolved in this alkahest, it only contracts a more yellow tinge, still remaining pellucid; but cinnabar and sandyx communicate no redness to it. Diamond and other gems, as also glass, must be first pulverised, otherwise the *menstruum* has no effect on them: and how indeed were it possible to preserve a spirit, that would dissolve glass and diamond, if smooth paper, hair, wool, leather, &c. are likewise subject to its corrosive power? This *menstruum* properly consists of two fluids, which, when they are first mixed, become very much clouded with thick fumes. The chief ingredient, which has no particular smell, Dr. Agricola calls *spiritus mercurii*. After these two spirits are incorporated, the doctor again extracts from them an oil, or a stone containing in it the *oleum solutæ speciei*. But whether from a variety of such oils any efficacious medicines may be prepared; and whether, for instance, the *oleum lunæ* be a certain remedy for lunacy; or, lastly, whether the *aurum potabile* be productive of long life, &c. I shall not pretend to determine. The dissolution of oils, spices, resin, and gums, is attended with more difficulty than the substances mentioned above; for
the

the alkahest in these experiments requires an addition of spirit of wine. Dr. Agricola's secret is by some affirmed to be only a corrosive, compounded of one third of tartar and two-thirds of nitre. Spirit of salt, highly rectified, also erodes glass and other hard substances. It were to be wished, for the improvement of chymistry, that a sovereign prince, or any other rich virtuoso, would venture a little money upon experiments of this nature, and purchase the doctor's secret, as it might possibly conduce to farther discoveries, and explain several paradoxes in that abstruse science.

The city of Ratisbon was visited with the plague in the year 1713. A curious medal was invented by C. F. V. H. and struck at Nuremberg on the happy cessation of that calamity. On one side of it was the city of Ratisbon, with the date of the year 1714, when it was struck. The reverse exhibited Noah's ark, and that patriarch with his family offering a sacrifice of thanksgiving to God on an altar for their singular preservation *.

Medals on
the plague
of Ratisbon.

The removal of the barriers round the city of Ratisbon also gave occasion to a medal, which on one side has a woman with a wreath of laurel on her head, a *cornucopia* in her left-hand, and a key in her right, denoting the happiness obtained by the opening of the avenues to the city. The other figure of a woman in a mournful attitude, with a mural crown lying by her, and a veil on her head, while she extends her hand towards the key which is held out to her, exhibits Ratisbon in distress. The legend is as follows:

Oculis est reddita nostris. Virg. Æneid. II. v. 740 †.

The diet being removed from Ratisbon to Augsburg during the pestilence, the return of it to the former city was also commemorated by M. Oerl, a celebrated engraver, on a medal; on one side of which is seen the German empire in council with other eminent persons, and this inscription:

Consiliis firmant patria jura piis.

‘ Their pious counsels confirm the rights of their country.’

* The inscription, being a chronogram and a rebus, are inserted by the author, but omitted in this translation as trifling, &c.

† The reverse is a chronogram, and therefore omitted.

Under-

Underneath are these words :

Excus. Ratisp. A. MDCCXV.

i. e. ' Struck at Ratibon in the year 1715.'

On the reverse is a perspective view of the city of Ratibon, with this inscription :

*Regin. S. R. I. Comitii Anno 1662. inchoatis,
A. 1713, Augustam Vind. ob pest. translatis,
A. 1714. cum Pace Bad. relatis Sacrum.*

' In memory of the diet of the holy Roman empire, begun in the year 1662 at Ratibon; in 1713 removed to Augsburg, on account of the pestilence; in 1714 returned to the former, and the peace concluded at Baden.'

As the Danube directs its course from hence to Vienna, it gives this city an advantageous opportunity of sending thither wheat, wood, and several kinds of provisions. The distance between these two cities is fifty-four German miles by water; but the common people pay no more for their passage down the river than a *creutzer* a mile, so that the whole fare at this rate does not come to a Rhenish guilder *. This cheap way of travelling induces great numbers of young artificers and handy-craftsmen to go and try their fortune in that city, which is the residence of the imperial court; but they do not find it so easy to return to their homes, as they generally spend what they earn by their trades; hence these unfortunate adventurers are often obliged to enlist in the army for their subsistence, for it is observed that there is not in all Germany so good a recruiting-place as Vienna.

Cheapness
of the pas-
sage to Vi-
enna.

Taxes, &c. Every citizen of Ratibon, annually pays 56 *creutzers* † *per cent.* for his substance, whether it be in money or effects, though the former be not lent out on interest; and a dollar ‡ *per cent.* for the value of his house or houses. As to the last article, a person that purchases a piece of waste ground, or an old house, for five hundred dollars, and lays out on it to the value of twenty thousand dollars or more in building, is taxed

* 2s. 4d.

† About 2s. 2d.

‡ 3s. 6d.

only

only at five dollars annually for it, as long as it remains in the possession of such a person or his heirs: But, if the house be sold, the quota of the tax or contribution is regulated by the price given for it by the new purchaser. Thus a wealthy citizen may greatly benefit his children by laying out part of his fortune in buying and repairing old houses, and letting them out to tenants, who will never be wanting as long as the diet is held here. This indulgence contributes greatly to the beauty of the city; for a great deal more money is on this account laid out in building than would probably otherwise be expended that way. The total value of all other effects are annually sworn to by every burgher before five commissioners of the taxes, who are also sworn to secrecy with regard to the circumstances of every individual, which by this means comes to their knowledge. As the world now goes, it is to be feared, that in such oaths interest sometimes gets the better of conscience: But when exact inventories happen to be made out, on account of the parties demise, or upon any other occasion, if such a fraud comes to be discovered, the whole surplus, above what was sworn to, is confiscated to the use of the public. It is but a few years ago, since a family was at once amerced in the sum of fifteen thousand *guilders* on such a discovery.

I shall conclude this letter with the account of an odd custom which prevails at the peasants weddings in the villages near Ratisbon. When the bride's-man, at the conclusion of the ceremony attends the bridegroom from the altar to the chair, he pulls him by the hair, and hits him a good box or two on the ear, undoubtedly to remind him of what the priest told him with regard to the duty he owes his wife, and to make him remember the marriage-contract. For the same purpose it is, that in several provinces of Germany, when the inhabitants visit the bounds or limits of the country, any boys, or young persons, that happen to be present, are well drubbed at the principal boundaries, in order to fix a stronger idea of the place in their memories.

It is likewise customary in several parts of Italy, when a malefactor is brought to execution, for fathers to carry their children with them, and give them a severe box on the ear, to impress on their tender minds a detestation of that ignominious and untimely death, which is the consequence of wickedness and villainy.

Ratisbon, January 10, 1731.

L E T T



L E T T E R X C I V.

Of the present State of the general Diet at
Ratisbon.

S I R,

Emperor's
principal
commission-
er.

The cere-
monial at
the diet.

I shall not trouble you with a tedious account of the diet held at Ratisbon, as it has been accurately described in several printed pieces; but shall only submit to your judgment some cursory observations of my own, or what has been communicated to me by some friends. To begin therefore with the head of this general assembly of the empire: The principal imperial commissioner, by virtue of his office, takes place of all the emperor's ambassadors and others (except only the envoy from the court of Rome) he being here in a more especial manner the representative of the head of the German empire. His credentials are stiled *decretum commissoriale*, and signed by the emperor, which he sends by a gentleman of rank to the envoy of the elector of Mentz, who publishes it *per dictaturam*, as it is called. He returns no visits, nor does he give the title of Excellency to any of the envoys, not even to those of the electors. When an envoy from an electoral prince pays him a visit, he orders him to be received at his coach door by four gentlemen, two pages, and a harbinger, and meets him at the door of the second ante-chamber, walking back, a little before, on the right-hand of the envoy. The same superiority he assumes in re-conducting him. His audience chair is under a canopy, over which is the emperor's picture. On the floor is a carpet, on the edge of which stand the feet of the chairs set for the electoral envoys. The elector of Mentz's envoy always gives notice, whether he comes as electoral envoy, or as *deputatus imperii* to lay before him the opinion of the diet. In the last case he is received by five gentlemen belonging to the principal commissioner. The envoys of the directors of the college of princes enjoy almost an equal honour with those of the electors, which distinction, how-
ever,

ever, is protested against by the ancient princes. They are likewise dissatisfied, because the gentlemen belonging to the imperial chief commissioner do not give their envoys the title of Excellency, as to those of electors *.

There are also farther difficulties about the title of Excellency, between the electoral envoys and the principal commissioner; for, according to the custom of Vienna, he gives the title of Excellency to the envoys of Bohemia and Austria, who are always of the emperor's privy-council, and likewise to the con-commissary, but not to the electoral envoys. On this account they desire him not to invite them to any entertainments when such persons are to be present as he honours with the title of Excellency; which the imperial commissioner punctually takes care not to do. Notwithstanding these disputes about precedency, &c. the principal commissioner's table is always well filled with foreigners, canons, and persons of distinction, who happen to pass that way.

Besides the differences I have already mentioned, the electoral envoys insist that the imperial principal commissioner should notify his arrival by his first gentleman only to them. Notifica-
tion of the
commission-
er's arrival.

But the present high commissioner has paid that compliment to the envoys of some of the ancient princes, signifying at the same time, that there was no difference of rank among his gentlemen †.

The annual income of the present high commissioner, His income. prince Furstenberg, amounts to twenty-four thousand Rhenish guilders ‡ paid him out of the imperial revenues, and twelve thousand guilders out of the emperor's privy purse. His immediate predecessor was the cardinal of Sax-Weitz, who was educated in the protestant religion; but afterwards exerted himself with so much zeal for the propagation of popery, that the number of persons brought over to that communion by his means, here and in Hungary, is said to be at

* This grievance is said to have been redressed in 1736, by the present imperial commissioner, prince Joseph Furstenberg, whose gentlemen on all occasions give the title of Excellency to the envoys of the ancient princes; but whether this be done by instruction from the emperor, or of his own accord, remains a question.

† These trifling disputes about punctilio's are abridged in the translation, as little interesting to the English reader.

‡ A Rhenish guilder is about 2 s. 4 d.

least twenty thousand. All his servants and officers exactly followed his example in this particular.

These hasty conversions are very seldom sincere or well grounded; and I very well remember what passed between the above-mentioned cardinal and colonel —, a protestant, on this occasion. It seems the cardinal used to give a dollar * to every one who became a convert to the Romish religion; by which means he had gained a considerable number of the colonel's regiment. The cardinal one day at table was for trying his skill that way on the colonel, and, as one argument, alledged the example of most of his soldiers. But the colonel made answer, that such examples weighed but little with him, and that if the cardinal laid any stress on those conversions, he would engage with six barrels of beer to bring all his new converts again to protestantism.

First visits.

Towards the close of the last century, it was agreed between the con-commissioner and the electoral envoys, and has since been ratified, that they shall both give each other the title of Excellency, and that the latter shall pay the first visit to the con-commissioner. On the arrival of a new electoral envoy, a day is appointed for paying the first visit to the con-commissioner, and for receiving the visit in return; but from the other electoral envoys, to whom he has notified his arrival, he receives the first visit. The envoy who is newly arrived pays his visit to the con-commissioner about eight o'clock in the morning; and an hour after the visit is returned. In regard to the number of horses to a coach, there is this difference in the deputations: when the evangelical body make the first remonstrance of their grievances to the imperial high commissioner, by two envoys of electors, two of princes, and two of cities, those of the electors and princes go with six horses, but those of the cities only with two.

Dignity of envoys.

The envoys at Ratisbon, as representatives of electors, &c. have very lofty ideas of their office, and assume such state, that when the widow of duke Frederic-Henry of Sax-Zeitz, a princess of the house of Holstein-Wiesenberg, came to pay a visit to the cardinal Sax-Zietz, her brother-in-law, her highness could appear but very seldom in public company, because the ladies of the electoral envoys claimed the precedence of her. The electoral envoys were also for taking

* About 3s. 6d.

the right-hand of a Bavarian prince, and likewise of a prince of the house of Wirtemberg. If sovereign German princes attend the diet themselves, they sit in the college above all the envoys of princes; but the envoys of Austria, Burgundy, and Saltzburg have, by prescription, excepted themselves from this rule, and always maintained the precedence. It is on account of such disputes about precedence, that the Holstein envoys never assist at the college when a session is held.

Of sovereign princes.

In the treaty of friendship and union, concluded in the year 1727, betwixt the house of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle and Wurtemberg, to which the king of Sweden acceded in 1729, as duke of Pomerania, it was stipulated, that the ancient princes should give the new princes, according to the difference of families, the style of Illustrious-high-born, or High-born alone; and that the former should be termed Most illustrious by the latter. It was further concluded, with the unanimous consent of the ancient princes, to protest, both at the diet and at the imperial court, against the partly new ceremonial observed by the imperial principal and commissioners, and the electoral envoys; and particularly to insist, that the envoys of princes should give each other the title of Excellency: but the imperial commissioners, and the electoral envoys, scrupulously adhered to their usual ceremonial. Foreigners make no difference, but give them all the title of Excellency: yet the envoy from the elector of ——— reprimanded a gentleman who often used to dine with him, for giving the title of Excellency to the envoys of princes, and desired him not to be too liberal of that title at his table.

Ceremonial of the houses of ancient princes.

Title of Excellency.

M. Chavigny, the present French minister, an artful and experienced politician, who is only intent on compassing his ends, makes light of all these ceremonies; and looks upon them as too punctilious and trifling*. His predecessor the count de Gergi, refused to deliver his credentials in a High-Dutch or Latin translation, on which account he was never acknowledged as an authorised minister†. As Chavigny was

The French minister.

* Every impartial foreigner must be of the same opinion, though the Germans look upon them in a very different light, as the author himself does.

† When a foreign minister is to be acquainted with any resolution in the name of the diet, or the high commissioner, it is done by a secretary always in German or Latin; and the foreign envoy is obliged to have an interpreter with him.

with-

without a public character, the electoral envoys unanimously insisted, that he should give them the title of Excellency, which they denied to him; and that when he visited them, they would receive him at the stair-head, and conduct him down only to the third step; but that he should receive them at their coach door and conduct them back thither. Some persons were of opinion, that these demands were no more than a contrivance to hinder Chavigny from having too frequent conversation with the envoys. But he came into all their measures, and told them that they need only give him in writing what was desired, and he would very willingly comply in every particular. Hereupon he paid his visits of ceremony in a coach and a pair of horses, with two footmen behind, having sent word of his intention only by his valet de chambre. He likewise went with the same equipage to the assemblies of the electoral envoys, who were all not a little elevated with the thoughts of having gained a considerable advantage in point of ceremony. However, at one of these assemblies, being in conversation with some of the envoys of the ancient princes, he intimated how desirous he was of their acquaintance; who observed, that as he condescended so far to the electoral envoys, they could not agree to visit on any other footing, without prejudice to their principals. Chavigny made answer, 'That such a trifle should be no obstacle,' adding, 'that if they would only let him know what hour suited them best, he would wait on them;' concluding, that what he had so willingly condescended to, with regard to the electoral envoys, he would by no means deny to those of the princes.' Nothing could please these envoys better than such an unexpected compliance, as it afforded them a fair opportunity of raising themselves to a level with the electoral envoys in one branch of the ceremonial. Accordingly they went in a body to visit Chavigny; who, to the great mortification of the electoral envoys, kept his word, and continues constantly to visit and converse with them, without making the least difference betwixt the electoral envoys, and those of the princes.

But Chavigny's behaviour towards the deputies of the city of Ratisbon is still more remarkable. It is usual both for German and foreign envoys to notify their arrival at the city of Ratisbon; which is represented by two magistrates, one as president of the college of the imperial cities, (every city, where the diet is held, being invested with the

pre-

presidentship of the said college) and the other to prepare the city guard in order to salute the envoy at his entrance. Chavigny immediately sent word of his arrival, upon which the deputies of the city waited on him, followed by the usual present. They found the French minister at the door, who, to their great astonishment, received them even at their coach, and, as it were, obliged them to take the upper hand, at the same time profusely dealing about to them the title of *Excellency*.

The city presents the high commissioner, on his arrival, with a waggon, painted red and white, loaded with several casks of different sorts of wine, and sixteen sacks of barley in another waggon, painted in the same manner; and all the city-servants who attend on those occasions are cloathed in a kind of uniform. Besides these waggons, the city present consists of two large tubs of fine fish of all kinds. The electoral envoys also receive a present from the city; but this consists only of a basket of fish and some wine, brought in large tin cans by twenty-four persons in the above-mentioned uniform or city-livery. When the deputies of the city pay the first visit to the envoys of princes, after the notification of their arrival, they also give them to understand that the usual presents are ready, and only their order wanting for them to be brought: But the answer of the princes envoys is, that they acknowledge the presents as if they were received, but decline the favour, because it is prescribed in the old records of the city, that a less quantity of wine is to be sent to them than to the electoral envoys, and without any fish. The city is not at all displeased that these presents are refused. As for the gratuities given when such presents are delivered, the clerk, who gives notice of their being sent, has two thirds, and the remainder is shared among the bearers.

The residents of foreign states have no present, unless they are invested with a public character, or rather with the title of Minister, (a term not long since invented by the French) as the English, French, and Dutch representatives have been of late. As to the last, he did not receive the present till after his second arrival at Ratisbon, when he brought the title of Minister with him; whereas before he was only termed resident, and seldom appeared in any company; for he refused to give the electoral envoys the title of *Excellency*, unless he was honoured with the same title by them. At present he has adjusted that punctilio after the example of the French

City presents.
Foreign residents.

and English ministers, though that of France takes care to be very sparing of the word *Excellency*, using it only at taking leave of a company; for at other times he styles them *Monsieur de Brandenbourg*, *Monsieur de Saxe*, &c.

Credentials
to the impe-
rial com-
missioner.

The envoys of the states of the empire, besides their credentials, which are delivered to the envoy of Mentz, bring with them also a letter directed to the imperial high commissioner, notifying to him, that, being sent as envoys to Ratisbon, his excellency is desired to grant them audience at a proper time. The two last envoys from the elector of ——— having brought no such letter, which he looked upon as superfluous, the prince of Furstenburg writ to Vienna about it, and received orders not to invite those envoys to the entertainments he gave, or on any public occasions.

Pretensions
of the envoy
of Mentz.

The envoy from Mentz maintains, that he represents a *duplex persona*, and accordingly, besides the credentials which are delivered to him as *director*, he requires a notification as elector of Mentz. He also pretends that, upon an envoy's going away, and appointing a proxy, such proxy shall not only be appointed in the city, but also that he is to be acquainted with it before the departure of the envoy. For the neglect of this form he did not signify to the college of princes, that baron Von Reck, who was sent for with all expedition to assist at the congress of Cambray, had appointed the Brunswic envoy, baron Diden, his proxy for Saxe-Lauenburg and Blankenburg. And when the latter acquainted the college of princes, that he appeared, not only in his own person, but was also impowered to vote for the absent envoys, the *directors* would not admit of it. This brought the new pretension of the Mentz envoy on the carpet; and most of the present members sided with baron Diden, who protested against this innovation of the envoy of Mentz. But the directors, being unwilling to give any offence to the elector of Mentz, desired that he would record that protest, allowing that baron Diden was otherwise duly qualified to sit in the college of princes.

Complaints
against the
Mentz-di-
rectory.

We may learn what other subjects of complaint the states of the empire have against the Mentz-directory, by the remonstrance made by the *Evangelical* body to the emperor, dated November 16, 1720. ' They alledge, in the appen-
' dix M, that the diet met indeed at eight in the morning,
' but that it was generally past eleven before the envoy of
' Mentz made his appearance there; and that even then he
' amused himself with other discourse, so that no business

' was

‘ was transacted till twelve, when most of the members were going out of the college. That he could hardly be brought to admit of any amendments in his instruments, some of which being drawn up in haste, were of such a nature, as posterity must wonder at. For instance, the congratulatory address on the taking of Belgrade, on September 6, 1717, and the answer to the countess dowager of Baden on March 6, 1707, were extremely confused and incorrect. That several motions were made which were not to be found in the register designed for that purpose. That the envoy from Mentz seemed to think no council can be held in the interim when he is absent; that he not only treated the *dictature* in this haughty manner, but even had made some motions against the emperor himself, of which the year 1703 saw a flagrant instance.’

‘ It is further alledged, that the present envoy of the elector of Mentz has several high posts, and is also a member of the *Aulic* council, which is contrary to the twenty-fourth article of the capitulation. That he farther pretends, that nothing should be brought under deliberation but what is proposed by him, and delays the engrossing of the resolutions of the diet during his pleasure. That his reports are often defective, and he has even sent letters in the name of the empire which the states knew nothing of. That he votes and directs in matters where he himself is the party chiefly concerned, as in the affair of Purker, where the elector of Mentz turned the scale by his own vote. That he delivers credentials only to the imperial high commissioner, judges of foreign plenipotentiaries powers without convening the states, and often treats on several points before they are legally admitted as such, &c. &c.’

Some extraordinary disputes have arisen during the vacancy of the see of Mentz, on account of the *directory*; and, as this was the case in March 1729, the ministers of Saxony, Triers, and Cologne, began to make motions; but the minister of Mentz sent an inhibition to all envoys, to prevent their appearing till the electoral chair of Mentz was again filled. The Saxon minister, M. Schonberg, a man of great talents and merit, sent M. Otten, the Mentz envoy, a protest against this inhibition, to his house; in which he severely animadverted on this attempt of a private person, as he then was. M. Otten, in his counter-protest, spoke still in higher terms; and these again were outdone by M. Schonberg in

Of the *directory* during a vacancy in the see of Mentz.

his reply. As these parties interrupted all other business with their protests and counter-protests, it was resolved to adjourn, and so wait till the see of Méntz should be filled up; after which M. Otten received his new credentials. The elector of Mentz complained of it in a long memorial, wherein he asserted, that a privy-counsellor of Mentz remained always in his office; and consequently could never be looked on as only a private person. Several members spoke against this; but after the respective protests and counter-protests had been delivered in and read, the affair subsided, and the *directory* of the diet is still conducted by the elector of Mentz. In the *protocol* of the college of princes of the 4th of August 1727, it appears that the power of the chapter of Saltzburg, for continuing the *co-directory*, was allowed by the college of princes; which privilege the electors would never grant to the archbishop of Mentz, in their college.

Sit covered.

In the electoral college the envoys sit with their hats on, but uncover themselves when they speak. In the council of the princes, all sit bare-headed: And, when the proxies vote, they continue in their own seats, without removing to those of their constituents. As some towns are for saving part of the expence, or willing to favour some envoy from another city, who happens to be already at Ratisbon, it often comes to pass that an envoy has several votes by being proxy for several places. For instance, some years ago baron Plettenburg was commissioned by thirteen different states. It is customary, among the popish cities particularly, to give their several powers to one envoy, but with a very moderate allowance. The imperial cities generally depute the aldermen of the city of Ratisbon; and as Goslar, Muhlhausen, and Norbhausen, give no allowance to their representatives, the council of Ratisbon always confers this character on one of the magistrates of that city.

Of the secretaries of legation.

Several envoys, and particularly those of Wurtemberg, have for some time made it a custom to be frequently absent from the diet, a secretary of legation in the mean time supplying their place; and there are instances of the post of envoy being a long time kept vacant out of parsimony, the state being in the mean time informed of the transactions of the diet by the secretaries of legation. But the other envoys seeing that their numbers would very much dwindle by such a practice, which could not but be detrimental to the public welfare, it was resolved, that no secretary of legation, in the absence

absence of the envoy, should be allowed to be present at making the entries.

The envoys indeed regulate themselves by the instructions of their respective courts : However, cases may happen in which favour may be shewn to a party, even contrary to such instructions, namely, when it is agreed to with other envoys, to acquiesce in the majority of votes ; from which it is not often that the envoys are inclined to dissent.

Whether
the envoys
can favour
any party.

Not a few envoys from the princes of the empire have it in charge to conform themselves to the vote of the Austrian envoy ; and a certain envoy once upon such an occasion, in the simplicity of his heart, declared in a full diet, that he was ordered so to do.

At the commencement of the war about the Spanish succession the beginning of this century, the Austrian envoy in his vote, which was full of vehement exhortation to the diet that the Germanic body should zealously unite their arms against the house of Bourbon, said, that Austria alone would have thirty thousand effective men on the Rhine. Afterwards the envoy of a certain bishop, being asked his vote, cried out, I agree *in omnibus* with Austria. To which Mr. Jena, the Brandenburg envoy replied, O brave ! We have already got sixty thousand men on foot.

From the great number of the representatives, and their different talents, it naturally follows, that a proper secrecy in their votes, &c. is not always observed. The secretaries are neither admitted into the adjoining rooms, nor into the conferences of the Evangelical body ; yet the transactions in both quickly transpire. Never was an affair of such importance so soon made public as the Dutch letter of the 31st of January, 1713, relating to the state of the war at that time ; though it was transacted as a profound secret, and the Mentz director dictated it to the envoys of the electors and princes, having first ordered all the secretaries to withdraw.

On this occasion I cannot forbear declaring it as my opinion, that it would be proper for the Evangelical body to meet once a week, as they formerly used to do every Saturday ; this having been the constant custom of the Roman-catholic states and envoys, though the week produced nothing that required it : For by this means secret affairs could be carried on without suspicion ; whereas at present every such meeting raises an alarm, and an expectation of something extraordinary.

Of the
meeting of
the Evange-
lical body.

Decisive
vote of the
imperial
cities.

As to the decisive vote of the imperial cities in the diet, it is, with some impropriety, compared to a bell without a clapper, though the effect of their votes is indeed very much limited.

Resolution
of the diet.

Several political writers confound a resolution of the diet with a *Conclusum trium Collegiorum*; though they are properly very different. The former is the opinion or resolution of the diet on any affair which was ordered to be laid before them by the emperor; for, without this circumstance, an unanimous act of the states here assembled is termed *Conclusum trium Collegiorum*, and is only delivered to the emperor's high commissioner.

Jurisdiction
of the heredi-
tary mar-
shal.

There is an important dispute now in agitation, relating to the office of hereditary marshal of the empire, which the Pappenheim family of Saxony holds as a fief. The occasion of the revival of this dispute was owing to some endeavours to restore the rights of the hereditary marshal's office, and place it on its ancient footing; for many difficulties had been started concerning its jurisdiction and privileges.

Error of the
counts of
Pappen-
heim.

However, one considerable error the counts of Pappenheim are universally charged with, is, that their deputies at the diet have not always been persons of abilities and virtues, requisite for such an office.

Whether a
continual
diet is ad-
vantageous.

It is a question with some whether the continual session of a diet be advantageous or not to the emperor and empire? But, for my part, I cannot see why it should not be readily answered in the affirmative. The emperor's ministers, indeed, would have it believed, that the advantages are wholly on the side of the Germanic states, and affirm, that the charges of the diet to the house of Austria amount at least to a hundred thousand dollars *per annum*. But it plainly appears that it is no less for the emperor's advantage; for otherwise he must, on every occasion, be obliged to send a minister to every court of whose assistance he may stand in need. Besides, it would be scarce possible for the smaller states of Germany to be supported against the great and potent houses. Possibly a few of the most powerful princes might find their account in the dissolution of the diet; but the general good of the Germanic body would inevitably suffer, and the consequence would be nothing less than downright anarchy and confusion.

Whether
the diet be
beneficial to
Ratisbon.

Another question is, whether the diet be of any considerable advantage to the city of Ratisbon, where it is held? If the money that is spent there on that occasion be only con-

sidered,

sidered, it must unquestionably be of service to the town; however, these advantages are not so great as they appear at first sight, if several concomitant circumstances be taken into account.

In the first place, the city apprehends that by too common an abuse of the exemption from paying the usual duties, with which envoys are privileged, their domestics under that sanction often import goods which are the property of the trading inhabitants, to the great prejudice of the city customs. The quantity of provisions brought over the bridge on the Danube, in seven days, with permits, as for the use of the envoys, frequently amounts to the value of eighteen hundred or two thousand *gulden*s.

Envoys pay
no duties.

Besides, several of the popish envoys are so far transported with religious zeal or rather bigotry, that they send for all their provisions and other necessaries from Hof and other neighbouring places in Bavaria, that Ratisbon, which is a Lutheran city, may reap as little advantage as possible from them.

The great number of protections given by some envoys is a farther prejudice to the city; for a certain envoy had no less than fifty persons who stiled themselves of his retinue, and consequently paid neither duties, contributions, imposts, or any of the common city taxes, though at the same time they kept shops and publicly exercised trades, &c. Some envoys likewise allow their servants to carry on trade, and under this sanction coachmen and lacqueys set up public houses, and draw yearly some hundreds of hogheads of beer, which, as they pretend, are all for his excellency's household. It is the same with regard to wine, which these privileged publicans import clear of all duty; so that they may easily afford to sell it at a lower price than the fair trader. Several of the foreign ministers have expressed their disapprobation of this enormous abuse of protections; and M. Diden, the Brunswick minister, has often declared, that he would never allow of such a practice; which is not only unjust in itself, but reflects dishonour on himself and his royal master.

It is also no inconsiderable trouble to the magistrates, that, on the vacancy of the smallest post, they are importuned with a vast number of recommendations from different envoys, in behalf of persons who have made application for their interest; so that in the disposal of employments they cannot consult their own inclinations, or promote those, whose services have deserved well at their hands. Besides, when any dif-

ferences arise in the city, the burgo-masters and other magistrates are obliged to put up with a great deal of harsh language, especially from some popish envoys. To this may be added the many warm disputes the magistrates have with the deputies of the hereditary marshal of the empire, relating to the jurisdiction of the city, the protection of the Jews, and other privileges. Lastly, it is the opinion of some, that many of the country nobility, from a notion that the envoys are wanting in paying a proper regard to them, keep themselves at their seats, and consequently spend less money in the city than formerly. These gentlemen, however, will be condemned by all impartial judges; politeness towards strangers, who have any degree of good manners, being the distinguishing characteristic of the public ministers residing at Ratisbon.

Foreigners
manner of
living at Ra-
tisbon.

Foreigners can never be at a loss for amusements at Ratisbon, as they have free access to the canonesse, the daily assemblies, and a great many entertainments. Those gentlemen who are fond of gaming will also meet with persons here ready to gratify their disposition; for it is not unknown to you, Sir, how far an immoderate passion for this diversion has carried some Ratisbon ladies. As the states of the empire, who send envoys to the diet, are very numerous, and as every court sends fresh instructions to its respective envoy; there are, when any new affair comes on the tapis, so many vacations, or adjournments of the diet, that the envoys cannot be said to have a very fatiguing employment.

I forgot to mention above, that there is no complete record kept at Ratisbon of the transactions of the envoys of any single state, which would be highly proper; and that the most ancient documents to be found there go no farther back than the year 1654. That of the Brandenburg envoys, however, exceeds most others: but those of Wurtemberg are the best records, which is owing to the application and judgment of M. Sturm, the secretary of legation to that city.

As to the treaty of Westphalia, Stutgard must be possessed of very valuable accounts of it: for the Wurtemberg envoy at that time had a share in the most important transactions, and left behind him thirty volumes in folio, full of memorials and narratives.

All that remains on this head is to give an account, as you desired, of the change of religion, and the death of count Metternich, the late envoy from Brandenburg. This

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nobleman set out on good principles, always declaring for moderation, and opposing all persecutions on account of religion, as contrary to natural justice. But he too soon departed from this moderate way, and became a latitudinarian in his principles, till at last his avarice and ambition carried him to greater lengths than he ever thought he should have gone. His thirst after riches induced him to believe, that a considerable advantage might be made by the purchase of an estate in Bohemia; so that both he and his brother, Baron Metternich, and general Regal, the count's son-in-law, were drawn in to lay out the best part of their fortunes upon it. This estate, indeed, was of a very large extent; but the situation was found to be none of the most agreeable, and the soil far from being noted for its fertility. The drift of this triumvirate was, that this estate should be held by count Metternich's son, who had embraced the Roman-catholic religion. But providence baffled this ambitious scheme; for this son died soon after, in the bloom of his youth. The death of this young gentleman was soon followed by that of general Regal; on whose demise his widow was advised, either to turn Roman-catholic, or sell the estate. In this alternative the latter appeared to be attended with great trouble and loss, so that the former expedient was chosen; and the widow is still living in Bohemia, and resides on that estate. Besides, it happened that, after general Regal's decease, the new proprietor of the land was obliged to be entered on the landed register; and on that account a large sum was to be paid as aid-money, though the greatest part went into private purses. This put baron Metternich so much out of humour, that he called in his thirty-thousand *guldens* which he had laid out on the estate.

As to count Metternich, he received the sacrament on the 12th of December, 1727, from the hands of a reformed minister, who was chaplain to the Dutch embassy. Some time after, whilst he lay under the torture of the stone, the prince of Furstenburg, the emperor's high commissioner, sent often to enquire after the count's health by M. Geismar. This gentleman and the countess of Regal, who is a mighty zealot * in her new religion, found means to introduce some dis-

* This is the common custom of proselytes, the better to ingratiate themselves with their new party, and in order to make that party which they have forsaken imagine, that their change of religion did not

disguised Jesuits into the count's chamber, who at last persuaded him, when he was almost distracted with pain, to acknowledge the Romish as the true church; in the mean time, particular care had been taken that the reformed ministers should be denied admittance into his apartment. He died on the 27th of December, 1727, about six in the morning, in the seventy-first year of his age. After his death, this afforded matter of great exultation and triumph to the papists; and the Romish priests, without any opposition, set up altars near the house of the Brandenburg legation, read masses for the deceased, and performed their other ceremonies usual on such occasions. Some looked upon these solemnities as misplaced, since the count's body had been, immediately after his decease, conveyed to another house. His tomb is in St. Emeran's; and care has been taken to set forth his conversion in very pompous terms in his epitaph.

Soliloquy.

After the count's death, a treatise was found among his papers, entitled, *The SOLILIQUEY*, or, 'a series of arguments, by means of which a person, who is in search of truth, will be led to the Romish religion.' But the inconclusiveness and sophistry of these positions have been exposed in several different pieces that were published; and particularly in one penned by baron Metternich, the count's brother. The letter written by the count on his death-bed to the king of Prussia, in which he resigns his employments, is an unquestionable evidence of the decay of his intellects towards the close of his life. In that letter, after mentioning his loyalty and fidelity in discharging the commissions with which he was invested, he adds, 'and how should I act otherwise, being not to do my own will, but the will of my sovereign, from which no true catholic would offer to depart? I have also learned, from the marquis d'Uxelles, that *garder la foy* is a fundamental maxim with the king his master. But being now in the seventy-first year of my age, and likewise in the agonies of death, I presume, with the lowest submission, humbly to beg leave of your majesty to lay down my posts and commission at your royal feet, most respectfully returning thanks, &c. Ratisbon the 22d of December, 1727.' These are the words of the letter, as it stands in the account published by the papists at Hoff, in the

not proceed from interest, but was the effect of real conviction and sincerity.

year

year 1728, entitled, 'A true narrative of what passed at the conversion of the late count Ernest Metternich to the catholic religion.' Here it may be reasonably asked, whether the count was a stranger to the duty of adhering to fidelity and truth, till he had learned that it was the French king's maxim? Certainly every honest man would have observed this maxim, though Lewis XIV. had never been heard of. Besides, the count might very easily have met with many instances in history of other princes, who, in the practice of this article, far surpassed that monarch, whose capital maxim it was said to be *.

Count Metternich's widow continues in the Evangelical or Lutheran religion, and is still living at Ratisbon.

Ratisbon, February 11, 1731.

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## LETTER XCV.

Journey from Ratisbon to Heilbronn.

SIR,

THE distance from Ratisbon to Ingoldstadt is five post-Ingoldstadt, stages, and the road lies all the way through a fine plain. Ingoldstadt is remarkable for the beauty of the buildings, its straight and broad streets, and is highly celebrated among the Roman-catholics on account of the university founded there. The number of students at present is about seven or eight hundred; and among these are thirty gentlemen of distinction. As the Jesuits have likewise a particular academy in this city, their whole society, priests, (of whom there are constantly twenty-four) lay-brothers, professors,

\* The count, in the confused letter quoted above, seems to have a double meaning in the word *foy*, as it signifies the *faith*, alluding to the popish religion, and *fidelity* or public faith; which the author has overlooked. If the count took the word in the latter acceptation, no monarch in Europe was ever less observant of that maxim than Lewis XIV. so that Metternich's intellects must certainly have been impaired when he wrote this letter.

and

and other masters included, generally consists at least of a hundred and fifty persons. Their library, which was founded by Appian, the mathematician, is eighty paces in length, and has a gallery which goes round the upper part of it. It is embellished with good sculpture in oak; and on the ceiling are the portraits of Bellarmine and other celebrated Jesuits; so that the whole is very well worth seeing.

Jesuito-  
mandarins.

At the entrance are the portraits of several Jesuits dressed like Chinese mandarins, and in other habits, which they wore in foreign countries as missionaries.

Zeal of the  
Jesuits in  
the conver-  
sion of rich  
countries.

How little soever the Romish religion is obliged to this order for its propagation in the cold northern climates, and such countries as are not remarkable for their extraordinary fertility and riches; yet the Jesuits have exerted an indefatigable zeal in the conversion of powerful and opulent nations. Of this Great-Britain and the East-Indies are known instances: and no hardship, no danger, nor even death itself, which is always extolled as a martyrdom, has been able to discourage the sons of Loyola from prosecuting their views in those fertile and rich countries. Father Avril, in his voyages published in the year 1693, says, that of the six hundred Jesuits, who from time to time have gone by sea to China, since they obtained permission to settle there, five hundred have lost their lives in the voyage, either by sickness or shipwreck.

Cabinet of  
curiosities.

Adjoining to the library is father Urban's collection of curiosities, in a large beautiful apartment. It exhibits a variety of foreign arms, habits, utensils, antiquities, manuscripts, animals, pictures, shells, optical and other mathematical instruments. But these curiosities for the most part lie confused, and not arranged in any order; either because father Urban's uneasinesses caused him to be less solicitous about them, or because the other Jesuits, in order to mortify father Urban, whom they always call a strange self-conceited humourist, neglect these things as contemptible trifles. Here the duke of Marlborough was presented with a piece of a skull, which had belonged to no less a person than the famous Oliver Cromwell, whose body, after the restoration of monarchy, is said to have been dug up and dragged thro' London streets to Tyburn. But I am apt to doubt the authenticity of this relic; and no less suspicious is a brass military ensign of the ancient Romans, with a spread eagle and a crown over the heads; the origin of the double imperial eagle being very probably of a much more modern date. The best and most valuable pieces belonging to this collection father Urban has in



in his own chamber, where he is kept as a close prisoner. As the adventures of this person are something uncommon, you will give me leave, Sir, to send you an account of them as it was related to me by impartial Roman-catholics.

Father Urban was for several years confessor to the elector <sup>Account of</sup> Palatine John William, of the house of Neuburg, and for his <sup>father Ur-</sup> learning and probity, was in great favour with that prince. <sup>ban.</sup> Both the elector and his confessor were engaged in trying alchymical experiments: but the elector's curiosity was not confined to these; for it prompted him to other experiments, in which he spared no expence. The confessor also promoted and assisted at these studies; so that every thing appertaining to the experiments, &c. passed through his hands. If any remarkable curiosities were offered for sale to the elector, father Urban generally had something of the same kind in miniature; every one striving to gain his favour by such presents, which he often received from the elector himself. And as father Urban had the care of most of the curiosities, the elector dying without issue bequeathed them all to him. Before that prince died he had also brought the general of the Jesuits to an agreement that, by a particular dispensation, father Urban, after the demise of the elector, should be allowed to take up his residence in any college of Jesuits he pleased, and to live there with a brother of the order exempt from the usual discipline. After the elector's decease father Urban chose the Jesuits college at Landshut for his place of residence. He there arranged his curiosities in several apartments, closely applied himself to his studies, and was universally beloved and esteemed for his instructive and agreeable conversation. His former residence and interest at court had given him an opportunity of getting a great insight into the affairs of his order; and as he had been used to a more free manner of living, it is not improbable, that the Jesuits did not always relish his way of thinking. He once appointed the following remarkable thesis:

*Quid sit Jesuita, nemo scit, nisi qui fuit ipse Jesuita.*

‘ No man knows what a Jesuit is, but he that has been a Jesuit.’

But what drew on him the mortal hatred of his order was the hospital or alms-houses, he undertook to build, and almost accomplished. He advised the late elector Palatine to demand

mand of the Dutch a hundred and eighty thousand guilders, which were actually due as arrears of subsidies, but looked upon at Dusseldorp, as an irrecoverable debt. The elector once hinting as much, father Urban said, That if the money was accounted as lost, his highness had better bestow it on him, than let the Dutch have it: and when the elector asked his confessor, what he would do with such a sum? The latter made answer, That he intended to build and endow an hospital for the poor with it. The elector, not disliking father Urban's good intentions, ordered proper instruments to be made out, to empower him to receive the money. With these credentials father Urban went to Holland, where he managed matters so well, that he brought away with him a hundred thousand guilders of the demand.

He was no sooner settled, as he thought, in Landshut, than his first care turned upon the building of the above-mentioned hospital; and after he had expended above sixty thousand guilders on it, he gave the direction of it to the town, together with the disposal of the money which was still due from the Dutch arrears. The Jesuits of Landshut were enraged to the highest degree at this proceeding, though father Urban protested for his justification, that the money was granted him on that condition; and that if the elector had lived some time longer, the hospital would have been built at Dusseldorp. The deprivation of the management of this lucrative charity made the Jesuits apprehend, that father Urban might possibly leave his valuable collection of curiosities, as well as the direction of the hospital, to the town of Landshut. To prevent which they thought it the best expedient to remove him from that town.

What happened at the same time about the countess of Taufkirchen's will, exasperated the Jesuits still more against father Urban. That lady lay very ill at Landshut, and sent for the father to be present at the making of her will. He attended accordingly, supposing that he was only sent for as a witness; and a *testamentum nuncupativum* was declared in the presence of the father and seven other witnesses. But when the executor was to be named, she fixed upon father Urban, with a proviso, that he should manage and lay out her fortune for the use of the poor. The father expressed an extreme concern at this proceeding, and dissuaded the sick lady from her purpose with a pathetic disinterestedness; reminding her, that she had several very necessitous relations, on whom it would be the greatest charity and piety to bestow her fortune.



fortune. He also represented to her, that, though the trust were executed with the utmost integrity and faithfulness, he should inevitably be loaded with envy, calumny, and reproach on that account. In short, by his persuasive arguments and earnest intreaties he prevailed upon the lady to alter her mind, and consequently her fortune was equitably divided among her relations soon after her decease. This affair could not be kept secret : and it is easy to imagine, with what indignation the Jesuits were fired, when they found that a booty of thirty or forty thousand dollars, which, after Urban's death, they would not have failed to appropriate to themselves as the proper objects of such charitable legacies, was diverted to another channel by his means. Whoever wounds the Romish clergy in their interest must expect no favour or compassion ; and if it had depended on them, this sin had been one of those which are never to be forgiven, either in this world or the next. The Jesuits bitterly reproached their brother, taxing him with malice and ingratitude towards his order ; and even with perjury, because he did not previously consult the rector of the college, and afterwards pay an implicit obedience to his directions. Some time after, a post-chaise stopped at the college-gate ; and by a certain number of pulls at the bell, according to a previous agreement, notice was given who the person was that they wanted, and father Urban was called accordingly. When he came to the gate, he found two Jesuits in the chaise, who put into his hands a written order from the provincial, or general, by virtue of which, he was without delay to get into the carriage with them ; which he obeyed. In this manner they conveyed him to Ingolstadt, where they left him under pretence that he had the gout, the cholic, and a complication of other disorders ; and ordered some persons to attend him, to prevent his making his escape, and also to observe in what manner he would give vent to his resentment against his brethren the Jesuits. With much ado he at last obtained leave to send for his collection of curiosities, and to have a particular apartment built for the reception of them. He is at present seventy-three years old, and spends all his time in a close application to his studies. The vulgar look upon him as a magician, and imagine that he intimately converses with familiar spirits. All I shall farther add of this extraordinary person, is, that the celebrated Leibnitz was introduced at the emperor's, the elector Palatine's, and several other courts by father Urban.

In

Valuable  
image of the  
virgin Mary.

In the parochial church at Ingoldstadt is shewn an image of the virgin Mary, with one of the kings of France, in a long blue robe powdered with golden lilies, kneeling before it. The whole work, including the pedestal, is a foot and a half high, and is of massy gold, embellished with enamel and jewels; so that it is valued at an hundred thousand *gul-  
dens* at least. Possibly this was a gift of Charles VI, king of France, who married Elizabeth, a sister of Ludovicus Bar-  
batus, or Lewis Longbeard, duke of Bavaria. A smaller image of the arch-angel Michael, with a balance in his hand, which is likewise of gold enamelled and set with jewels, belongs to this groupe.

Neuburg.

Neuburg, the capital of the dutchy of the same name, lies about a league and a half from Ingoldstadt. It is a pretty town and pleasantly situated. The ducal palace at Neuburg is particularly remarkable for a fine hall.

Dendrites.

Part of the bishopric of Aichstadt, and the county of Pappenheim, lie on the right side of the road leading from Neuburg to Donawert. Both these countries are famous in natural history for yielding *dendrites*, or a kind of white slate exhibiting the representations of trees, as also for the cray-fish and other fishes often found in those stones. The landscapes, trees, &c. are for the most part produced by a corrosive spirit, which, insinuating itself into the fissures and interstices of the stone, runs into the finest irregular lines. I

Petrifications

have by me a petrified fish found in Pappenheim, which is surrounded on all sides with little trees; and I am inclined to think, that a kind of slime indurating by degrees, so as to become a stone, compressed the fish, and that the juices issuing from it may have formed the ramifications or little trees. In several of these petrified fishes the head and fore-part of the body are bent over the tail, which is supposed to be owing to the struggling of the fish, in order to extricate itself at first from the slime. The bones of the Pappenheim and Aichstadt petrified fishes are generally of a light brown colour\*. One species of the petrified fishes found at Aichstadt resembles the cray-fish, except the legs, which are very long, and resemble the hind legs of a locust. They are found alive in the Adriatic, and are a species of the *astacus* which is called *pegarus*. I saw two very beautiful petrifications of this kind in Mr. Geissel's cabinet at Nurenberg.

\* At Wellingrode, in the district of Beilstein, in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, are found petrified fishes, very well preserved in a black slate, impregnated with abundance of copper.

Among



Among the other petrifications of Aichstadt are several *cor-* Petrified  
plants, &c.  
*nua Ammonis, vermes marini, ovaria piscium, cochleæ umbili-*  
*cata, stellæ marinæ radiosæ minores, lacertæ, folia prunorum*  
*syvestrium, folium ceterach, adiantum nigrum* Sc. *ruta mura-*  
*ria, filix pinnulis dentatis, trichomanes, filicula, cotyledon, se-*  
*dum Alpinum majus, folium lauri, &c.* Beautiful specimens  
of all these may be seen in Zannichelli's cabinet at Ve-  
nice.

This country also affords several Roman antiquities, par- Antiquities.  
ticularly at Altmuhl.

A post stage and a half brought us from Neuburg to Dona- Donawert.  
wert. The latter is a well-built town, and is famous for  
the victory obtained by the confederates over the Bavarians  
at the beginning of this century. The memory of it is pre- Medal on  
prince Fer-  
nand.  
served on several medals, of which I shall only mention that  
struck in honour of prince Augustus Ferdinand of Brunwic  
Wolfenbottle, who was killed in the action. On one side  
of it is the head of the prince, with this inscription:

*August. Ferdin. Dux Br. & Lun. Bever.*

On the reverse is a trophy, and a *pegasus*, or winged  
horse, over it; a funeral pile on one side, and a battle on  
the other. On the pedestal of the trophy are these words:

*Ant. Ulr. D. B. & L. Frat. Fil. Opt. mer. F. P.*

The legend:

*Dant arma trophæum, castra rogum.*

'Arms give him trophies, and the camp a grave.'

In the exergue are the following words:

*Castris in Schellenberga  
Ad Donawerдам expugnatis,  
Gallis Bojarisque fugatis,  
Mors gloriosa.  
2 Jul. MDCCIV.*

'The Schellenberg camp near Donawert being forced,  
'and the French and Bavarians put to flight, he gloriously  
'expired on the second of July, 1704.'

Blenheim  
and Hoch-  
stadt,

Two miles from Donawert lie Hochstadt and Blenheim, places which will never be forgotten, on account of the glorious victory obtained in the same year by the confederates over the French and Bavarians. There is no pyramid, nor any other monument, on the field where that famous battle was fought; so that the story of the Gascon's remark on seeing a pyramid there is without foundation.

Medals.

However, I have procured a medal that was struck on the occasion; on one side of which are two angels supporting the heads of the margrave Lewis of Baden, prince Eugene, and the duke of Marlborough\*, with this inscription:

*Probata sociorum virtus fidesque.*

i. e. 'A proof of the fidelity and courage of the allies.'

In the exergue are these words:

*Franconia servata,  
Suevia Libertata  
MDCCIV.*

i. e. 'Franconia saved, and Swabia delivered in 1704.'

On the reverse is a trophy near a river, with a genius writing on a table, August XIII. the day on which the battle was fought; and round it are:

*Tallard. Fr. Mareſch. cum mult. Ducib. & X. millib. milit. captis;*

i. e. 'Marſhal Tallard, together with a great number of officers, and ten thousand ſoldiers taken priſoners.'

In the exergue are theſe words:

*Gallis Bavarisque devictis,*

• The French and Bavarians defeated.'

Round the edge is this inſcription:

*Defenſa fortiter Contra gaLLos & boIoar los ger Manla †.*

• Germany bravely defended againſt the French and Bavarians.'

\* The duke of Marlborough ought to have the firſt place on this medal, as he was commander in chief on that glorious day.

† This is a chronogram according to the German taſte.

Another



# HOCHSTADT and BLENHEIM.

435

Another medal, struck on this glorious occasion, represents on one side the head of prince Eugene, with this inscription :

*Eugen. Fran. D. Sabaud. Cæs. Exerc. Gener. Commend.*

‘Eugenio Francisco, duke of Savoy, commander in chief of the imperial army.’

On the reverse is to be seen the angel destroying the army of Senacherib \*, with these words, partly alluding to the prince’s name :

*Genii virtute Boni.*

i. e. ‘By the power of a good genius †.’

The inscription round it is follows :

*Gallis Bavarisque cæsis, Tallardo cum X. millibus captis, ad Hochstadium. MDCCIV.*

‘The French and Bavarians routed with great slaughter, near Hochstadt ; and Tallard taken prisoner, with ten thousand men, 1704.’

Round these edge are these words :

*Gloria ad Tibiscum Hungariæ parva renovatur ad Danubium Germaniæ.*

‘The glory, † gained near the Teis in Hungary, renewed near the Danube in Germany.’

The noblest monument which ever any general could boast of, was erected to the duke of Marlborough by act of parliament. This was Blenheim-house, to which the manor of Woodstock, a town lying about eight English miles from Oxford, is annexed. That grand edifice alone is said to

Inscription  
on the duke  
of Marlbo-  
rough.

\* 2 Kings, chap. xix. v. 35.

† This is a kind of pun, and alludes to the Greek particle εὖ, and the Latin word *Genius*.

have cost above a million sterling; besides which a yearly revenue of five thousand pounds was settled upon the duke. The clauses in the act of parliament, relating to this noble donation, are to be seen on the pedestal of an elegant pillar erected in Blenheim park; and under the duke's statue, which stands in the palace, are the following lines:

*Ecce Virum stabiles cui Gens Augusta Penates  
Cui fractas tandem Gallia debet opes.  
Hic veterem Angliacæ virtuti instaurat honorem;  
Seu res consilio seu sit agenda manu.  
Non animo Augustus melior, non Julius armis,  
Seu mulcet gentes ille, vel ille domat.  
A. D. MDCCXXX.*

i. e. ' Behold the hero to whom Germany owes its preservation, and by whose victorious arms the power of France was humbled. He raised the ancient British glory to the highest pitch, and was equally qualified for the cabinet and the field. Like Julius he conquered some nations in battle, and like Augustus gained the affections of others by his persuasive eloquence. 1730. \*

Among

\* I shall here add the inscription under a bust of the duke of Marlborough, erected in the picture-gallery near the Bodleian library at Oxford:

*JOHANNES  
Dux Marlburienfis  
S. R. Imperii Princeps, &c.  
Angliæ & Bataviæ Libertatum  
Periclitantium assertor,  
Galliæ triumphantis  
Domitor & Flagellum,  
Germaniæ ruentis Liberator ac Tutamen,  
Qui per acerrimum decenne bellum,  
Hostium copias sæpius aggressus nunquam non fudit,  
Eorumque oppida oppugnans  
Nunquam non expugnavit.*

*Illustrissima vidua digna tali tantoque Viro  
D. D. Academiæ Oxoniensi  
A. D. MDCCXXX.*

i. e. ' John



Among other panegyrics on this English hero, I have met with the following epitaph, by an anonymous hand, which I think not unworthy of a place here :

*Posteritati.*

*Quis & quantus fuerit D. Iohannes Churchill.  
Malburicæ Dux & Sacri Rom. Imperii Princeps,  
Viator sic habeto.*

*Fortitudinis, Clementiæ, Consilii, Fidei famâ floruit,  
Illustrissimorum Imperatorum in primis ponendus,  
Nemo ei in acie resistit,*

*Nullam Urbem obsessam nisi victam dimisit,  
Semper secundâ fortunâ pugnavit,*

*Patriam magno tyrannidis metu liberavit,  
Ex Germaniâ cunctâque Europâ servitutem profligavit,  
Nisi exauctoratus fuisset*

*Ad portas Parisiorum de summâ Imperii dimicâisset,  
Decimo sexto die Iunii MDCCXXII.*

*Laboribus confectus  
Diem obiit supremum,  
Sibi relinquens nobile nomen,  
Heredibus rem amplam,  
Heroibus virtutis exemplar,  
Omnibus desiderium  
Sui.*

‘ TO POSTERITY.

‘ How great a man John Churchill, duke of Marlborough,  
‘ and prince of the holy Roman empire, was, learn, travel-  
‘ veller, from this just account. He was equally famed for  
‘ valour, clemency, wisdom, and fidelity, and might very  
‘ justly be ranked among the most illustrious commanders ;  
‘ he was, in all his battles, victorious, in all his sieges suc-  
‘ cessful, in all his enterprizes fortunate. He freed his coun-  
‘ try from the apprehensions of impending tyranny ; rescued  
‘ Germany and Europe from the chains prepared for them ;

i. e. ‘ John duke of Marlborough, prince of the holy Roman empire,  
‘ &c. the illustrious asserter of the liberties of England and Holland,  
‘ which were in imminent danger ; the scourge and conqueror of  
‘ France ; the deliverer and defence of the tottering states of Germany ;  
‘ who in the many battles he fought, during the course of a ten years  
‘ most bloody war, was always victorious, and took every town he  
‘ laid siege to. His illustrious widow, who is worthy of such a hus-  
‘ band, presented this statue to the university of Oxford in 1730.’

‘ and, had he not been deprived of his command, would  
 ‘ have fought a decisive battle at the very gates of Paris. Be-  
 ‘ ing spent with toils and fatigues, he died on the 16th of  
 ‘ June 1722, leaving to himself an illustrious name, to his  
 ‘ heirs an ample fortune, to future heroes a model of military  
 ‘ virtue, and to all that knew him the mournful task of la-  
 ‘ menting the irreparable loss.’

Krailshheim.  
 Remarka-  
 ble manu-  
 script of the  
 Bible.

Krailshheim, a post-town of Anspach, I take notice of only on account of the dean's library; in which is a Latin manuscript of the Old and New Testament, which formerly belonged to the library of Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary; as may be inferred from his picture, and the representations of several ravens with which the binding is decorated. The text in the first epistle of St. John, concerning the Three Witnesses, is not to be found in this manuscript. The country of Anspach is so fertile, that by the establishment of more manufactures it might be raised to a very flourishing condition; and the Zaubel wool, as it is called, might in that case turn to very good account. This wool is of uncommon softness and fineness, and serves for making hats and stockings. It grows on a small kind of sheep, which are shorn twice a year, and also yeare every spring and autumn. They frequently bring forth two lambs at a time; but the latter are apt to degenerate. Their flesh is both fatter, and of a finer flavour, than other mutton. The common sort of sheep, which are here called Flemish sheep, are also bred in this country: but their wool is long and coarse, and the sheep are likewise more hardy and vigorous than the Zaubel sheep. The latter are so tender, that they cannot bear the inclemency of the weather in the open air at night; but, indeed no flocks may be safely ventured here all night in the fields, by reason of the great number of wolves which harbour in the neighbouring woods. Though a vast number of these pernicious animals have been destroyed; yet they are not suffered to be quite extirpated, that the princes and great men may not be deprived of the pleasure of wolf-hunting.

Zaubel  
 wool.

Other com-  
 modities.

Salt-petre and pot-ashes are made in the district of Krailshheim; and regular veins of agate, chalcedony, and sardonyx, which in hardness come up to the oriental, but are full of flaws, and inferior to the latter in lustre, are found in several parts of this margraviate. A particular sort of porcelain is made at Anspach, which, indeed, has hitherto had a

good



good vent; but brings in little profit, as it is not farmed, but managed by some overseers appointed by the prince. The late margrave made a great secret of the method of laying gold, mixed with blue or green, on porcelain; and, possibly, the only person now acquainted with that secret is one Nagelschmied, who was very serviceable to the margrave in the laboratory, and was for his skill and honesty promoted to be one of the overseers of the porcelain manufactory. The happy and mild government of the above-mentioned margrave, in his latter years, particularly on account of his care for the poor, still lives in the grateful minds of his subjects. He formerly delighted in keeping wild beasts; and even had young bears kept in his son's apartment, that in his childhood he might be inured to them. But at last he disposed of these beasts, and applied the money he usually expended in that idle way to the relief of the poor. The last of those animals that the margrave kept, was a lynx, which he ordered to be chained to a stake; and the margrave, in the presence of several persons, aiming at the head of the creature with a gun, shot the link to which the collar was fastened. Upon this the lynx immediately broke loose in a great fury. The margrave courageously stood his ground; but his attendants, who were all unarmed, took to their heels. While the lynx was pursuing them, one of the gamekeepers providentially came up with a loaded piece, and put an end to the alarm by shooting the creature dead on the spot.

Account of  
the late  
margrave of  
Anspach.

Courage of  
the mar-  
grave.

The following is still a greater instance of the courage of this margrave. He once ventured alone, and without arms, into the place where a lion was kept, to save the life of a boy, whom the inconsiderate owner of the lion had, in a passion, shut up there. The poor boy, in this dangerous situation, was kneeling before the lion, which roared and growled at him, and continually crying out in a melancholy tone, 'Ah, good Mr. Lion, don't hurt me!' It seems his master had made use of this expedient as a kind of torture, to bring the boy to confess that he had stole a pair of gloves. But the brutish master, after putting the poor boy in this dreadful situation, went out of the house, and left him to the mercy of the lion. This lion did not belong to the margrave, being only offered him for sale; but the margrave would not purchase it, intimating, that the money might be better employed for the relief of the poor. Some of the courtiers declared, that the owner of the lion deserved to be

In rescuing  
a boy from  
a lion.

sent to work at the fortifications of Wilsburg; but the margrave only gave him a severe reprimand, that he might not seem to punish the owner in order to get his lion by way of forfeit.

Adventure  
of madam  
d'Orleans  
with a lion.

This puts me in mind of the old duchess of Orleans's adventure with a lion, which I shall relate as I had it from madam Rothsamhausen, who was present. The duchess, being at Fontainebleau, saw a great number of people standing together in the street, and sending to know the occasion, was informed, that they were viewing a lion which was shut up in a kind of cage. Upon this her highness went out to see the lion, which appeared tame and gentle. However, the ladies that attended her were so terrified, that they earnestly begged of the duchess not to stay any longer, adding, that the lion was to be shewn at Fontainebleau in another place, where the spectators might view it in safety. The duchess frequently enquired, whether the place for shewing the lion was fitted up; and when she was informed, that every thing was ready, her highness went thither, in order to have a full view of the lion: Her ladies thought that she would soon return again, and were exchanging compliments when a sudden cry was heard of *Sauve madame, i. e.* 'Save the duchess;' for it seems her highness had gone into the place where the lion was, and stroaked it several times, as if it had been a lap-dog, which however did not offer to do her the least damage. She then told the spectators, who were not yet recovered from their fear and surprise, that no lion had ever hurt any of her family; and that, as she was confident of her being a legitimate descendant of the Palatine electors, she made no difficulty of running the risk of which they had been witnesses.

Adventure  
of prince  
Rupert.

Prince Rupert, who is often mentioned in the English history, was constantly attended by a tame lion: But that animal was likely to have proved fatal to the prince, had he not been before-hand with his savage companion. The lion, as usual, was licking the prince's hand, which had been accidentally cut, but continued longer than usual to lick it with an extraordinary eagerness. The prince luckily recollected, that when these creatures had once tasted fresh blood from a human body, it is said they will fall on it with their natural fury. Hereupon he laid hold of a horse-pistol loaded with several balls, that lay by him, and, though with some regret, shot the lion dead on the spot.

They



They are now repairing and enlarging the palace at Anspach in an elegant manner. In St. Hubert's church is an old picture painted before the reformation, which represents a company of priests feasting with several women, and the devil carrying the dishes to table. In this church also lies the celebrated Linnæus.

Ancient painting.

In the archives of Anspach, several valuable documents are extant; particularly some pieces relating to the history of Lutheranism; but not a few of those records were at the beginning of the thirty years war carried to Leipzig, and no account of them could be had ever since.

Archives in Anspach.

In the country about Geislinger and Hall in Swabia, I observed that the peasants on Sundays and holidays wore a kind of linen bands like those which the clergy of several of the imperial cities usually wear.

Particular dress of the Swabian peasants.

There is a trench cast round the territory belonging to the city of Hall, and towers erected at the several entrances into it: As this country is nothing but mountains and morasses, it was not much harrassed during the last war with any troops marching through it. The city of Hall was, some years since, greatly damaged by a fire; from which, however, it has so well recovered itself, that the part where the salt-works were carried on is much improved, and fine broad streets are built upon it; whereas this part of the city was very mean and ill built before. The great church, which is a handsome structure, and stands on a hill, was not damaged by the fire mentioned above. I would recommend it to the researches of naturalists to assign a reason, why the salt made at Hall in Swabia shoots up in crystallization into thin hollow pyramids, terminating in square apertures at the top.

Hall.

Crystallization of salts.

The distance from Hall to Oehringen is a post stage and a half. About a league from the latter lies the little town of Neustein, and an old but very-well built palace, both which belong to the count of Oehringen.

Oehringeu. Neustein.

The imperial city of Heilbronn, *i. e.* health-spring, derives its name from a spring, which, by means of several conduits, supplies the city with excellent water in seven different places. This water, at present, is not used medicinally as it formerly was; but continues in great repute for its clearness and salubrity. To the use of this spring the emperor Charles V. attributed his recovery, in the year 1547, from a dangerous fit of sickness. This event is commemorated by the following inscription in high Dutch, which is to be seen on

Heilbronn.

on a house belonging to the prelates of Sconthal, but at present inhabited by the post-master.

Inscription  
relating to  
Charles the  
Vth.

' In the year 1546, on the twenty-fourth day of December, the emperor Charles V. was brought hither in a litter, and in 1547, on the 18th of January, he rode from hence in perfect health on horseback.'

On each side of this monument stand Fortitude and Clemency, with four other virtues, and two crowned pillars with the well-known inscription, *Plus ultra*. In this house is also to be seen a portrait of Charles V, which he left behind him when he went away. It is well executed, and resembles all the portraits of that emperor, done by Holbein, which I have seen.

Particular  
drefs at  
Heilbronn.

Formerly the women of Heilbronn wore on their heads a kind of horns about a span long, made of black cloth, by way of a morning-dress. I not only saw the figure of a woman with these horns on, engraved on a pillar in the church; but also happened to meet with some old women here, not many years since, who obstinately adhered to this old fashion. This custom may easily be shewn to have been derived from the Germans of the most remote antiquity. But this subject I shall reserve for another occasion \*.

Plenty of  
wine.

Last year there was such plenty of wine in this country, and higher up on the banks of the Neckar, that the inhabitants had not a sufficient number of casks to put it in; and wine of the growth of the year 1725, which could be best spared, was sold for a half *creutzer* † *per* quart, when at the same time a quart of the Selder mineral water was sold for eighteen *creutzers*.

Heilbronn, February 24, 1731.

\* Among the ancient Germans and other northern nations, an erect horn denoted joy and festivity, as an inverted horn was the emblem of sorrow, or of the conclusion of merriment. Of this there is a plain proof in the Runic calendar; where Christmas, as a festival of the greatest joy, is marked with an erect horn, and the conclusion of it with an inverted one. *Vid. Verel. ad Hervar. Sag. c. 56.*

† About a farthing.

L E T.





LETTER XCVI.

Account of Heidelberg, Mannheim, and the Berg-  
strasse, or Mountain-Road.

S I R,

**H**EIDELBERG is very pleasantly situated on the <sup>Heidelberg.</sup> banks of the Neckar. The palace or castle stands on an eminence, and has a delightful prospect over the vale towards Schwetzingen, which cannot be exceeded. This city was almost totally destroyed by the French, in the year <sup>Destroyed.</sup> 1693. The enemy were so outrageous that even the electoral burial-place was not spared; the dead bodies which were half decayed being thrown about the streets, because some of the wretched inhabitants had been found concealed in old ruinous vaults. The palace consists of several buildings joined together, some of which are very elegant and decorated with sculpture. It seems the present elector Palatine has <sup>Disliked by the present prince.</sup> conceived a great prejudice against this city, because the magistrates would not gratify him with an absolute grant of the church of the Holy Ghost; on which account he has removed his court to Mannheim and Schwetzingen; so that but little furniture is to be seen in this palace, besides family pictures. Schwetzingen palace is too small for the residence of such a court, and, except the beautiful orangery in the garden, has nothing of beauty or magnificence to recommend it.

The famous tun of Heidelberg was repaired in the year 1727, and decorated with a great variety of ornaments. It is full of wine at present; and it is said, that it contains two hundred and four tons of liquor. The head of this cask is flat, and surrounded with rails; so that several persons may walk about or have an entertainment upon it \*.

The

\* The huge cask was first made in the year 1664, by order of the elector Charles-Lewis. The weight of the iron hoops alone, which is a hundred and ten quintals, may give some idea of its dimensions.  
The

## University.

The university of Heidelberg was founded in the year 1346, and entertains fourteen *professores ordinarii*, or professors in ordinary. Among these, six Jesuits have for some years been settled as tutors, who teach divinity, natural philosophy, mathematics, and moral philosophy. At present the number of protestant students here is about a hundred and eighty; and the Roman-catholic students are not above a hundred: sixty of the latter study the civil law. As to the inhabitants

## Number of Protestants in the electorate.

## Religion.

## State of the Protestants in the Palatinate.

of the Palatinate, the papists are not so numerous as the protestants. The former are mostly poor mean people, who resort hither from Bavaria and other popish states; and the disparity of numbers between the professors of the two religions is so great, that there are at least two Lutherans and three Calvinists to every papist. All that belong to the court are of the Romish profession, except three lords of the bed-chamber. Count Styrum, who is one of the latter, openly professes himself a Calvinist; but baron Schonberg and the other lord are Lutherans. The protestant clergy are possessed of an annual revenue of about a hundred and eight thousand *guldens*: but the Roman-catholics generally order matters so, as to fill the protestant livings in the country, and other spiritual preferments, with persons of slender abilities, from whom they may have little to fear. From hence it may be easily conjectured, that the number of papists must daily increase in the Palatinate. Pretended conversions are already often used here as expedients to mitigate a sentence passed by law, or to procure a free pardon. It is reported that a Jew, lately condemned to be hanged, desired to be admitted as a convert to the Lutheran church, in order to save his life; and being afterwards asked, why he did not rather chuse the Roman-catholic religion, his answer was, That he kept that in reserve, in case he should again fall into the same unhappy circumstances.

The number of ancient families exceedingly decreases in this part of the Palatinate; and the estates devolve mostly to strangers, and persons of low birth.

## Revenue.

The revenue arising from the electoral lands on the Lower Rhine, namely, Juliers, Berg, and Ravenstein, amounts yearly to about nine hundred thousand *guldens* \*. That

The following inscription, in High-Dutch, is to be seen on the tun:

‘ God bless the elector of the Rhine

‘ From year to year with gen’rous wine.’

\* A *gulden* is 2s. 4d.

arising



arising from the provinces of the Upper Rhine may be computed at a like sum, exclusive of the large produce arising from the management of the ecclesiastical states. The other revenues arising from taxes, &c. in the provinces of the Upper and Lower Rhine are nearly equal, and amount annually to a million of *guldens*. As for the revenues from the duchy of Neuburg, and the districts belonging to it, I could get no accurate account of them.

The territories of Deuxponts, which belong to a particular branch of the Palatine family, bring in yearly three hundred thousand *guldens*. Deuxponts.

The behaviour of the present palgrave Gustavus Samuel, both with regard to his religion and marriage, you are not ignorant of. Advice was sent him with all possible speed, by king Stanislaus, of the sudden death of Charles XII, king of Sweden, that he might the sooner make sure of the principality which then devolved to him; but, notwithstanding this friendly intelligence, the palgrave ordered Stanislaus to quit his dominions immediately, and would not so much as lend a single carriage to remove his baggage; though at that time king Stanislaus's finances were so low, that he had no more cash than twenty louis-d'ors about him. Ingratitude of the palgrave.

The next heir to this electorate is John Christian, the palgrave of Sultzbach; but his manner of living and constitution do not promise either health or long life: for he is extremely fat for his years, generally eats four times a day, and at every meal drinks three bottles of table wine, besides two more of Tockay wine, which he allows himself every day\*. Of the Palgrave of Sultzbach.

Upon the demise of this gentleman and his heirs, the electorate devolves to the palgrave of Birchenfeld, a zealous Lutheran, who was formerly too much addicted to pleasure, but is reformed of late†. Palgrave of Birchenfeld.

A person may judge of the fruitfulness of the soil of the Upper Palatinate only by considering, how often it has been barbarously ravaged by the enemy within a century, and yet the inhabitants have already almost retrieved their losses. The French thought to have utterly ruined the whole country by ravaging it with fire and sword, and rendered it a desert Fertility of the Palatinate.

\* This epicure died a few years after his second marriage.

† Christian the Third, palgrave of Birchenfeld, was born in the year 1674, and died in 1735.

for want of sustenance for the inhabitants: but soon after this the people came out of their hiding-places, and cultivated the lands again. For it does not appear, that a war is here looked upon as such a great calamity as it is in other countries; at least such a visitation is not observed to work any reformation in the manners of the inhabitants.

Account of  
the elector  
Charles III.

In 1684, after the French had lived at discretion in the Palatinate during the preceding war, they made unheard of demands, with severe threatenings, which were accomplished without any mitigation. As this was at a juncture when the most barbarous persecution was carried on against the protestants in France, it may be supposed what usage the palgrave, who was a protestant, might expect from such an enemy.

The late elector spent most of his time at a seat called Simmern in diversions and splendid entertainments, for the pleasure of a maid of honour of the name of Rid, of whom he was enamoured. Among other entertainments, the elector and the whole court assumed the names, habits, and ceremonials of the sultan and his court. The garden was laid out in the Turkish manner, and a mock siege was carried on against a castle near Mannheim, to which the name of Negropont had been given. It was purely owing to the universal prevalence of pleasure, that the governor of the castle obtained his pardon; for at the approach of the court-equipage he had made a sudden sally, and carried off the elector's service of plate, with the wine and other provisions. The plate was soon returned; but the governor regaled his garrison with the wine and provisions. The elector indeed at first seemed highly provoked at this rough usage, but was soon pacified. About a year after, this prince died, and not without a suspicion of being poisoned.

Bergstrasse.

About two leagues from Heidelberg the Bergstrasse or mountain road begins; in travelling along which an Italian is said to have broke out into this exclamation: *O Germania, Germania! quam velles esse Italia*, i. e. 'O Germany, Germany, how fain wouldest thou be Italy! The Bergstrasse extends as far as Darmstadt; but the best part of it is from Heidelberg to Bensheim, where it is about eight leagues in length, and four in breadth. This continual chain of hills and eminences on the right-hand is covered with woods near the top, and, nearer the plain, with vineyards. The level road is all along planted with rows of walnut-trees, with fields and meadows of an exuberant fertility on each side.

Some



Some writers call the Bergstrasse the priests-seat ; for the popish clergy have the sagacity in every country to make choice of the richest and most fertile spots to reside on ; however, in several places of the Palatinate, the clergy seem to have taken up with what they could get.

The duchy of Milan is certainly of a fertility which nothing can exceed : but as that country is all on a level, and the roads deep, the eye is not entertained with that agreeable variety of prospects, which the Bergstrasse or mountain road affords.

The hard winter in the year 1709 deprived this country of a great part of its beauty ; for most of the walnut-trees were then destroyed. but for some years the greatest diligence has been used in repairing those damages ; though it would have been much better, if, instead of hastily felling and rooting up those trees, some years respite had been allowed them to recover. It is the property both of the walnut and olive-tree, that after a severe frost they shoot out with fresh vigour, if the tree be first sawed off near the surface of the earth. Accordingly Virgil says :

Damages  
done by the  
hard winter  
in 1709 to  
the walnut-  
trees.

How reco-  
vered.

*Quin & caudicibus scētis, mirabile dictu,  
Truditur ē sicco radix oleagina ligno.*

‘ Ev’n stumps of olives, bar’d of leaves and dead,  
‘ Revive and oft redeem their wither’d head.’

DRYDEN.

The great numbers of walnut-trees that grow on the Bergstrasse and the Odenwald bring a considerable profit to the country, both by the fruit they produce, and the wood. About two years ago thirty thousand rough-made walnut-tree musket stocks were sent from these parts to Saxony, at the rate of five-and-twenty or thirty *guldens* per hundred. The patentees for this trade pay from eighteen to one-and-twenty *guldens* for every tree, and are obliged to stand to the loss in case any of the trees prove defective or rotten. Such trees only are cut down for this use as bear little or no fruit ; for the profit of the nuts produced by some is so large, that the proprietor would not sell a tree for a hundred *guldens*. This branch of trade has daily decreased since the importation of salt into the Palatinate has been prohibited : for the dealers in that commodity used to carry back with them great quantities of walnut-tree wood. Besides, the imposition of heavy

heavy duties on wine, and several other commodities, and the monopolies of salt, tobacco, &c. granted by the elector, in order to increase the revenue, have had the usual ill consequence, namely, that of driving away traders and carriers, who come into the Palatine dominions as little as possible.

The almond-trade, of which great quantities grow along the Bergstrasse, might be greatly improved. A great number of chefnut-trees are also interspersed among the vines in most of the vineyards; and near Weinheim is a wood of chefnut-trees, which is about half a league in circumference: but the greatest plenty of the largest sort of chefnut-trees are seen near Neustadt, which lies on the other side of the Rhine towards Landau, about six German miles from hence.

Bergstrasse  
wine.

Of all the different sorts of wines produced in the Bergstrasse, that of Sonnenberg, near Weinheim, is reckoned the best; for in that part slips of the Risslinger vine have been set; these and no other sort being allowed to be planted there; which is a great loss to the Ringau vineyards. The grapes growing on the Risslinger vine are small comparatively speaking, and the quantity of wine produced by them is but inconsiderable. Besides, the wine does not attain to a proper ripeness in less than five or six years; whereas the Gutedel and Elblinger grapes (which last are the most common in the Bergstrasse) produce a great deal of wine. This wine indeed is weaker than the other, and will not keep above five or six years; but it may be drank very well when it is about a year old. Another kind of wine produced in this country, is called *harthengst*: this is a strong-bodied wine, but very harsh at first. The Weltlin grapes are of a clear red, and very sweet: but the common red wine of the Bergstrasse is made of a kind of black grapes, which on account of their viscid juice, are called *klebschwartz*. Of this last kind there are whole vineyards; whereas the other sorts generally grow promiscuously, and are mixed together in making wine, that one sort may mend the flavour of another. Next to the Sonnenberg wine, that of Lauterbach, which lies about two leagues from Weinheim, towards Heppenheim, has the preference; and next to this that of Weinheim is reckoned the best. Once in four years the vineyards are well manured, which turns out to the advantage of the meadows that lie beneath them; for the richness of the soil is washed down to the latter by the rains,



rains, so that they stand in need of little or no manuring. The vineyards begin to bear two years after their planting; and continue in heart fifty or sixty years. Some slips of the Burgundy vine have been planted in the Bergstrasse; but they were found to degenerate in a few years. This was also the case with the brown-cole planted here, which in two years grew white and tasteless. The inhabitants of the Bergstrasse turn their wine to as good account as those of Ringau. The latter indeed sell an aum of their wine on the spot for twenty and sometimes for twenty-seven dollars; \* whereas an aum of this country wine, will not fetch above eight or nine dollars. But the Bergstrasse and Worms wines do not require long keeping; whereas that of Ringau, and other Rhenish wines, must be kept a considerable time before they are fit for sale; which, with the charge of tillage, runs away with a good part of the profit. Besides, even in a good year, an acre of good Ringau land yields but seven aums of wine; but in the Bergstrasse and about Worms an acre yields three fuders, each fuder containing six aums.

Degeneracy  
of vines, &c.

It is a custom all over this country, that if a person happens to want ready money, he is obliged to take three or four fuders of wine, at an extravagant price, for every two thousand dollars he borrows. Those who are provided with ready money find no difficulty in raising the price of an aum of wine to thirteen dollars, when they please. The rents of estates in this country are for the most part likewise paid in wine and the other produce of the land.

The warmth of the climate and goodness of the soil in the Bergstrasse are such, that after rye harvest, the land may be sown a second time with spelt, buck-wheat, or oats, which are reaped the same year.

The little town of Weinheim stands in the centre of the most delicious spot in all the Bergstrasse. This place is in such repute for the salubrity of its air, that the children of the baroness of Degenfeld, who is sufficiently known in the history of the Palatinate, whenever they were indisposed, were usually brought hither for the recovery of their health. The town consists but of four or at most five hundred houses; yet it yields the elector a yearly revenue of twenty thousand dollars. Though the Calvinists are three, and the Lutherans two, to one Roman-catholic; yet the magistracy

Weinheim.

\* A dollar is about 3 s. 6 d.

here, as in most parts of the Upper Palatinate, consists of six Papists, three Calvinists, and three Lutherans.

Petrifac-  
tions.

I must not intirely omit the petrifications, and shall only observe, that near Weinheim are found curious *strombi fossilis granulati*, and likewise small shells, of a species, which for its beauty is termed in Latin *concha venerea*, and by the Italians *bocca crenata* \*. These shells are of such a hardness that no worm can penetrate them.

Shell mo-  
ney.

Solinus informs us, (part. 3. ch. 62.) that even in ancient times these shells were used as money in Congo. And according to the accounts of modern travellers, they continue current to this very day, not only in that kingdom, but also in Angola, Loanda, Guiney, and the Maldiva islands. They dive for these shells about the last mentioned islands, where eighty of them make a *poni*, which is the usual price of a fowl. A dozen of young pigeons are sold there for two *ponis*, and a pig for five. Four hundred and eighty pounds, Paris weight, of these shells, on the coast of Guiney, will purchase a slave. That these shells are also in great esteem among the West-Indians, is evident from the vast quantities of them, which the East-India company at Amsterdam import from Asia, and dispose of to the West-India company, at the rate of eight Holland stivers † a pound. In Asia these shells are called *cowties* and *coris*; and the privilege of gathering or diving for them in Congo and Angola (like amber in Prussia) is reckoned among the royalties.

Manheim.

Manheim lies about four leagues from Weinheim, and at an equal distance from Heidelberg. It is situated in a low plain or valley, and is one of the most elegant cities in all Germany. All the streets are laid out in strait lines intersecting each other at right angles; so that there are four streets or vista's at every corner. It is pity the same symmetry has not been observed in the fronts of the houses, or at least in their height. The Roman-catholic church, the council-house, with the tower betwixt them, are very great ornaments to the large market-place. On the town-house is to be seen the statue of Justice; and on the front of the church that of Religion. This area is further embellished with a fine fountain, adorned with four pillars, on which stands a lion without a tongue.

\* I suppose these shells are what are commonly called *black-a-moor's teeth* in English.

† A stiver is a penny and  $\frac{1}{20}$ .



The electoral palace is not yet finished; but in a few years will be one of the finest structures in Europe. From the hall there is a charming prospect over the Rhine. Part of the fine paintings and ivory sculpture, designed as ornaments to this palace, have already been brought from Dusseldorf to Mannheim; and it is not questioned but in time the whole collection will follow.

The fortifications of Mannheim are after the manner of Coborn; but improved with so many other works and later inventions, that Mannheim at present may be reckoned amongst the strongest places in Europe. The side towards Heidelberg is the only part where an attack may be carried on. However, a garrison of ten thousand men would be necessary for its defence. The unhealthfulness of the air, and badness of the water, render this place disagreeable to strangers; but both these inconveniencies have, in some measure, been remedied by conveying water hither from the Neckar; however, persons of distinction have their water brought from Heidelberg for drinking and culinary uses. The Heidelberg water was formerly sold at Mannheim for a *creutzer* \* per quart.

It is found by experience, that the Neckar water is wholesomer than that of the Rhine, though the latter is lighter, as evidently appears from this circumstance, that a bark coming out of the Neckar into the Rhine sinks deeper into the water, as if some addition were made to its lading. The same observation is made on the Maine near Mentz, and the Moselle near Coblenz; for a vessel is more buoyant on those rivers than on the Rhine, and consequently the water in both must be heavier than that of the Rhine. It is also well known, that a ship which is so loaded as to swim in the main sea, may be in danger of foundering in fresh water, because it requires a greater depth of water in the latter; as an egg is observed to swim in salt-water, but sinks to the bottom in fresh-water †. All solid bodies of

Fortifications.

Difference between the Rhine and Neckar waters.

an

\* About a halfpenny.

† Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. II. cap. 103. says. *Marina (aqua) quorum natura gravior, magis inuenta sustinent. Quadam vero & dulces inter se supermeant alia alias. Ut in Fucino lacu inventus amnis, in Lario Addua, in Verbano Ticinus, in Benaco Mincius, in Serwinno Ollius, in Lemanno Rhodanus, his trans Alpes, superiores in Italia, multorum millium transitu hospitales suas tantum nec largiores, quam intulere, aquas evehentes.* 'The sea-water being naturally heavier, bears greater burthens without sinking. Some streams of fresh-water being lighter

Method of  
finding out  
the salubrity  
of water.

an equal specific gravity \* with the fluid in which they are immersed will swim even with the surface of it †; but, if the body be specifically lighter, it rises above the surface of the fluid; and, on the contrary, if it be specifically heavier, it will sink or descend. On this principle it is that all metals, gold excepted, will swim on quicksilver. It has been found by experiments, that a cubic foot of fresh-water weighs about seventy pounds; but an equal bulk of sea-water weighs two two pounds more. The examples above-mentioned, however, shew, that the lightness of water is by no means a proof of its wholesomeness, as sulphur, or other noxious bodies, (the subtile particles of which are specifically lighter than those of water, whose place they occupy) may be mixed with it. The celebrated Lancisi, physician to the pope, has demonstrated, that neither the clearness, nor the quality of being soon cold or soon warm, are real proofs of the wholesomeness of water; and that there are but two ways for deciding it with any certainty, viz. by using it a long time, or by a chymical analysis. The latter is performed by putting the water over the fire in a vessel without a cover; for, if it be good, it becomes neither thick nor viscous; and emits no disagreeable, or rather no smell at all, when thus boiled. At last, when it is almost totally evaporated, in good wholesome water there is always found a white, ash-coloured, or reddish sediment, which has neither smell nor taste, except a very small quantity of salt-petre. But if the water in boiling emits an ill smell, becomes thick, or leaves a black, fetid, pungent sediment, it may be concluded that it contains an impure sulphur, or some noxious salts not duly tempered. If oil of tartar be dropped upon the above-mentioned *faces*, they will remain unmoved, and no fermentation will ensue if the water be good. A few drops of the tincture of galls will turn the sediment black, if the water be impregnated with vitriol.

‘ than others, run on the surface of them without mixing with each other, as the river which flows into the lake Fucinus, the Adige into the Larium, the Ticinus in the Verbanus, &c.’

\* By equal specific gravity the author and hydrostatical writers mean, when a body is equal in weight to an equal bulk of the fluid.

† The author must mean, when such solids are placed even with the surface of the fluid; otherwise such bodies will remain suspended in any depth, according to the laws of hydrostatics.



It is certainly owing to the wholesomeness of the Neckar water that the carp and other fish taken in that river are better than those of the Rhine.

The elector Palatine claims as a privilege, from an ancient patent granted by the emperor, the property of the Rhine, and therefore styles himself hereditary governor of the Rhine. He also assumes the title of *Dominus Rheni & Nicri*, or lord of the Rhine and Neckar; and, as such, allows no Wirtemberg boats, or other vessels, to come higher than Heilbronn upon that river. There are now at Mannheim some pretty yachts, and other vessels, belonging to the elector. He also appoints an admiral of the Palatinate, which post was lately held by the marquis d'Uterfen.

Hereditary  
governor of  
the Rhine.

Admiral of  
the Palati-  
nate.

The source of the Rhine is in the country of the Grisons: and the river is divided into the Upper, Lower, and Middle Rhine. The last issues from the mountain of St. Maria; the Upper Rhine has its source in the mountain of Crispalt; and the Lower Rhine is formed by the mountains of Adula, near the Vogelberg, and rises originally from Eisberge, which is above a German mile over. The gold *guldens*, struck in several centuries, are an undeniable proof that gold dust has been often found in the Rhine; and the Rhenish gold is mentioned by Nonnus Panopolitanus, *Dionys.* XLIII. Otfridus, the monk of Weissenburg, who lived in the ninth century, under Lewis the German, and was the author of the German translation of the Gospels, in the preface to that work, among other encomiums on the Franks who lived near the Rhine and the Maine, says,

Source of  
the Rhine.

Gold sand  
in the Rhine.

*Zi nuzze grebi man ouh thar*

*Er inti Kuphar*

*Joh bi thia Meina*

*Ifene steina*

*Ouh thara Zua fuagi*

*Silabar ginuagi*

*Joh lesent thar in lante.*

*Gold in iro sante.*

‘ They also dig up metal and copper, to their great profit, and iron ore near the Maine, besides great quantities of silver; and even from the sand of that country they gather gold dust.’

The gathering of gold is one of the royalties belonging to the elector Palatine.

Gold dust is also found in the little river Eder, in the landgraviate of Hesse; but it is in very small quantities. The late landgrave Charles had some ducats of the Eder gold coined, on which this inscription is to be seen:

*Caroli I. Hassiæ Landgravii, Principis Hersfeld. Comit. Cat-tor. Diec. Zig. Nid. ac Schaumburg moneta prima aurea Ederæ aurifluæ.*

Any person is permitted, by edict, to gather gold in the Eder; but such gold must be delivered, after it is washed, into the landgrave's treasury; where the person who brings it is paid at the rate of eighteen dollars \* an ounce. The Eder flows hither from the country of Waldeck, where its sand yields more gold than at Hesse. In the country of Schwartzburg are seven of these rivulets which yield gold. Among which that of Schwartz contains the most, but is little regarded; for the prince does not allow the peasants above sixteen dollars an ounce for what gold they gather. Gold dust is likewise found in the Saale. And the widow of the famous George Adam Struv had a gold-wash, as it is called at Wenig-Jena, from which she reaped considerable profit.

Gold dust in  
Schwartz.

In the Saale.

Other natural curiosities, such as bones, &c. of uncommon animals of a prodigious size, are also found in the bottom of the Rhine; particularly the teeth of two large fishes, which were found by the fishermen near Rocksheim, in the neighbourhood of Worms. These were presented by Dr. Pincier to count Solms, who caused them to be hung up with an iron chain in his castle of Leichen. Dr. Pincier says, that he observed two large holes or tubes, which he imagines to have been the apertures through which the fish spouted out the water; but, possibly, they belonged to an elephant; for several bones of that animal have been found in these countries. Mr. Gmelin, an apothecary at Tubingen, is possessed of an elephant's lower jaw, which was taken out of the Rhine about two leagues from Mannheim, and is not unlike the *unicornu fossile*. In Mr. Kisner's fine cabinet at Franckfort on the Maine I saw the upper part of an elephant's head,

\* About three guineas.

which



which was found in the Neckar, near Manheim, at the depth of seven feet. This head weighs above two hundred pounds, is near five feet long; and the cavity for the *medulla spinalis* the *processus sphenoides*, the upper jaw teeth, the orbits of the eyes, which are twelve inches in diameter, and likewise the sockets of the ivory teeth, are plainly discernable: one of the fore-teeth is still remaining in it.

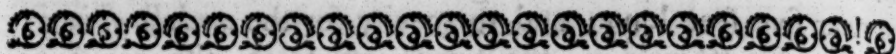
Ribs of a very uncommon bigness have been dug up near Worms; and, in digging the foundations for the new works at Manheim, a tooth, which weighs ten pounds and a quarter, was found in the earth.

I shall conclude my account of Manheim with observing, that it appears not to be sufficiently inhabited; at least, there is no great hurry or crowd in the streets: and as the elector, on account of his ill state of health, is confined to his chamber, and seldom stirs abroad, he gives himself but little concern about the gaiety and splendor of his court; so that there is not such a vast number of equipages, and persons of distinction, to be seen at Manheim, as a person would expect to meet with in a city where the elector's court resides. Count Vehlen, who is only master of the horse, has the precedence here of all officers of state and privy-counsellors. This extraordinary distinction is shewed him on account of his having been successively in the service of the late and present elector from his youth. Those who wish well to the Palatine electoral family, are apprehensive of a great alteration with regard to the succession to Juliers and Berg, upon the demise of the present elector\*; but time must determine this affair. In the mean while I am, &c. †

Manheim, March 28, 1731.

\* The present elector, by consent of his Prussian majesty, is still in possession of these provinces.

† The author concludes this letter with a chronogram exhibiting the date of the year, which is here omitted as unworthy of such a pen.



## L E T T E R XCVII.

Account of Darmstadt, Franckfort. Mentz, and  
Landau.

S I R,

Darmstadt.

**A**S you are well acquainted with the state of the court of Darmstadt, I need not fill up my letter with such accounts as it must give one concern to speak of. The countess of Seibelsdorf, lieutenant-general Spiegel's daughter, is still here. Her husband, count Siebelsdorf, who formerly distinguished himself in the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel's service, died of the gout at Strasburg in the year 1725.

Palace.

The low state of the finances has occasioned a stop to be put to the building of the fine palace that was begun here; but the model of the whole is to be seen in the palace. Here is a very strong stag, which draws in a chaise; and five others are bridled and put to a coach, which are as tractable as so many horses.

Remarkable stag.

Large asparagus.

The goodness of the soil may be inferred from the largeness of the asparagus that grew last year at Darmstadt; for one head of them weighed half a pound. Some hundreds of these asparagus were sent as a present to the elector Palatine. The gardeners in Austria generally lay some light sticks of juniper or other wood over the asparagus when they first appear above the surface of the earth, which shelter them from the inclemency of the weather, and cause them to shoot up apace: besides, by this contrivance they are kept soft; for they are apt to grow hard when exposed to the cold winds.

Franckfort.

Franckfort (so called *quasi* ford of the Franks) lies about three German miles from Darmstadt. The road between these two cities is for the most part very sandy.

Fairs.

The fairs held at Franckfort are famous all over Europe; and some merchants, who are competent judges, have assured me, that ten millions of dollars would hardly purchase the merchandizes exposed to sale at one of these fairs, the goods in the warehouses and shops included. If this computation



tation be just, the Franckfort exceed the Leipzig fairs; though the latter, by reason of the smallness of the town, make a greater show.

The yearly revenue of the city of Franckfort, including Revenue, all the branches of it, is computed at six hundred thousand *guldens* \*.

Among the curiosities which attract the attention of a foreigner at Franckfort, the *aurea bulla*, or golden bull, may justly be reckoned the principal. It is kept in the town-house, in a tortoise-shell box set with mother of pearl and lined with yellow velvet. The book, or bull itself, is very much spoiled; but a particular description of it, &c. is to be met with in Thulemarius.

The bridge built over the Maine, from Franckfort to Sachsen-hausen is four hundred and fifty common paces in length; and over a gate, as you enter upon it, is the following inscription in gold letters: Bridge over the Maine.

Leopoldo I.  
Romano Imperatore Augustissimo  
Germaniæ, Hungariæ, Bohemiæ Rege,  
Felici Patriæ verè Patre  
Feliciter Imperii habenas temperante,  
Turritum hoc propugnaculum  
Restauravit  
S. P. Q. F.

'In the reign of Leopold I, the most august emperor of the Romans and Germany, king of Hungary and Bohemia, the true father of his country, under whose happy auspices the empire enjoys an uninterrupted prosperity, this fortified gate was repaired by the city of Franckfort.'

Near the high altar in the cathedral stands the monument of the emperor Gunther, who was of the house of Schwartzburg; and near it is the chapel where the emperor is usually elected. It is very small, dark, and without any ornaments, except the red cloth with which it is hung near the altar in that part where the electors or their representatives sit. On the wall of this chapel are several printed philosophical theses, as *Caligo Logica*, &c. *Arbor scientiæ in suas distincta propaggines*, &c. *Propago Physicæ. Physica est scientia speculativa*,

\* About 70,000*l.* sterling.

&c. and the like jargon ; which would better become a Jesuitical school of metaphysics than this place.

**Fine clock.**

In this church is also to be seen a curious clock, consisting of three parts or divisions. In the lowest, which looks like a kalendar, are several circles, the first of which shews the days and months ; the second the golden number, with the age and change of the moon ; and the third the Dominical letter. The fourth and fifth circles represent the ancient Roman kalendar. On the sixth are the names of the apostles and martyrs, the length of the days and nights, and the entrance of the sun into the twelve signs of the zodiac. The seventh and eighth circles exhibit the hours and minutes when the sun rises and sets. In the eleventh circle the divisions of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the four seasons, the twelve months, &c. are marked. The circle in the centre shews the moveable feasts. The figures which strike the hours in this clock represent two smiths with hammers in their hands. This curious piece of clock-work was put up in the year 1605, and repaired for the first time in 1704.

**Predicants church. Paintings.**

In the church of the Predicants are two altars standing opposite each other, which are decorated by two pieces of painting by Albert Durer ; one of them represents our Saviour's ascension, and the other the assumption of the virgin Mary : but the latter is only a copy ; the original having fallen into the elector of Bavaria's hands.

**State of the Calvinists.**

Neither the French nor German Calvinists have yet been able to obtain permission for the public exercise of their religion at Frankfort ; but are obliged to go to Bockenheim, which lies about a league from the city, in the county of Hanau, for that purpose. Though the journey to this place takes up but half an hour, it is still a great inconveniency to those who have not horses or carriages of their own. The expence of a hackney-coach for four persons amounts at least to sixty dollars a year \*, for Sunday mornings only, exclusive of the afternoon and Thursday morning lectures. The number of coaches which generally go thither is about two hundred and fifty ; many wealthy persons in Frankfort being of the reformed church : and there is a common saying at Frankfort, ' That the Roman-catholics have the churches, ' the Lutherans the magistracy, and the Calvinists the money.'

\* About ten guineas.



Dr. John George Kifmer \* has a fine collection of ores, salts, gems, fossil wood, marble, and petrifications. Among the last is a very remarkable human skull, which is said to have petrified on a gibbet. The elephant's head, found in the Neckar near Manheim, which is in this collection, I have already taken notice of. In a quarry close by the city of Franckfort are found a great many petrified sea-shells of several kinds.

The hazel-tree, to be seen in Mr. Hassel's garden in this city, of which the Franckfort chronicles make mention above two hundred years ago, is another natural curiosity. The lower part of its trunk is seven Franckfort ells † in circumference; its height is equal to that of the houses near it; and it still bears nuts every year. The shells of the nuts it produces are very thick; but the kernel has the same flavour as those of other nuts. The emperor Leopold dined twice under this tree. The soil of this garden must be particularly favourable to hazel-trees; for though the adjacent ground yields only common shrubs, four hazel-trees, planted within these fifteen years in Mr. Hassel's garden, are above twenty feet high already. These recruits are the more necessary, as the above-mentioned old tree begins to decay.

Arts and sciences flourish at Franckfort; and three brothers of the name of Uffenbach are great encouragers of them, who are at the same time an ornament to literature. All learned travellers are charmed with their knowledge and politeness. Conrad, the eldest, is a burgo-master of the city, and has a fine library, which, both for manuscripts and printed books, is equalled by few private collections ‡. The middle brother has a collection of designs, copper-plates, paintings, antiquities, mathematical and mechanical instruments; many of which are his own work: he also draws extremely well, and has travelled.

Baron Lon, counsellor to his Prussian majesty, has a good collection of books, and a closet of pictures. Several curiosities, together with some antiques, and sculpture in wood by Albert Durer, may be seen at M. Von Der Burg's, a merchant, who has also several fine pictures done by some of his ancestors of the same name, who were famous painters in

\* This learned physician died in the year 1734.

† A Franckfort ell is about two feet three inches.

‡ This gentleman died in the year 1734; and his valuable collection was dispersed, being sold at several auctions.

Holland \*. Mr. Uchell's cabinet exhibits antiquities, urns, coins, and paintings. Dr. Ochs has a numerous collection of coins. M. Disteweg, a merchant, has an extraordinary collection of maps, and several mechanical inventions, which may be of great use in turning, sawing, boring, and plaining.

Account of  
M. Edel-  
heim.

I now proceed to the account you desire of M. Edelsheim. This gentleman has done great services to the house of Hanaue, and is universally extolled for his genius, learning, and other good qualities, on account of which he has been honoured with a patent of nobility. When he was admitted among the imperial knights of the Upper-Rhine, his arms, according to custom, were to be painted in the hall, with those of his four immediate ancestors on each side, as a proof of his descent from a good family: these four shields, instead of the arms of his ancestors, contained these words: *I. Deo Autore. II. Cæsare Directore. III. Nobilitatis Fautore. IV. Studio & Labore.*

Mentz.

Though I did not visit Mentz in this tour, yet, as I have formerly had an opportunity of taking a full view of that city, I am unwilling entirely to omit it in this letter; especially as a curious traveller will meet there with several things worthy of his notice. In the cathedral are some good monuments of the archbishops, canons, &c. The high altar is so contrived, that the priest faces the people, and needs not turn about, as usual, at pronouncing the words *Dominus vobiscum*. The church is arched and lofty, but darkish, which is a fault common to most ancient buildings. The principal thing worth seeing here is the treasury, which is shewn for a ducat or two, by two officers nominated by the dean, and consists of jewels, rich vestments, and other church furniture; particularly an *ostensorium*, valued at twenty-four thousand dollars.

Carthusian  
monastery.

The Augustine nuns of St. Agnes have a very elegant church at Mentz. The Carthusian monastery without the city, not far from the *Favorita*, is worth seeing for its beautiful church; in which are thirty-two stalls of a fine sort of wood curiously inlaid with ivory. The artist who made them was a Hamburger; and the monks value these seats at no less than a thousand dollars each.

Fine stone  
for building.

The high street is straight, broad, and well built: It is likewise adorned with a large fountain. Not far from the foun-

\* *Vid. Kanold's Musæogr. p. 150.*



tain stands a stately palace, built by two brothers of the name of Dalberg. Opposite to this stands Mr. Ingelsheim's house, which is indeed very spacious, but for elegance not to be compared with that of the Dalberg's. The country hereabouts affords a red sandy stone, with white veins, like those of marble; which looks mighty well in buildings. They are now rebuilding the German house which will be a very superb structure when finished.

Fine stone  
for building.

The palace where the elector resides has nothing remarkable. But the Favorita is a modern edifice; and for its situation and prospect over the Rhine and Maine, the architecture, and the disposition of the garden, which is adorned with pyramids, statues, cascades and other water works, is a most elegant and delightful place. The building designed for the orangery is properly the *corps de logis*, or the main body of the palace; and the three pavilions on each side serve for lodgings for the gentlemen of the court, officers and domestics, when the elector is here. The apartments where his highness resides are void of all symmetry and elegance, and, excepting one hall, has nothing to recommend it.

Favorita.

Before the Rhine reaches the city of Mentz, it is joined by the Maine, just opposite to the Favorita. That the waters of these rivers continue unmixed for a considerable way from the place of their conflux, is plainly discernable, because the water of the Maine is reddish and more turbid than that of the Rhine; so that these rivers do not completely mix their water till they come to Bingen, about four miles below Mentz; where the mountains on both sides gradually closing together, as it were, compel them to a more intimate and closer union.

Conflux of  
the Maine  
and Rhine.

There is a bridge of boats over the Rhine at Mentz, which is seven hundred and sixty-six common paces in length. The Roman historians make very early mention of this city; and indeed not only Roman coins, but statues, altars and inscriptions, have been dug up in several parts of it\*.

Bridge of  
boats.

Some

\* The time of the foundation of Mentz, like that of other ancient cities, is grounded on very uncertain conjectures. Cluverius is unquestionably mistaken in dating its origin so late as the time of Drusus Nero, who says in his *Germ. antiq. l. II. c. 13. Moguntiacum oppidum primum sui conditorem habuit Cl. Drusum Neronem, Caesaris Augusti privignum, Tiberii imperatoris fratrem, qui castra hic legionum posuit, locumque mœnibus baud dubie firmavit.* 'The city of Mentz was first built

Roman antiquities.

Some will have the Eichelstein, or acorn stone, so called from its figure, to be the tomb of Claudius Drusus Germanicus; but this opinion is grounded on a very weak foundation: besides, the Eichelstein rather seems to have been originally a watch tower\*. It is at present included within the citadel on St. Jacobsberg. On the other side of the city, namely, towards the Rhine, some new fortifications were begun in the year 1712, when the labourers found not only several Roman urns, but also ancient medals of copper, silver and gold. They also dug up a kind of white stone, chiefly composed of small shells which have a very beautiful appearance through a microscope. As for petrifications, I observed at Ober-lochstein, in the electorate of Mentz, very beautiful impressions of the *ostreo-peecten*, on a yellowish kind of clay or loam.

Petrifications.

Landau.

Fortifications.

From Mannheim I went to Landau, which lies at the distance of five German miles from the former: it is situated on a low plain, and the morass before the German or Mannheim gate is a good defence to it. On the other side, namely, without the French gate, are very strong out-works, which are excellently contrived for the mutual defence of each other. Landau at the beginning of this century was

\* built by Claudius Drusus Nero, Augustus's son in-law, and Tiberius's brother, who formed a camp here for his army, and walled it round. Others, on the contrary, date the origin of it too early in ascribing the building of it to Trebeta, son of Ninus, king of Assyria; and others again to Trevir, son of Mannus, a German king. The different situation of ancient and modern Mentz is spoken of by Munster. *Cosmogr.* p. 480. *Moguntiacum paulo remotius à Rheno abfuit, id quod ruinae quaedam adhuc in agro Moguntino ostendunt. Et ubi hodie est Moguntiacum, olim munimenta fuere Romanorum adversus Alemannos ad ipsam Rheni ripam.* Mentz anciently stood a little farther from the Rhine; as is evident from some ruins still to be seen without the city. But the present situation of Mentz was taken up by some fortifications built by the Romans on the banks of the Rhine, to keep the Germans in awe.

\* The whole story about Drusus's tomb rests only on the following passage in Eutropius's *Breviar. hist. Rom. l. VII. c. 8.* *Post hunc Claudius fuit, patruus Caligulae, Drusi, qui apud Mogontiacum monumentum habet, filius cujus & Caligula nepos erat.* To him succeeded Claudius, uncle to Caligula, and son of Drusus, who has a monument at Mentz. Dio Cassius *hist. l. 55.* speaks still more ambiguously, when he only places this monument *προς τω Ρηνω*, 'near the Rhine.' Otto Frising. confidently says in his *Chron. l. III. c. 4.* *Monstratur adhuc monumentum Drusi Moguntiae, per modum pyrae.* The monument of Drusus is still shewn at Mentz, which is built in the shape of a funeral pile.

three



three times taken on this side ; in the last or fourth siege, however, the French made the greatest efforts on the side of the Manheim gate. This fortification was planned by Vauban ; and round it are seven *tours bastionnées*, which consist of two stories and a platform above ; so that they form three batteries, in order to defend any breaches that may happen to be made. Every *tour bastionnée* has also its counter-guard. The lower part of the fortification is faced with free-stone, and the upper part with brick.

The river Queich runs through the middle of the city, and has at a vast expence been made navigable ; so that at present provisions, stone, wood, and other necessaries, are brought hither by water.

The council-house stands on the large market-place ; and is but a small and ill contrived edifice.

In the parish church, the *simultaneum* is regularly observed by the Papists and Lutherans. The Augustines have a convent here ; but the Calvinists are not allowed the public exercise of their religion, though two Swiss battalions, who, with the greatest part of their officers, are of that persuasion, are at present in garrison here. The adjacent country is pleasantly interspersed with vineyards, country seats, and villages : only three small villages belong to Landau ; for the dominions of the elector Palatine extend so far this way, that they lie within half a league of the city.

Lutheran  
worship.

Landau has but two gates : Over that towards Manheim, the figure of the sun is cut in stone, with this inscription :

Inscriptions  
and medals  
on the  
sieges.

*Nec pluribus impar.* ‘ Not inferior to many.’

Which was the motto of Lewis XIV. of France \*.

On one side of the medal struck in honour of Joseph, king of the Romans, who took this city from the French in 1702, is the head of that prince, with these words :

\* Voltaire says of this motto (*Siecle de Louis XIV.*) *Le corps ne représente pas ce que la légende signifie ; et cette légende n’a pas un sens assez clair, et assez déterminé.* ‘ The device does not represent what the motto signifies ; and indeed the motto has neither perspicuity nor precision.’

*Josephus D. G. Rom. & Hung. Rex.*

The reverse represents the siege of the city, with this legend:

*Armorum Primitiæ*, i. e. 'The first fruits of his arms.'

And the exergue :

*Landavia recepta d. 10 Sept. 1702.*

'Landau retaken the 10th of Sept. 1702.'

The money which Melac, the French governor, caused to be coined in the extremity of the siege, is a small oblong piece of silver plate, with the commandant's arms, and these words :

4 Livre + 5.

*Landau. 1702.*

But such pieces are by no means a certain proof of the length and extremities of a siege; and some governors, it may be presumed, for want of other monuments, have used these expedients, in order to commemorate their pretended heroism. This city was again taken by the French in the year 1703, when the emperor Leopold, in a letter written with his own hand, complimented count de Frize, the imperial governor, on the gallant resistance he made. But the following year the above-mentioned Joseph king of the Romans, who commanded on the Rhine, reduced the place a second time, notwithstanding the French governor Laubanie made a vigorous resistance in defence of it. A medal struck in memory of this action represents on one side the head of Joseph, king of the Romans, with these words :

*Josephus D. G. Rom. Imperator.*

On the reverse is a woman, with an angel behind her, leaning on a shield under the imperial standard or Roman eagle, the staff of which is decorated with a branch of palm and a mural crown. In the shield are these words :

*De*



*De Landavia iterum d. XXV. Nov.*

i. e. 'Landau taken the second time Nov. 25, 1704.'

In the exergue is this motto :

*Securitas Provinciarum.*

'The safety of the provinces' \*.

On another medal struck on this occasion is to be seen the king of the Romans, with this title :

*Josephus D. G. Rom. & Hung. Rex.*

On the reverse is represented the city of Landau besieged, with the following words :

*Cessit secundum Cæsari.*

'It has yielded to Cæsar a second time.'

In the exergue :

*Landavia bis capta d. 25. Nov. 1704. †*

In these words, however, there is a palpable blunder, for *bis* properly signifies *twice*, and not a second time.

The inscription round the edge is as follows :

*Victoriarum An. MDCCIV. felix complementum.*

'The happy crown of his victories in the year 1704.'

In the year 1713 Landau was again besieged by the French, when prince Alexander of Wurtemberg, though at last obliged to surrender, distinguished himself by making a very noble resistance. The silver coins struck in this last

\* Several chronograms, in which the German and French wits seem to outvie each other, are here omitted.

† One would imagine that this inscription had been the work of some honest Hibernian; for it signifies 'that the town was taken twice on the 25th of November, 1704.'

siege were octangular pieces, and in four places marked with A. C. The inscription is as follows :

*Pro Cæs. & Imp.* ‘ For the emperor and the empire.’

In the centre were the Wurtemberg arms, within the *insignia* of the order of Hunters, and these letters, indicating the duke’s name and titles :

*C. A. H. Z. W.* 1713.

*Bel. Landau*  
*2. Fl. 8. K.*

*i. e.* ‘ The siege of Landau : two guilders eight creutzers.

There were other pieces struck of half that value.

It is remarkable, that Landau has been always better defended at every siege than the preceding : however, Melac is not entitled to any great share of this encomium ; for his efforts for the defence of the place were ill timed, so that he injudiciously wasted his ammunition, without success.

How far a  
cannon may  
be heard.

Instances of  
it.

During the last siege in 1713, I happened to be at Cologne on the Rhine, where, in a calm night, by placing the ear to the ground, without the city, a person might hear the explosion of every cannon shot before Landau, though these two cities are above thirty German miles a-part. In the last century, when the French bombarded Genoa, the explosions were plainly heard at Leghorn, which is ninety Italian miles from the former, in a direct line. The mountains and vallies may be so situated, and of such a constitution, as rather to propagate than intercept or diminish sounds. And, probably, it was owing to this, that the cannonading of the citadel of Turin, in the year 1706, was heard at Lausanne, though the former is seventy leagues distant from the latter. Another time, when the powder-magazine in Turin was accidentally blown up, the shock at Verua, which lies about three leagues from that city, was greater than at Turin itself. About ten years ago, when the like misfortune happened in the powder-magazine at Upper-Aurach, the castle of Tubingen, which is three German miles from the former, was sensibly shaken by the explosion.

I met



## WEISSENBURG, HAGENAU and SAVERN. 467

I met with little or nothing curious between Landau and Weissenburg. The roads are very bad as far as Weissenburg, where we entered upon the causeways. This town lies in an extensive vale; but its fortifications are old and decayed.

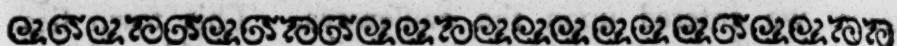
Hagenau is both larger and better fortified than Weissenburg; but the buildings in it are very irregular.

The country about Savern is very pleasant, and planted with rows of trees; and as the cardinal of Rohan often resides at his new-built seat in this country, he has cut vista's through the woods, both for his own diversion, and that of foreigners who delight in hunting. A little beyond Savern we ascended a very steep rock, at the top of which is an inscription on stone, signifying, that this road was impracticable for carriages in the year 1616; however, it is long since that it has been thoroughly compleated for that purpose.

The Lorrain money is so very light, that thirty-one livres of Lorrain \* make but twenty-four French livres.

Luneville, May 1, 1731.

\* A livre of Lorrain is about 8*d.* sterling, and a French livre is about 10*d.*



## L E T T E R XCVIII.

Account of Luneville, Nancy, and the Court of  
Lorrain.

S I R,

Luneville.

**L** U N E V I L L E, before the year 1702, was a very mean place: but the French, at the beginning of this century, having thrown a garrison into Nancy; the late duke of Lorrain, in order to remove all suspicion that the emperor might entertain of his partiality, withdrew to Luneville, and there built a palace. This seat he afterwards made his place of residence in summer; but about thirteen years since a great part of this edifice was destroyed by fire, which, however, in a short time, phoenix-like, rose more beautiful from its ashes. The new palace at first was covered with iron-plates, and overlaid with a kind of varnish, which, it was pretended, would secure the iron from contracting any rust; but experience shewed the contrary: for as these plates were not properly joined together, the rain penetrated through, and rotted the timber-work in such a manner, that the duke was obliged to remove last year to Comercy, whilst a new roof was laid, the expence of which amounted to four hundred thousand livres.

The palace.

The garden belonging to the palace is elegantly laid out on the banks of the river Vezouse; but the adjacent country is somewhat low and marshy. The court is still very splendid, though much altered from what it was in the year 1716, when I was first at Luneville. The former duke, besides a multitude of other officers and servants, had fifty gentlemen of the bed-chamber; however that state could not have been kept up, had the salaries been on the same extravagant footing as in other courts. But the fondness for honorary titles, in great numbers of Lorrainers and French, rendered the expence so inconsiderable, that of the above-mentioned fifty gentlemen, scarce twenty had any salary; and even these



these had no more than six hundred livres of Lorrain \* a year. The first president of the parliament of Lorrain had but two thousand livres a year; which was also the usual salary of a minister of state. One inconveniency attending such small appointments was, that the officers could not live suitably to their posts; and some gentlemen of the bed-chamber were not able even to keep a footman. The present duke has reduced the number of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to twelve, and gives each of them a salary of eighteen hundred livres a year.

Formerly this court kept fourteen public tables, namely, four for the ducal family, one for the steward of the household, another for the under steward of the household, another for the gentlemen of the bed-chamber, another for the officers of the guards, and another for the chaplains and the confessor, &c. But at present these also are reduced to four, the first of which is for the duke and the noblemen whom he invites; the second for the duchess dowager, the princesses, and ladies; the third is the marshal's table, where those foreigners who do not dine with the duke are admitted together with their governors and officers; and the fourth for the gentlemen of the bed-chamber. The usual diversion after supper is play. And if the company divides into two parties, the duke is at the head of one, and prince Charles, the duke's brother, at the head of the other. Princess Anne, the youngest of the duke's two sisters, was born in 1714, and is a lady of extraordinary beauty.

The duchess dowager, who is of the house of Orleans, The duchess dowager. was born in the year 1676, and owes her marriage to baron Lilienroth, the Swedish envoy, who, at the peace of Ryswick, proposed it to the house of Lorrain, as a means for creating a better harmony between this court and that of France. She is very fond of cards, comedies, parties of pleasure, &c. and indeed no diversion comes amiss to her. She never has shewn any great fondness for the Germans; whereas the duke always treats them with the greatest marks of esteem. The game of lansquenet is very much played here; and though that, as well as other games of chance, which so often prove the ruin of young people, are prohibited all over the duke's dominions; yet it is played at court with the duchess; and every one is welcome to try his

\* About 15*l.* or 16*l.* sterling.

Character  
of the duke.

his fortune, without being put to the trouble of shewing his coat of arms, or making known his employments \*.

The present duke speaks High-Dutch very fluently, and prefers that language to the French †. His stature is of the middle size, and he wears his own hair, which is of a chestnut colour and curled. The prince, his brother, is something taller, and of a fairer complexion. It may be conjectured that this duke may in time become one of the first monarchs in Europe, both as to power and the administration of it ‡. The prudence and penetration, which on all occasions he shewed in his younger years, deserve the highest commendations. He is extremely courteous and affable to foreigners, and when he hunts is so familiar, that some indiscreet travellers of our country [Germany] have fallen into an error, by presuming to take the same liberties with the duke at court, as they did in the field. But a single word; a look from the duke; or even his silence, have soon convinced them of their mistake. His dress is plain, and very far from the French fashion. About a year ago, when he went to Paris to receive the investiture of the duchy of Bar, he ordered some very rich clothes to be made for him in that city in the newest fashion; and his envoy met him about a day's journey from Paris, with a whole trunk-full of wearing apparel. During his stay at the French court, he conformed himself with so much ease to the manner of living there, that one would have imagined he had been brought up in the court of France, and spent all his life among that gay people. How he has endeared himself also to other nations by the like ease and affability in his behaviour, is well known. As for chastity, that rare virtue among young princes, he is so irreproachable, that he has never been in the least suspected of keeping a mistress.

Character of  
the prince.

Prince of  
Craon and  
his lady.

In the late duke's time, the prince de Craon, of the house of Beauvau, was in great favour; and the duke omitted no means of enriching him: For he not only bestowed the lordship of Craon upon him, and the post of master of the horse, but likewise other rich presents; and often suffered him to win from him at billiards and other games, thirty thousand

\* This seems to be the custom in several courts in Germany.

† This must give one no very high idea of his taste for the *Belles Lettres*.

‡ This prince is now emperor of Germany, and his brother prince Charles of Lorraine is celebrated for his military accomplishments.



*livres* at a time. His lady may still be reckoned a beauty, though she has had three-and-twenty children. Her eldest daughter is coadjutrice at Remiremont, and her youngest is married to the prince of Lixin\*.

The father of this nobleman styles himself count de Marfan; and his mother was Catharina Terefia, countess of Matignon. Before his marriage he had a regiment in the French service, which he also enjoyed some time after; and, being knight of the order of Malta, was called the *Chevalier de Lorrain*.

That Lorrain formerly belonged to the German empire, is unquestionable: But it is also no less known, that, in the last century, this country was dismembered from the empire, and erected into a sovereignty. On account of this alteration the ceremonial at the court of Lorrain is carried to a great height; for the duke in his own palace gives the right hand to no German prince, unless he be an elector, as the late duke's brother was. The establishment of the household, &c. is after the French manner; and the highest tribunal bears the name of a parliament, as it does in France. The duchy of Bar, indeed, may appeal to the parliament of Paris; which, with the homage paid to the king of France for this little spot of land, cannot be supposed to sit easy on the house of Lorrain. For the duke, at the investiture of it, is obliged to attend in person, and to kneel on a cushion before the French king's throne, without sword, hat, or cane. On the death of Lewis XIV, the duke of Lorrain endeavoured to obtain leave that this ceremony might be performed on his part by proxy; and the duke regent of France is said to have been inclinable to admit of it. But as the parliament of Paris opposed it, all that the duke of Lorrain could obtain was a respite, till the king himself should take the government upon him. Accordingly, about a year since, his highness was obliged to conform to the same disagreeable ceremony which his father had submitted to in the year 1699. I have

Ceremonies  
at court.

Appeal from  
the duchy of  
Bar.  
Ceremony  
at the in-  
vestiture of  
it.

\* This marriage gave little satisfaction to either party, it being such a force put upon the inclinations of the young prince. And though the lady wanted neither wit nor beauty, he could never be prevailed on to cohabit with her as his wife, so that the marriage was never consummated. The prince of Lixin, in the year 1734, lost his life near the Rhine, in a duel with the duke de Richlieu, though it was said in the new-papers that he was killed in the trenches before Philipburg. His widow, in the year 1739, entered on a happier marriage with the marquis de Mirepoix, then ambassador from France to Vienna, and since to London.

been informed, but I cannot answer for the truth of it, that at the last investiture the doors of the apartments were thrown open whilst the duke was upon his knees, contrary to a promise made him, that no spectators should be admitted till that part of the ceremony should be over.

German  
fiefs.  
Comercy.

As for the German fiefs of Nominy, and some other lands and privileges, the duke receives the investiture of them from his imperial majesty by proxy. The lordship of Comercy is a particular sovereignty, which was conferred on Charles Henry, prince of Vaudemont, formerly governor of the Milanese, as an equivalent for his other claims. But he dying without legitimate issue in the year 1723, it devolved again to the house of Lorrain.

Religion.

Turning  
protestant  
punished  
with death.

Popery is the predominant, and indeed the only religion tolerated in the dominions of the duke of Lorrain: And such care is taken to support it, that it is a capital crime for any subject of Lorrain to quit the church of Rome, and embrace protestantism; for whoever is convicted of this, though chargeable with no other crime, is condemned to be hanged. Duke Charles II, general of the league in France, was the author of this severe law, who looked upon this as a certain proof of his orthodoxy. His successors have from time to time carefully renewed this edict; and Mr. Neccar, professor of the civil law at Geneva, informed me that a convert, who had the good fortune to make his escape, was hanged in effigy in Lorrain.

Protestants  
not permitted  
to be  
buried here.

As the bigotry and rigour of the dukes of Lorrain have been so remarkable in this particular, it seems the more surprising that Catharine, a daughter of Antony, king of Navarre, sister to Henry IV, of France, and the widow of Henry, duke of Lorrain, was allowed the exercise of her religion. But this indulgence was confined to the palace of Mallegrange, and the protestant worship was performed there only in private. Foreign protestants, whether travellers, or settled in Lorrain, indeed, meet with no molestation on account of their religion: But when they die, their bodies must be carried out of the country to be interred. Even baron Forstner, who for many years had been private minister of state here, and had done great services to the duke, was not exempted from this unreasonable law. For, at his decease in the year 1724, his body was carried to be interred at Markirch, or S. Marie aux Mines, about a day's journey from Nancy; half of which belongs to Lorrain, and the other half to the prince of Birchenfeld.

When



When the host, or *le bon Dieu*, as it is called, is carried before the centinels, or even the main guard, they fall on their knees; and all the soldiers and officers, with heads uncovered, salute it, the drums beating all the time. The bigotry of the papists at Cologne, Triers, and the neighbouring provinces in Germany, is carried so far in many particulars, that even the Romanists of other countries object against some of their ceremonies in general terms; yet it must be allowed that the Lorrainers come very little short of the former. In this, however, they imitate the French, namely, they suffer no malefactors to be buried in consecrated ground; and by this prohibition, possibly, the commission of many crimes is prevented.

Worship of  
the host.

Formerly the nobility of Lorrain enjoyed many considerable privileges, and, collectively, as states of the country, had a share in all acts of importance relating to the public. But under duke Charles IV. they were deprived of this valuable jewel, with which they lost a great part of their dignity. However, they still enjoy rich fiefs; and it is now a custom, that a parcel of land belonging to a peasant, or a burgher, which, as such, has been subject to pay contributions, becomes exempt from them upon a nobleman's getting it into his hands; and this immunity continues, till it devolves again to a plebeian. In the duchy of Bar a person is accounted a gentleman whose mother is noble, though his father be but a burgher. The dukes of Lorrain are sovereign princes, and consequently have the power of conferring nobility; but it may be easily conceived, that many abuses are here introduced in this particular; and that mean or unworthy persons, who can procure a patent by money or interest, are often promoted to a rank which justly belongs only to persons of merit. The prince of Vaudemont, sovereign of Comercy, likewise confers patents of nobility. But this must gradually either diminish the sovereign's revenues, or bring an insupportable burthen upon the rest of the subjects, because the *noblesse* are exempted from imposts, &c. on their persons and goods. The ancient nobility here not only despise the new, but likewise all the *gens de robe*, as they are called, though they be of ancient families of distinction.

Nobility's  
loss of pri-  
vileges.

Prince de  
Vaudemont.

At the beginning of the present century, the sovereign of this country had the duchy of Milan assigned him in exchange for Lorrain, by the treaty of partition. As the duke dreaded the power of France, he prudently dissembled, and seemed very well satisfied; but at the same time expressed his desire,

desire, that all the powers of Europe might give their consent to this new settlement; and that all the prerogatives which he was possessed of in Lorrain, might be annexed to the sovereignty of the duchy of Milan. These two articles he justly concluded would meet with such difficulties, that the affair must necessarily have miscarried, even without the intervention of any other change in the affairs of Europe.

The duke's  
revenue.

The duke's yearly revenue amounts to about two millions of Rhenish guilders\*; fourteen hundred thousand of which are said to arise only from the salt-works of Rosieres and Dieuze. The Rhenish guilder at present is valued here at three livres five sols. The ducal lands are indeed of very great extent; but are in several places divided and separated by the French territories. Towards Franche-Comté, and the mountain Vogesus, the soil is far from being fertile; and I doubt whether the few mines of iron, copper, tin, and silver, or the agate, chalcedony, and the like gems found there, be a compensation for the sterility of the land.

Soil.

Academy at  
Luneville.

The academy at Luneville has for some time been in considerable repute; and nothing can be better conducted than it is at present, under the direction of baron Schack. Even several protestant students reside here, and the only inconvenience they experience, is that of conforming on Fridays and Saturdays †, to eat the usual food allowed by the church of Rome on those days, unless they are indisposed. The baron keeps an elegant table; ten dishes being served up at dinner, besides a desert, and nine at supper. M. Schack, as governor, always eats with his pupils; and some of the students have the honour of dining at the duke's own table in their turns. They likewise often go a hunting with his highness, and on such occasions the duke furnishes them with horses. The number of young noblemen in this academy at present is fifteen; besides as many young foreigners of distinction who board in Luneville, both for the convenience of having private instructions from the tutors of the academy, and for the advantages of a court-education. Ancient and modern history, geography, chronology, mathematics, moral and natural philosophy, the law of nature and nations, the Roman civil law, and the German laws (of which

\* A Rhenish guilder is about 2 s. 4 d. sterling.

† The are called *jours maigres*, and the usual food on such days is fish and vegetables; but they drink wine, &c. as on other days; so that they are improperly called fasts.



Mr. Begnicourt, who was a pupil of old Vitriarius, is professor) are taught in this academy. The students are also instructed in the Italian, French, and German languages; and likewise in riding, fencing, dancing, and the military exercises. It is left to the choice of every student to fix upon what science he will chiefly apply himself to. There are forty horses in the riding-school; but it is intended soon to increase their number to sixty.

A stranger who designs to stay some months at Luneville, though he be come to years of maturity, cannot do better than take up his residence at the academy, where he may board by the month. If he has no tutor, a proper deduction of the usual expence is made: The other charges, according to the time of his stay, are as follows:

| <i>Livres</i> * of Lorrain.                      |       |       |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| A gentleman pays for his board, <i>per annum</i> | _____ | 600   |
| For his exercises, <i>per annum</i>              | _____ | 600   |
| To his tutor                                     | _____ | 600   |
| To a valet de chambre                            | _____ | 350   |
| To a lacquey                                     | _____ | 260   |
| For all necessary furniture                      | _____ | 180   |
| To entrance once for all                         | _____ | 300   |
| Stirrup money for the grooms once for all        | —     | 12    |
| Switch-money, as it is called                    | _____ | 18    |
| For mafs once for all                            | —     | 4     |
|                                                  |       | _____ |
|                                                  |       | 2924  |

Thus a gentleman pays for his board, exercises, entrance, furniture, and gratuities, exclusive of the expence of a tutor and servants, but one thousand seven hundred and fourteen *livres* for the first year. But if he stays only a month in the academy, the expence is no more than a hundred and forty-two *livres*, sixteen *sols*, and eight *deniers*. In the second and succeeding years the expence of a month is reduced to a hundred and seventeen *livres*, sixteen *sols*, and eight *deniers*. The same proportion, according to the time, is observed with regard to the tutor and servant.

The *externes*, or those who do not board in the academy, for the first month in the riding-school, pay a hundred *livres*, and for every month after forty *livres*, and thirty *sols* a month switch-money. The charges of entrance to the *externes* are between twenty and thirty *livres*. The masters of exercises

\* A *livre* of Lorrain is about eight-pence sterling.

and

and languages, as likewise those of fortification and other parts of the mathematics, attend five hours in a week, and are paid no more than twenty *livres per month*.

Laws of the  
academy.

No academist, who has not his own particular tutor, is to go out of the academy after supper without leave of the governor; and if he has a tutor, he must not stir without his consent. The like permission is still more necessary, if a student is to be absent all night. After midnight the gate of the academy is not to be opened, without express leave from the governor. No person is allowed to keep a dog in the academy. No student is to play on any musical instrument after ten o'clock at night, nor in the day-time during the hours of public lectures, dancing, and fencing. None of the students, without the governor's leave, are to eat in their chambers, unless it be in case of sickness. No hired lacquey is to stay in the academy after midnight. No student is allowed above one apartment, though he be willing to pay for more. The apartment, when a student leaves the academy, is to be delivered up in the same condition as it was when he took it. No lacquey in or out of livery must wear a sword. Every gentleman provides his own knife and fork, and spoon. No new keys are to be made for any locks in the academy, without the housekeeper's knowledge. If any student be taken ill, he is immediately to give notice to the governor of the academy, who sends for a physician, and orders him to make a report of the nature of the distemper. All disputes arising between the academists are decided by the governor, who, according to the circumstances of such disputes, receives orders from the duke. No tradesman is to lend or give credit to any of the gentlemen who board in the academy, without the consent of the governor, under the penalty of forfeiting the money or goods, which they have thus advanced. No bolts are allowed to be fixed on the inside of the doors, that the governor may at pleasure come into any of the rooms. All games of chance are prohibited both in and out of the academy.

Tutors admitted at  
court.

That the tutors may be more watchful over the conduct of their pupils, they have at all times free access at court, and are presented to the ducal family, together with the young gentlemen. This privilege of attending the young students is highly beneficial; for the detriment is very manifest in other places, where, on account of the disparity of rank the tutors are excluded from such polite assemblies, where their vigilance and advice are most necessary. During the



last carnaval a particular table was kept at court for the tutors; and even at the playhouse they sit behind their pupils. Foreigners and the academists go to court every day; and as Luneville is but a small town, the least slip which a young gentleman is guilty of is immediately blazed about at court, where he is sure to undergo a smart rallery from the ladies. This generally makes a young student something more circumspect in his behaviour.

Among all these good institutes there is one bad custom, namely, that the Germans here, as in other places, associate together, and among themselves talk nothing but their native language. Another inconveniency is, that the many festivals and public days observed here occasion a much greater expence in fine clothes, than is necessary in other academies. Lastly, though gaming is here prohibited, yet they play very high at court; and whoever is once engaged in play with the ladies, finds it a very difficult matter to excuse himself afterwards. Though what he loses in an evening may not exceed a guinea or two; yet if this be often repeated it will amount to a considerable sum at the long-run.

These things are of such a nature as not to be regulated by particular rules. Perfection is not to be met with in this world; and in these cases a traveller's conduct must be left to his own prudence and discretion. Indeed it were to be wished, that only such young gentlemen were sent to travel, who have a capacity and disposition to improve, and enlarge their views of men and manners, by visiting foreign nations, to the advantage both of themselves and their native country.

Before I conclude this description of the academy at Luneville, I shall give you some account of the extraordinary life and advancement of M. Du Val, the present professor of history and geography in this academy. He is the son of a peasant in Burgundy, and came into Lorraine when he was a child; where his first employment was to look after a few sheep at a village that lies about four leagues from Nancy. His thirst after knowledge appeared in his very childhood; and, for want of other means of gratifying it, he made a collection of snakes, toads, &c. and amused himself with often viewing and examining those creatures. The village afforded no person to whom he could apply for information in his curious inquiries concerning the form, mechanism, &c. of these animals; as why it was of such a peculiar make, and not otherwise? The answers he received, as may be easily

Inconveniences.

Extraordinary incidents in the life of professor Du Val.

fily imagined, were generally such as left him less satisfied than he was before. Once he happened to see *Æsop's* fables, with cuts, in the hands of another country boy; upon which his desire of learning immediately grew more ardent. He could not read; and the other boy, who was capable of gratifying his curiosity, was seldom in a humour to explain the representation of animals, &c. to him. In this distress he determined never to rest, till he should be master of that introduction to knowledge. To this end he saved what little money he could get, and gave it to other boys who were older than himself for teaching him to read. Having with incredible diligence attained his end, he happened to meet with an almanac, in which the twelve signs of the zodiac were delineated. These he looked for in the heavens, till at last he imagined that he actually traced such figures there: and though he was mistaken in this and several other particulars, yet many of his observations were such as few others were found capable of, even after receiving regular instructions. As he once passed by a print-shop at Nancy, he observed a map of the world there, which opened a field for new speculations; and having purchased it, he used to employ many hours in the day in perusing it. At first he took the degrees on the equator, which are distinguished alternately with black and white, for French leagues. But upon considering, that in coming from Burgundy to Lorrain he had travelled many such leagues, though on his map that distance seemed to take up but a very little spot, he was immediately convinced of the impossibility of his first conjecture. But it must have been with incredible labour, and at the same time a signal proof of his extraordinary genius, that he acquired a thorough knowledge of these and many other figures on the several maps, which, as his purse could afford it, he afterwards procured. His inclination to silence and retirement made him weary of living among noisy peasants boys; so that he betook himself to some hermits, who had cells in a wood, about half a league from Luneville; where he waited on them, and took care of six or eight cows which they kept. These hermits, however, were grossly ignorant; but Du Val had an opportunity of reading several books he found in their cells, and of getting many difficulties that occurred to him solved by persons who came to visit these hermits. All the money he could scrape together in his mean circumstances was laid out in books and maps; and observing, on some of the latter, the arms of several princes, and griffins,



griffins, spread-eagles, lions with two tails, and other monsters, he enquired of a foreigner, whether there were any such creatures in the world? Being informed that these marks belonged to a particular science, called Heraldry, he minuted down this word, before unknown to him, and hurrying with all speed to Nancy, bought a book of heraldry: by that book, without any other help, he made himself master of the grounds of that science. Du Val continued in this course of life till he arrived at his one-and-twentieth year, when, in the autumn of 1717, he was discovered watching his charge in the wood, and sitting under a tree, with his maps and books about him, by baron Pfutschner. This gentleman was then governor to the young prince, now duke of Lorraine, who happened to hunt that way. The baron thought a herdsman, with sun-burnt lank hair, dressed in a coarse linen frock, with a heap of maps about him, so extraordinary a sight, that he informed the prince of it; who immediately rode towards the place, and put several questions to Du Val about his way of living? Du Val shewed by his answers, that he was already master of the grounds of several sciences. The prince offered to take him into his service, and told him that he should go to court. But Du Val, who had read in some books of morality, that the air of a court is infectious to virtue; and had also observed, when he had been at Nancy, that the lacqueys of great men were a riotous, debauched, quarrelsome sort of people, frankly made answer, 'That he chose rather to look after his herd, and continue to lead a quiet life in the wood, with which he was thoroughly satisfied, than to wait on the prince;' but added, 'that if his highness would give him an opportunity of reading curious books, and making himself master of more learning and knowledge, he was ready to follow him, or any body else.' The prince was highly pleased with his answer; and, when he returned to court, prevailed with the duke his father to send this extraordinary herdsman to the Jesuits college at Pont-a-Mousson.

Having an impatient desire of reading Varro *de Re rustica*, he, in a short time, made himself master of the Latin language, by the help of which all difficulties vanished before him. When he had with great reputation finished his studies at Pont-a-Mousson, the duke permitted him to take a journey into France for further improvement.

Du Val chiefly excels in ancient and modern history, geography, antiquities, and the knowledge of ancient coins. I

was

was present when he read a lecture on the Carthaginian state; and could not but admire his method and accuracy in connecting history and geography, and illustrating the manners and customs of that people by remarkable ancient medals, &c. It was but lately that he obtained the professorship at the academy, with a pension of seven hundred *livres* a year. As librarian he has a thousand *livres* more with an apartment, and eats at court with the duke's confessor. He is of a most engaging modesty and politeness; and so far from being ashamed of his former low condition, that he takes pleasure in relating the successive and gradual rise of new ideas in his mind, and the pleasing tranquillity and uninterrupted content he enjoyed in a situation that was apparently mean and despicable. He often takes a walk with some of his acquaintance to the hermitage from which the duke raised him to his present station. He still keeps his apartment there, and has some thoughts of building a little country-house on the spot. He has had his picture drawn, in which he is represented just as he was discovered by baron Pfutschner under a tree, with the landscape of the place, and the prince talking to him. He obtained leave to hang up this piece in the duke's library.

Duke's library.

Professor Du Val told me, that the duke's collection of books owes its origin to Rosenhal's treatise *De Feudis*, which was cited in a contest between the elector Palatine and the house of Lorraine. Though the book is not scarce, it was not to be found in any library at Nancy; and as the house of Lorraine was interested in the examination of the passage quoted from it, the duke ordered it to be purchased, and founded this library. It is at present much increased, contains a very considerable number of the most valuable books, and receives some additions every day. In this library are two large globes by Coronelli. Mr. Du Val is of opinion, that the celestial globe is the more useful of the two, because the orbits of several comets are delineated on it; but the terrestrial globe is full of errors. There are also three thousand five hundred ancient coins here, among which the Roman medals are extremely well preserved. There are indeed some singular circumstances in the manner of Du Val's exaltation from a herdsman to a learned professor: But as to the event itself, history furnishes us with many similar instances.

Cabinet of medals.

Comparison of Beccafumo with Du Val.

Domenico Mecherino, a famous Italian painter, but more universally known by the name of Beccafumo, whilst he was



a shepherd, applied himself to drawing with such success, though without any other help but his own genius, that Lorenzo Beccafumo, a gentleman of Sienna, raised him from his mean occupation, and provided a master to instruct him in painting; so that he afterwards greatly excelled in that art.

Mr. Du Val is not the only person in Luneville, who owes his great learning rather to the force of natural genius than to education or instructions. The celebrated Mr. Vareinge, professor of mathematics, followed the plough till he was eight and twenty years of age; but from his childhood took a great delight in turning, and other mechanical arts; inso-much that he made all kinds of curious utensils for the peasants in the village where he lived. The sight of a jack that went without weights, first put him upon trying his skill in clock-work; upon which he removed to Nancy, where he made several ingenious pieces of that kind. At last a watch of his making, which, only with three wheels, pointed out the hours, struck on a bell, and repeated, happened to come into baron Pfuschner's hands, who so effectually recommended him to his highness, that he was sent, at the duke's expence, to England; where he spent thirteen months, and was instructed in the mathematics by the famous Dr. Desaguliers. M. Vareinge has attained to a wonderful knowledge and skill in mechanics, and is at present professor of experimental philosophy in the academy, with a pension of twelve hundred livres. He is also a very affable and discreet person, and, like Du Val, makes no secret of his former low condition: they seem to outvie each other in praising baron Pfuschner, their generous patron.

Account of  
Mr. Va-  
reinge, pro-  
fessor of  
mathema-  
tics.

At Mr. Vareinge's I saw a very ingenious imitation (without so many wheels) of the *planetarium* representing the revolutions of the heavenly bodies according to the Copernican system, made for prince Eugene, by Mr. Rowley, an Englishman. Mr. Vareinge has also made some improvements in the machine called a fire engine, which is put in motion by steam, and draws the water from mines, &c. The present duke was once speaking of the burning mirrors he had seen in the Jesuits college at Prague, which, by collecting the heat from burning coals only, would set any thing on fire in the opposite end of a room. Vareinge hearing this, desired baron Pfuschner to write to Prague, for an account of the particular construction of this burning *speculum*. But the Jesuits, willing to keep their art a secret, only returned

A *planeta-  
rium*.

Burning  
*specula.*

for answer in general terms, that the *speculum* was prepared according to the *linea parabolica primi generis*. This hint, however, was enough for Vareinge, who immediately fell to work, and made two such burning mirrors; the *foci* of which met when they were placed at the distance of twenty paces from each other, and set fire to any substance that was easily combustible. The burning *specula* of this kind, now to be seen here, do not produce that effect at so great a distance, for want of a proper polish and smoothness in the gilding, which is an essential circumstance. That brass, of which the cylinders used in some optical experiments are made, is the best ground for these mirrors. By the help of this *speculum*, two persons standing in a proper position may converse with each other, though they whisper so low that other persons in the room cannot hear a syllable of what they say. This experiment is well known to answer in elliptical rooms or galleries.

St. Nicholas.

The distance from Luneville to Nancy is about five leagues and the post horses are changed at St. Nicolas, a small town but much frequented by pilgrims, on account of some relics of St. Nicolas, bishop of St. Mire. About half a league on this side of Nancy, on a small eminence to the left, stands a seat of the duke of Lorraine, called Malle-

Mallegrange

grange. It yields a delightful prospect, and the structure itself is begun with great elegance; but it is now much questioned whether it will ever be finished. Farther on toward the city is a chapel called *Notre Dame de bon Secours*, which is in great repute for pretended miracles performed in it.

N. Dame de bon secours.

Nancy.

Nancy is situated in a fine plain, about half a league from the river Meortie, and consists of the old and the new city. In the latter the streets are broad, straight, and well built. The roofs of the houses, according to the custom of this country, are generally so flat, that one may walk round them. The oblong area or broad street before the palace in the old city makes a good appearance. The fortifications were demolished to gratify the French; and nothing now remains of them but the walls and a few bastions. The city was restored to the duke of Lorraine in this defenceless state at the treaty of Ryfwick, on condition that the duke shall not fortify Nancy, or any other town, without the consent of the French king.

Fortifications.

Palace.

Part of the old palace is now pulled down. The late duke had begun to build a new one; but the misfortunes of the times put a stop to that undertaking; so that there



only a *corps de logis*, which, instead of a grand entrance, has only five small doors like those of the stadthouse at Amsterdam: the present duke seldom comes to Nancy. There are in the palace eighteen most exquisite pieces of tapestry, representing the achievements of Charles IV, duke of Lorraine. Here are also shewn the sabres of two Burgundians, who were killed with Charles the Bold; and likewise that duke's helmet, lined with red velvet, with a yellow crest on the top of it. This helmet is carried every year in procession by the captain of the Swifs, while two other Switzers carry the two sabres above-mentioned. Near the palace a beautiful garden has been laid out on one of the bastions, from whence there is a very pleasant prospect. Adjoining to this garden is the opera-house, which was built by Bibiena the Italian architect, who also built the theatre at Vienna. This house is not remarkable for its largeness, but is extremely well contrived. On each side of it is a grand *tribuna*, which is a great ornament to it.

Tapestry.

Helmet of Charles the Bold.

Garden.

Opera-house.

As for religious edifices, *L'Eglise Primitiale*, which they are now building, is to be a magnificent structure. This church is to be adorned with two towers and a cupola, after the Italian manner. It is called *L'Eglise Primitiale*, because it is not under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Toul, the metropolitan of the duchy of Lorraine, but is immediately subject to the pope. The chapter consists of a primate and sixteen canons. The duke, without consulting the canons names the primate, who is confirmed by the pope. His revenue, together with that of the abbey de l'Isle, which is annexed to the primacy, amounts to thirty-six thousand livres; which, since the year 1715, (when the last primate, duke Charles Joseph Ignatius, elector of Triers and bishop of Osnabrug, died) has, by consent of the pope, been appropriated as a fund towards building the *primitial* church.

*L'Eglise Primitiale.*

In St. George's church lies Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, who, on the 5th of January, 1477, was killed in a battle before the city of Nancy. But, according to some accounts, his bones were removed to Bruges in Flanders, at the desire of Mary, governess of the Netherlands and queen of Hungary. His effigies on the tomb at Nancy lies horizontally, with the head on a cushion, and a lion at the feet.

Church of St. George.

Tomb of Charles the Bold.

Chytræus and Merian have inserted two inscriptions on this monument; which are as follows:

I i 2

Ca-

*Carolus hoc busto Burgundæ gloria gentis  
Conditur, Europæ qui fuit ante timor.*

i. e. 'In this tomb lies Charles, the glory of Burgundy,  
'who was once the terror of Europe.'

Under this distich are the following lines :

*Bella Ducum, Regumque & Cæsaris omnia spernens,  
Totus in effuso sanguine lætus erat.  
Discite terrenis quid sit confidere rebus,  
Hic toties Victor denique victus adest.*

i. e. 'He despised the combined forces of dukes, kings, and  
'the emperor. He was never better pleased than when he  
'was engaged in battle. How vain is all trust in human  
'things! He, who was so often victorious, lies conquered  
'here at last.'

In this church is also the ancient burial-place of the dukes of Lorrain. But of late they have been buried in the church of the Capuchins.

In my account of Nancy I must not pass over St. Urbain, the celebrated medalist, and engraver to the duke of Lorrain's mint. He is a native of Nancy, and resided at Rome twenty-five years with Hammerani, in the pontificates of Innocent XI. Alexander VIII. Innocent XII. and Clement XI. where he improved himself in engraving and architecture.

From Nancy I shall proceed to France, and from thence into England. I design to return by the way of the Austrian and united Netherlands. I am very sensible, Sir, how well you are acquainted with those countries; so that I cannot flatter myself that any account which I can send from thence will afford you either instruction or entertainment. I therefore beg leave to conclude these LETTERS, humbly recommending myself to your favour and protection.

Nancy, June 24, 1731.



# APPENDIX.

A TABLE of the POST-STAGES, mentioned in the preceding TRAVELS ;

IN WHICH

Are set down the Distances from Place to Place, &c.

FROM Schafhausen to Hohentwiel 4 hours, or leagues \*.

From Hohentwiel to Dutlingen 7 leagues.

From Dutlingen to Alting 1 post-stage †.

From Alting to Balingen 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  post-stage.

From Balingen to Tubingen 2 post-stages.

From Schafhausen to Singen 1 post-stage.

From Schafhausen to Bregenz 22 leagues.

From Singen to Zelle  $\frac{1}{2}$  a post-stage.

From Zelle to Constance 4 leagues.

From Constance to Lindau 12 leagues.

From Lindau to Wangen

From Wagen to Holzleiten

From Holzleiten to Kempten

From Kempten to Kemptenwald

From Kemptenwald to Weisbach

From Weisbach to Fussen

From Fussen to Aiterwang

Post-stages.

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

\* An hour, as it is called in Germany, is about a French league ; and two such hours, or leagues, generally make a German mile, which is equal to four, five, or six English miles, according to the different computations.

† A post-stage is about two German miles.

From

|                              |         | Post-stages. |
|------------------------------|---------|--------------|
| From Aiterwang to Lermes     | — —     | 1            |
| From Lermes to Nazareith     | — — — — | 1            |
| From Nazareith to Parwis     | — — — — | 1            |
| From Parwis to Dorstenbach   | — — — — | 1            |
| From Dorstenbach to Inspruck | — — — — | 1            |
| From Inspruck to Wolters     | — — — — | 1            |
| From Wolters to Schwaz       | — — — — | 1            |

The hire of a chaise-horse from Kempten to Schwaz is half a dollar \* for every stage; but you commonly pay a gulden † a horse in Tirol and Austria, though the stages are considerably shorter than the former in those provinces.

|                        |         |       |
|------------------------|---------|-------|
| From Schwaz to Gundel  | — — — — | 1 1/2 |
| From Gundel to Elman   | — — — — | 1 1/2 |
| From Elman to Waidring | — — — — | 1 1/2 |
| From Waidring to Unken | — — — — | 1     |
| From Unken to Salzburg | — — — — | 2     |

The post-maps are croneous in placing a post-house at Reichenhall.

|                         |         |   |
|-------------------------|---------|---|
| From Salzburg to Waging | — — — — | 2 |
|-------------------------|---------|---|

Homann's map of the post-roads must be corrected; for it reckons half a stage too little here, and half a stage too much in the next.

|                           |         |   |
|---------------------------|---------|---|
| From Waging to Stein      | — — — — | 1 |
| From Stein to Frabertsham | — — — — | 1 |

Here also the map is erroneous, as it makes two stages of one.

|                                 |         |       |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------|
| From Frabertsham to Steinerling | — — — — | 2     |
| From Steinerling to Munich      | — — — — | 2 1/2 |
| From Munich to Bruck            | — — — — | 2     |
| From Bruck to Degerbach         | — — — — | 1 1/2 |
| From Degerbach to Augsburg      | — — — — | 1 1/2 |

Here Homann's map is likewise erroneous.

|                                                                 |         |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| From Augsburg to Ulm 9 German miles, namely,<br>To Sommerhausen | — — — — | 1 2/3 |
| From Sommerhausen to Gunzburg                                   | — — — — | 1 1/2 |
| From Gunzburg to Ulm                                            | — — — — | 1 1/2 |

There are several mistakes in the map of the stages on this road.

|                            |         |                   |
|----------------------------|---------|-------------------|
| From Ulm to Feldstetten    | — — — — | 2                 |
|                            |         | Hours or leagues. |
| From Ulm to Tubingen       | — — — — | 15                |
| From Urach to Tubingen     | — — — — | 4                 |
| From Tubingen to Stutgard  | — — — — | 5                 |
| Stutgard is from Efslingen | — — — — | 2                 |
| Stutgard from Ludwigsburg  | — — — — | 2                 |

\* 1 s. 9 d. sterling,      † 2 s. 4 d. sterling.

Post-



|                                | Post-stages.    |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Ludwigsburg from Ensweichingen | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ensweichingen from Pforzheim   | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pforzheim from Durlach         | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

In these parts, a traveller, who has a deal of baggage, and no carriage of his own, is put to great difficulties, as the post-carriages are very small.

Karlfruh is scarce half a league from Durlach; yet a traveller pays for a post-stage and a half.

|                              |                 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Karlfruh is from Ettlingen   | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ettlingen from Rastadt       | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rastadt from Stollhofen      | 1               |
| Stollhofen from Bischofsheim | 1               |
| Bischofsheim from Kehl       | 1               |
| Kehl from Straßburg          | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

The post-stages in these parts are so short, that it is common, in dry weather, to perform a post-stage, which is computed at two German miles, in an hour and a half.

Hours or leagues.

From Straßburg to Basil are reckoned 25

The hire of a carriage with four horses for this journey comes to about thirty-eight Straßburg guilders, which are thirty *per cent.* less in value than the Rhenish guilders.

|                         |    |
|-------------------------|----|
| From Basil to Solothurn | 12 |
| From Solothurn to Bern  | 6  |

From Basil to Bern, a carriage with four horses may be hired for two pistoles \* and a half.

|                                             |                 |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| From Bern to Laufanne                       | 19              |
| From Laufanne to Role                       | 5               |
| From Role to Geneva                         | 8               |
| From Geneva to Marlie                       | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| From Marlie to Rumelie                      | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| From Rumelie to Aix                         | 3               |
| From Aix to Chamberry                       | 2               |
| From Chamberry to Montmelian                | 3               |
| From Montmelian to Aiguesbelles             | 3               |
| From Aiguesbelles to la Chambre             | 4               |
| From la Chambre to St. Jean de Morienne     | 2               |
| From St. Jean to St. Michael                | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| From St. Michael to Modane                  | 4               |
| From Modane to Termignon                    | 3               |
| From Termignon to Laneburg                  | 1               |
| From Laneburg over mount Cenis to Novalesse | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| From Novalesse to Sufa                      | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| From Novalesse to Buffolens                 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

\* A pistole is equal to 17s. 11d. sterling.

|                            | Hours or leagues, |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| From Buffolens to Veillane | 4                 |
| From Veillane to Turin     | 4                 |

### The Road from Turin to Milan, and back again.

|                                                                   |                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| From Turin to Chivasso                                            | 4              |
| From Chivasso to Zigliano                                         | 4              |
| From Zigliano to Vercelli 17 Italian miles *, or                  | 7½             |
| From Vercelli to Navara                                           | 4½             |
| From Navara to Olegio                                             | 4½             |
| From Olegio to Sesti 7 Italian miles, or two long leagues.        |                |
| From Sesti to the Borromean islands about 16 or 17 Italian miles. |                |
| From Sesti to Milan 32 Italian miles, or 10 leagues.              |                |
| From Milan to La grande Chartereuse near Pavia 5 leagues.         |                |
|                                                                   | Italian miles. |
| From the Carthusian convent to Pavia 1 long hour, or              | 5              |
| From Pavia to Tortona                                             | 30             |
| From Tortona to Alessandria                                       | 10             |
| From Alessandria to Afti                                          | 14             |
| From Afti to Quiri                                                | 11             |
| From Quiri to Turin                                               | 10             |

### The Road from Turin to Genoa.

From Turin to Alessandria 8 post-stages, or 35 Italian miles.  
 From Alessandria to Genoa 7 stages (including the *posta reale*) which are about 30 Italian miles.

|                          | Post-stages. |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| From Alessandria to Novi | 2            |
| From Novi to Voldagio    | 2            |
| From Voldagio to Genoa   | 3            |

\* An Italian mile is something less than an English mile; 76 of the former, and 69 of the latter, being nearly equal to a degree of the equator.



The Distance from Genoa to Leghorn by Water is computed to be about 120 Italian Miles.

|                                     | Miles. |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Namely, from Genoa to Capo fino are | 15     |
| From Capo fino to Sestri di Levante | 15     |
| From Sestri to Lerici               | 30     |
| From Lerici to Leghorn              | 60     |

The Road from Leghorn to Florence, by way of Lucca.

From Leghorn to Pisa 2 post-stages, which are 15 or 16 Italian miles.

From Pisa to Lucca 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  post-stage, or 12 Italian miles by the road which lies through the plain, and only 10 miles over the mountain. From Lucca to Pistoja 3 stages, or 20 Italian miles.

And from Pistoja to Florence the same distance.

The Distance from Florence to Sienna is 32 Italian miles.

|                                | Post-stages. |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Namely, to Casciano            | 1            |
| From Casciano to the Taverne   | 1            |
| From the Taverne to the Stagio | 1            |
| And from the Stagio to Sienna  | 1            |

From

## From Sienna to Rome.

|                                                                                                                                                                                      |       |       |                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| From Sienna to Monte Roni                                                                                                                                                            | _____ | _____ | I               |
| From Monte Roni to Buonconvento                                                                                                                                                      | _____ | _____ | I               |
| From Buonconvento to Torinieri                                                                                                                                                       | _____ | _____ | I               |
| From Torinieri to Scala                                                                                                                                                              | _____ | _____ | I               |
| From Scala to Ricorfi                                                                                                                                                                | _____ | _____ | I               |
| From Ricorfi to Radicofani                                                                                                                                                           | _____ | _____ | I               |
| From Radicofani to Centino only 1 stage, because the road is down a declivity; but, as you ascend the hill in going from Radicofani to Centino, you must pay for a stage and a half. |       |       |                 |
| From Centino to Aquapendente                                                                                                                                                         | _____ | _____ | 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| From Aquapendente to San Lorenzo                                                                                                                                                     | _____ | _____ | 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| From San Lorenzo to Bolsena                                                                                                                                                          | _____ | _____ | 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| From Bolsena to Monte Fiascone                                                                                                                                                       | _____ | _____ | I               |
| From Monte Fiascone to Viterbo                                                                                                                                                       | _____ | _____ | I               |
| From Viterbo to Montagna di Viterbo                                                                                                                                                  | _____ | _____ | 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| From Montagna to Ronciglioni                                                                                                                                                         | _____ | _____ | 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| From Ronciglioni to Monte Rofi                                                                                                                                                       | _____ | _____ | I               |
| From Monte Rofi to Baccano                                                                                                                                                           | _____ | _____ | I               |
| From Baccano to la Storta                                                                                                                                                            | _____ | _____ | I               |
| From la Storta to Rome, <i>posta reale</i> , or post royal, which is reckoned at a stage and a half.                                                                                 |       |       |                 |
| For two horses in the <i>sedia</i> or chaise you pay eight <i>paoli</i> * for every stage; but a saddle-horse may be hired for three <i>paoli</i> per stage.                         |       |       |                 |

\* A *paoli* is equal to 6 d. sterling.



# The Post-Road from Rome to Naples.

From Rome to Torre di Mezza via is a *posta reale*; and though the distance is but six Italian miles, you pay twelve *paoli* for every *sedia* or chaise.

The distance from Torre di Mezza via to Marino is six Italian miles, or one post-stage, for which you must pay eight *paoli* for every chaise.

|                                       | Ital. miles. | post-stages.    |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| From Marino to Velletri               | 8            | 1               |
| From Velletri to Cisterna             | 6            | 1               |
| From Cisterna to Sermonetta           | 8            | 1               |
| From Sermonetta to Casa nova di Sezze | 6            | $0\frac{3}{4}$  |
| From Casa nova to Piperno             | 6            | $0\frac{3}{4}$  |
| From Piperno to Marutti               | 8            | 1               |
| From Marutti to Terracina             | 9            | 1               |
| From Terracina to Fondi               | 6            | 1               |
| From Fondi to Itteri                  | 6            | 1               |
| From Itteri to Mola                   | 9            | 1               |
| From Mola to Garigliano               | 9            | 1               |
| From Garigliano to St. Agatha         | 7            | 1               |
| From St. Agatha to Riverunco          | 7            | 1               |
| From Riverunco to Capua               | 8            | 1               |
| From Capua to Averfa                  | 8            | 1               |
| From Averfa to Naples                 | 6            | 1               |
|                                       | 127          | $15\frac{1}{2}$ |

In

In the Neapolitan territories a traveller pays 11 *carlini* \* for the two horses in the *sedia* per stage.

### Road from Rome Loretto.

|                                                                                                                                                 | Ital. miles. | post-stages.    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| From Rome to Prima Porta, <i>posta reale</i> or<br>post royal, and consequently you pay<br>twelve <i>paoli</i> for every <i>sedia</i> or chaise | 7            | 1               |
| From Prima Porta to Castel nuovo                                                                                                                | 8            | 1               |
| From Castel nuovo to Rignano                                                                                                                    | 7            | 1               |
| From Rignano to Civita Castellana                                                                                                               | 9            | 1               |
| From Civita Castellana to Borghetto                                                                                                             | 6            | 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| From Borghetto to Otricoli                                                                                                                      | 6            | 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| From Otricoli to Narni                                                                                                                          | 8            | 1               |
| From Narni to Terni                                                                                                                             | 7            | 1               |
| From Terni to Strittura                                                                                                                         | 8            | 1               |
| From Strittura to Spoleto                                                                                                                       | 8            | 1               |
| From Spoleto to Le Vene                                                                                                                         | 7            | 1               |
| From Le Vene to Foligno                                                                                                                         | 10           | 1               |
| From Foligno to Case nuove                                                                                                                      | 7            | 1               |
| From Case nuove to Saravalle                                                                                                                    | 7            | 1               |
| From Saravalle to Ponte la Trava                                                                                                                | 7            | 1               |
| From Ponte la Trava to Valcimaro                                                                                                                | 6            | 1               |
| From Valcimaro to Tolentino                                                                                                                     | 9            | 1               |
| From Tolentino to Macerata                                                                                                                      | 13           | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| From Macerata to Sambucchetto                                                                                                                   | 7            | 1               |
| From Sambucchetto to Loretto                                                                                                                    | 7            | 1               |
|                                                                                                                                                 | 154          | 20              |

\* A *carlino* is equal to 4 *d.* sterling.



## Road from Loretto to Ravenna.

|                                                                                | Ital. miles. | post-stages.     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| From Loretto to Camurano                                                       | 8            | 1                |
| From Camurano to Ancona                                                        | 7            | 1                |
| From Ancona to Cafe Brugiate                                                   | 9            | 1                |
| From Cafe Brugiate to Senigaglia                                               | 7            | 1                |
| From Senigaglia to Marotta                                                     | 7            | 1                |
| From Marotta to Fano                                                           | 7            | 1                |
| From Fano to Pefaro                                                            | 8            | 1                |
| From Pefaro to Cattolica                                                       | 7            | 1                |
| From Cattolica to Rimini                                                       | 10           | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| From Rimini to Cefenatico                                                      | 12           | 2                |
| These 12 Italian miles are reckoned but one post-stage in the papal dominions. |              |                  |
| From Cefenatico to Savio                                                       | 8            | 1                |
| From Savio to Ravenna                                                          | 8            | 1                |
|                                                                                | 98           | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

## Road from Ravenna to Placentia.

|                                | Ital. miles. | post-stages.     |
|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| From Ravenna to Faenza         | 12           | 2                |
| From Faenza to Imola           | 8            | 1                |
| From Imola to St. Nicolo       | 7            | 1                |
| From St. Nicolo to Bologna     | 8            | 1                |
| From Bologna to Samoggia       | 12           | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| From Samoggia to Modena        | 15           | 2                |
| From Modena to Rubieca         | 8            | 1                |
| From Rubieca to Reggio         | 8            | 1                |
| From Reggio to St. Ilario      | 8            | 1                |
| From St. Ilario to Parma       | 7            | 1                |
| From Parma to Borgo St. Donino | 18           | 2                |
| From St. Donino to Fiorenzola  | 7            | 1                |
| From Fiorenzola to Placentia   | 15           | 2                |
|                                | 133          | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

In

In the northern parts of Italy, especially in Piedmont and the territories of Venice, the rate of travelling by post is not yet settled; so that a traveller is obliged to pay 15 *paoli* a stage for the two chaise-horses; but, in the other parts of Italy, you may hire them for eight *paoli*. This induces several travellers to sell their chaises, and to travel through Lombardy with the *vetturini*; but in case you go thither by post, you must stay three days in one place before you are permitted to proceed in any other carriage.

|                                                           | Italian miles.    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| From Placentia to Cremona                                 | 18                |
| From Cremona to Mantua                                    | 40                |
| From Mantua to Verona 3 post-stages, or                   | 24                |
| From Verona to Vizenza                                    | 30                |
| From Vicenza to Padua                                     | 18                |
| From Padua to Venice                                      | 25                |
| From Venice to Trieste                                    | 90                |
| From Trieste to Fiume over the mountains                  | 45                |
|                                                           | Hours or leagues. |
| From Fiume to Porto-Re                                    | 2                 |
| From Fiume to Scaliz are                                  | 4                 |
| From Fiume to Adelsberg 7 German miles, or                | 14                |
| From Adelsberg to Planina                                 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$   |
| From Planina to the lake of Cirknitz                      | 2                 |
| From Planina to Upper Laubach                             | 3                 |
| From Upper Laubach to Idra                                | 5                 |
| The distance from the city of Laubach to Upper Laubach is | 3                 |
|                                                           | Post-stages.      |
| From Laubach to Popedsch                                  | 1                 |
| From Popedsch to St. Oswald                               | 1                 |
| This stage is omitted in Homann's post map.               |                   |
| From St. Oswald to Franz                                  | 1                 |
| From Franz to Cilley                                      | 1                 |
| From Cilley to Ganowiz                                    | 1                 |
| From Ganowiz to Weistriz                                  | 1                 |
| From Weistriz to Mahrburg                                 | 1                 |
| From Mahrburg to Ehrnhausen                               | 1                 |
| From Ehrnhausen to Wildon                                 | 1                 |
| From Wildon to Graz                                       | 1                 |
| From Graz to Peggau                                       | 1                 |
| From Peggau to Retelstein                                 | 1                 |
| From Retelstein to Pruck                                  | 1                 |
| From Pruck to Muerzhofen                                  | 1                 |
| From Muerzhofen to Kriegla                                | 1                 |
| From Kriegla to Muerzuschlag                              | 1                 |
| From Muerzuschlag to Schadwien                            | 1                 |

From



|                               |       |       |    |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|----|
| From Schadwien to Neunkirchen | _____ | _____ | 1  |
| From Neunkirchen to Neustadt  | _____ | _____ | 1  |
| From Neustadt to Draskirchen  | _____ | _____ | 1½ |
| From Draskirchen to Vienna    | _____ | _____ | 1½ |

When the imperial court is at Laxemburg, the post goes through this place, and you pay from Neustadt to Laxemburg at the rate of two stages, and from Laxemburg to Vienna for one.

## Tour to Upper Hungary.

|                              |       | German miles. |
|------------------------------|-------|---------------|
| From Vienna to Presburg      | _____ | 104           |
| From Presburg to St. Georgen | _____ | 21            |
| From Presburg to Wartberg    | _____ | 31            |
| From Wartberg to Scharfo     | _____ | 11            |
| From Scharfo to Capelle      | _____ | 11            |
| From Capelle to Tyrnau       | _____ | 2             |

|                                           |       | Hungarian miles *. |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| From Tyrnau to Leopoldstadt, or Freystadt | _____ | 2                  |
| From Freystadt to Topolschar              | _____ | 4                  |
| From Boyniz to Cremnitz                   | _____ | 3                  |

The best way is to go through Priviz, and over the Mauth and Clauser heaths.

|                           |       |       |    |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|----|
| From Cremnitz to Neufohl  | _____ | _____ | 3  |
| From Cremnitz to Schemniz | _____ | _____ | 3  |
| From Schemniz to Buda     | _____ | _____ | 12 |
| Namely, to Schaach        | _____ | _____ | 4  |
| From Schaach to Waizen    | _____ | _____ | 4  |
| And from Waizen to Buda   | _____ | _____ | 4  |

The distance from Buda to Vienna 33 miles, which is commonly computed to be 36 miles, as follows :

|                                |       | Hungarian miles. |
|--------------------------------|-------|------------------|
| From Buda to Neuendorf         | _____ | 8                |
| From Neuendorf to Komorra      | _____ | 4                |
| From Komorra to Raab           | _____ | 5                |
| From Raab to Wiffelburg        | _____ | 4                |
| From thence to Regelsbrunn     | _____ | 6                |
| And from Regelsbrunn to Vienna | _____ | 6                |

\* An Hungarian mile is about a German mile and a half.

Road

From

## Road from Vienna to Prague.

Prague lies at the distance of  $21\frac{1}{2}$  post-stages from Vienna, the road lies through the following places :

|             |            |               |
|-------------|------------|---------------|
| Enzerdorf   | Frating,   | Tabor,        |
| Stockerau,  | Piefling,  | Sodomoschifs, |
| Malebern,   | Zlawings,  | Woidifs,      |
| Hollabrunn, | Konigseck, | Bistrits,     |
| Mondorf,    | Neuhaus,   | Nofsbeck,     |
| Pulkau,     | Somosoll,  | Gessnifs,     |
| Langau,     | Koschifs,  | Prague.       |

All these are single post-stages, excepting that from Pulkau to Langau, which is three German miles. The principal road is between four and five miles shorter, and lies through Snoim, which is about ten miles from Vienna,

|                                                  | Miles. |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------|
| From Snoim to Iglau — — — — —                    | 8      |
| From Iglau to Dentschenbrodt — — — — —           | 3      |
| From Dentschenbrodt to Dzaslau, and so to Prague | 9      |







# A CHRONOLOGICAL and HISTORICAL LIST of the most celebrated PAINTERS, Since the Revival of PAINTING in the THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

As the author, in his description of the most remarkable paintings extant, has mentioned several of the great masters in that art; the following TABLE, though not to be found in the original, cannot but be useful to the curious. Those readers, who are not acquainted with the history of painting, will here see, at one view, in what age such an eminent artist lived, where he resided, in what branch he excelled, &c.

The TABLE is divided into six columns: the first contains the painter's name; the second, that of the master who instructed him; the third, the place of his birth; the fourth shews what particular branch of painting, and other arts, he excelled in; the fifth, the place of his residence; and the sixth, the time of his death.

This will shew the gradual improvement of that noble art, since it was restored in Italy by the family of the Medicis; who drew into Florence the arts which the Turks had banished out of Greece, after the taking of Constantinople by Mahomet the Second.

| Painters Names.                                                 | Disciples of                                                                                                      | Born in | Excelled in                                 | Resided at                         | Died in |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|
| Giovanni Cimabue,                                               | Certain Greek painters who came to Italy,                                                                         | 1240    | History-pieces,                             | Florence,                          | 1300    |
| Giotto,                                                         | Cimabue,                                                                                                          | 1276    | History, sculpture, architecture,           | Florence,                          | 1336    |
| John Van Eyck, or Jean de Bruges,                               | Hubert Van Eyck, his brother,                                                                                     | 1370    | History,                                    | Flanders,                          | 1441    |
| Mafaccio,                                                       | Mafolino,                                                                                                         | 1417    | History,                                    | Florence,                          | 1448    |
| Giovanni Bellini,                                               | Giacopo his father,                                                                                               | 1420    | History, portrait, architecture,            | Venice,                            | 1510    |
| Gentile Bellini,                                                | His father,                                                                                                       | 1421    | History, portrait, architecture,            | Venice, Constantinople,            | 1501    |
| Luca Signorella da Cortona,                                     | Pietro del Borgo,                                                                                                 | 1439    | History,                                    | Several parts of Italy,            | 1512    |
| Leonardo da Vinci,                                              | Andrea Verocchio,                                                                                                 | 1445    | History, portrait, sculpture, architecture, | Florence, Paris,                   | 1520    |
| Pietro Perugino,                                                | Andrea Verocchio,                                                                                                 | 1446    | History,                                    | Florence, Siena,                   | 1524    |
| Andrea Mantegna,                                                | Giacopo Squarcione,                                                                                               | 1451    | History, portrait,                          | Mantua, Rome,                      | 1517    |
| Fra Bartolomeo di San Marco,                                    | Raphael for perfection,                                                                                           | 1469    | History,                                    | Florence,                          | 1517    |
| Timoteo Vite da Urbino,                                         | Imitated Raphael,                                                                                                 | 1470    | History,                                    | Urbino, Rome,                      | 1524    |
| Albert Durer,                                                   |                                                                                                                   | 1470    | History, portrait, engraving,               | Nuremberg,                         | 1528    |
| Michael Angelo Buonarroti,                                      | Domenico Ghirlandajo,                                                                                             | 1471    | History, sculpture, architecture,           | Florence,                          | 1551    |
| Giorgione da Castelfranco,                                      | Giov. Bellini, imitated Leo. da Vinci,                                                                            | 1477    | History, portrait,                          | Venice,                            | 1511    |
| Titiano Vecelli da Cadore,                                      | Giov. Bellini, imitated Giorgione,                                                                                | 1477    | History, portrait, landscape,               | Venice,                            | 1576    |
| Andrea del Sarto,                                               | Pietro di Cosimo,                                                                                                 | 1478    | History,                                    | Florence,                          | 1530    |
| Pellegrino da Modena,                                           | Raphael,                                                                                                          |         | History,                                    | Rome, Modena,                      |         |
| Baltassar Peruzzi da Siena,                                     |                                                                                                                   | 1481    | History, architecture,                      | Rome,                              | 1536    |
| Rafael Sancio da Urbino,                                        |                                                                                                                   | 1483    | History, portrait, architecture,            | Florence, Rome,                    | 1520    |
| Mecherino da Siena, otherwise Domenico Beccafumi,               | Giov. Sancio his father, and P. Perugino, { First imitated P. Perugino, afterwards studied M. Angelo and Raphael, | 1484    | History, sculpture,                         | Rome, Siena,                       | 1549    |
| Sebastiano del Piombo,                                          | Giov. Bellini, Giorgione,                                                                                         | 1485    | History, portrait,                          | Venice, Rome,                      | 1547    |
| Bacio Bandinelli,                                               | Giov. Fr. Rustici,                                                                                                | 1483    | History, sculpture,                         | Florence,                          | 1559    |
| Giov. Antonio Regillo, called Licinio da Pordenone,             | Studied Giorgione,                                                                                                | 1484    | History,                                    | Venice, Friuli,                    | 1540    |
| Biagio Puppini Bolognese,                                       |                                                                                                                   |         | History,                                    |                                    |         |
| Fr. Primaticcio Bolognese,                                      | Giulio Romano,                                                                                                    | 1490    | History, architecture,                      | Bologna, Mantua, France,           | 1550    |
| Giulio Romano,                                                  | Raphael,                                                                                                          | 1492    | History, architecture,                      | Rome, Mantua,                      | 1546    |
| Maturino,                                                       | Raphael,                                                                                                          |         | History,                                    | Rome,                              | 1527    |
| Antonio Allegri da Correggio,                                   | Fr. da Modena, Mantegna,                                                                                          | 1472    | History,                                    | Lombardy,                          | 1513    |
| Lucas de Leyde,                                                 |                                                                                                                   | 1494    | History, engraving,                         | The Netherlands,                   | 1533    |
| Giuseppe da Pontormo,                                           | L. Da Vinci, Albertinelli, Cosimo, del Sarto,                                                                     | 1494    | History, portrait,                          | Florence,                          | 1556    |
| Polidoro di Caravaggio,                                         | Raphael,                                                                                                          | 1493    | History,                                    | Rome, Naples, Messina,             | 1543    |
| Le Roux of Florence,                                            | Studied Michael Angelo,                                                                                           | 1496    | History,                                    | Florence, Rome, France,            | 1541    |
| Martin Heemskerck,                                              | John Lucas, Schoorel,                                                                                             | 1498    | History,                                    | Holland,                           | 1574    |
| Battista Franco, called il Semoleo,                             | Studied Michael Angelo,                                                                                           |         | History,                                    | Rome, Florence, Urbino, Venice,    | 1561    |
| John Holbein,                                                   | His father,                                                                                                       | 1498    | History, portrait,                          | Switzerland, London,               | 1554    |
| Perino del Vaga,                                                | Studied Michael Angelo under Raphael,                                                                             | 1500    | History,                                    | Florence, Rome,                    | 1547    |
| Girolamo da Carpi,                                              | Benevenuto Garofalo, studied Correggio,                                                                           | 1501    | History, architecture,                      | Bologna, Modena, Ferrara, Venice,  | 1556    |
| Ugo da Carpi,                                                   |                                                                                                                   |         |                                             |                                    |         |
| Fr. Mazzuoli, called il Parmesano,                              | His two uncles,                                                                                                   | 1504    | History, portrait,                          | Rome, Parma,                       | 1540    |
| Giacomo Palma, or Old Palma,                                    | Studied at Rome, and had some instructions from Titian,                                                           | 1508    | History, portrait,                          | Rome, Venice,                      | 1556    |
| Daniel Ricciarelli da Volterra,                                 | Il Sodoma, Balt. Peruzzi,                                                                                         | 1509    | History, sculpture,                         | Rome, Florence,                    | 1566    |
| Francesco Salviati, otherwise Fr. de Rossi,                     | His father, B. Bandinelli, And. del Sarto,                                                                        | 1510    | History, portrait,                          | Rome, Florence, Venice,            | 1563    |
| Giuseppe Ponte da Bassano, the father,                          | Studied Giov. Bellini,                                                                                            | 1513    | History, animals, landscape,                | Bassano, Venice,                   | 1592    |
| D. Giulio Clovio,                                               | Giulio Romano,                                                                                                    | 1513    | History, miniature,                         | Rome,                              | 1578    |
| Pirro Ligorio,                                                  | Giulio Romano,                                                                                                    |         | History, architecture,                      | Naples, Rome, &c.                  | 1573    |
| Giorgio Vafari,                                                 | Guillaume de Marfelles, A. de Sarto, Mich. Angelo,                                                                | 1511    | History, portrait,                          | Pisa, Bolog. Flor. Ven. Nap. Rome, | 1574    |
| Paris Bordone,                                                  | Titian, imitated Giorgione,                                                                                       | 1512    | History, portrait,                          | Venice, France,                    |         |
| Giacomo Robusti, il Tintoretto,                                 | Titian, designed after Michael Angelo,                                                                            | 1512    | History, portrait,                          | Venice,                            | 1594    |
| Gio. Porte, afterwards called Giuseppe Salviati,                | Francesco Salviati,                                                                                               | 1516    | History,                                    | Venice,                            | 1585    |
| Sir Antony More of Utrecht,                                     | Schoorel,                                                                                                         | 1519    | History, portrait,                          | Italy, Spain, Flanders, England,   | 1575    |
| Francis Floris,                                                 | Lambert Lombart, studied M. Angelo,                                                                               | 1520    | History,                                    | Antwerp,                           | 1570    |
| Paolo Farinati,                                                 | Ant. Badille, Niccolò Goltino,                                                                                    | 1515    | History, sculpture, architecture,           | Verona, Mantua,                    | 1606    |
| Pellegrino Tibaldo,                                             | Daniel da Volterra,                                                                                               | 1522    | History, architecture,                      | Bologna, Rome, Milan, Modena,      | 1592    |
| Andrea Schiavone,                                               | Imitated Parmesano,                                                                                               | 1522    | History,                                    | Venice,                            | 1582    |
| Luca Cambiasi, or Cangiassi,                                    | His father,                                                                                                       | 1527    | History,                                    | Genoa, Spain,                      | 1583    |
| Frederico Barrocci,                                             | Battista Venetiano, studied Raphael and Correggio,                                                                | 1528    | History, especially religious subjects,     | Urbino, Rome,                      | 1612    |
| Girolamo Mutiani da Brescia,                                    | Romanino, studied M. Angelo and Titian,                                                                           | 1528    | History, portrait,                          | Rome,                              | 1590    |
| Taddeo Zuccheri,                                                | Ottaviano his father, Pompeo da Fano,                                                                             | 1529    | History,                                    | Rome,                              | 1566    |
| Bartolomeo Passerotto,                                          | Giuseppe Vignuola, Taddeo Zuccheri,                                                                               |         | History, portrait,                          | Rome,                              |         |
| Paolo Calliari, Veronese,                                       | His father and Ant. Badille,                                                                                      | 1533    | History, portrait,                          | Venice,                            | 1583    |
| Frederico Zuccheri,                                             | Taddeo Zuccheri,                                                                                                  | 1541    | History, portrait,                          | Rome, France, Spain, England,      | 1609    |
| Martin de Vos,                                                  | Studied in Italy,                                                                                                 | 1540    | History,                                    | Antwerp,                           | 1604    |
| Giacomo Palma,                                                  | { His father Antonio, nephew to old Palma, studied }<br>{ also Titian and Tintoretto, }                           | 1544    | History,                                    | Venice,                            | 1628    |
| Paul Bril,                                                      |                                                                                                                   | 1550    | Landscape,                                  | Antwerp, Rome,                     | 1622    |
| Raffaellino de Reggio di Modena,                                | Frederico Zuccheri,                                                                                               | 1552    | History,                                    | Rome,                              | 1580    |
| Luigi Caracci,                                                  | Prospero Fontana, Camillo Procaccino,                                                                             | 1555    | History,                                    | Bologna, Rome,                     | 1619    |
| Antonio Tempesta,                                               | John Strada, a Fleming,                                                                                           | 1555    | Battles, hunting, sea-pieces,               | Rome,                              | 1630    |
| Augustino Caracci,                                              | Pr. Fontana Lu. and An. Caracci,                                                                                  | 1557    | History, engraving,                         | Bologna, Rome, Parma,              | 1602    |
| Luigi Cigoli, or Civali,                                        | Studied And. del Sarto and Correggio,                                                                             | 1559    | History,                                    | Florence, Rome,                    | 1613    |
| Annibal Caracci,                                                | { L. Caracci, studied Correggio, Titian, Raphael, and }<br>{ the ancients, }                                      | 1560    | History,                                    | Bologna, Rome,                     | 1609    |
| Giuseppe Cesari d' Arpino, called the Cavalier }<br>Gioseppino, | Raphael da Reggio, Lelio da Novellara,                                                                            | 1560    | History,                                    | Rome, Naples,                      | 1640    |
| John Rotham,                                                    | His father and Tintoretto,                                                                                        | 1564    | History,                                    | Venice, Bavaria,                   | 1604    |
| Cavalier Francesco Vanni,                                       | His father, imitated Barocci,                                                                                     | 1568    | History, religious subjects,                | Sienna,                            | 1615    |
| Michael Angelo Ameriggi da Caravaggio,                          | Cavalier Gioseppino,                                                                                              | 1569    | History, figures, half length,              | Rome, Naples, Malta,               | 1609    |
| John Breugle, called Breugle de Velours,                        | Peter Goekint, studied in Italy,                                                                                  | 1569    | Country life, landscape fairs, in little,   |                                    | 1625    |
| Ventura Salinbena,                                              | Archangelo,                                                                                                       |         | History,                                    | Rome, &c.                          |         |
| Adam Elsheimer,                                                 | Philip Uffenbach, studied at Rome,                                                                                | 1574    | History, landscape, night-pieces,           | Rome, &c.                          | 1610    |
| Guido Rheni,                                                    | Dion Calvert and the Caracci's,                                                                                   | 1575    | History,                                    | Bologna, Rome,                     | 1642    |
| Peter Paul Rubens,                                              | Adam Vannoort, Otho Venius, studied in Italy,                                                                     | 1577    | History, portrait,                          | Antwerp,                           | 1640    |
| Francesco Albani,                                               | Dion Calvert, Guido, and the Caracci's,                                                                           | 1568    | History,                                    | Bologna, Rome,                     | 1660    |
| Giosepp Ribera, Spagnoletto,                                    | M. Angelo Caravaggio,                                                                                             |         | History,                                    | Naples,                            |         |
| Domenico Zampieri, called Domenichino,                          | Dion Calvert and the Caracci's,                                                                                   | 1581    | History,                                    | Bologna, Rome, Naples,             | 1641    |
| Car. Giovanni Lanfranco,                                        | Aug. and An. Caracci, studied Raphael and Correggio                                                               | 1581    | History,                                    | Rome, Parma, Naples,               | 1641    |
| Simon Vouet,                                                    | His father,                                                                                                       | 1582    | History, portrait,                          | Rome, Paris,                       | 1618    |
| Antonio Caracci, called il Gobbo,                               | Annibal Caracci,                                                                                                  | 1583    | History,                                    | Rome,                              |         |
| Giov. Francesco Barbieri, called il Guercino da }<br>Cento      | Benedetto Gennari,                                                                                                | 1590    | History,                                    | Rome, Bologna,                     | 1666    |
| Nicholas Poussin,                                               | Studied the ancients and Raphael,                                                                                 | 1599    | History, small figures,                     | Rome,                              | 1665    |
| Pietro Berrettini da Cortona,                                   | A Florentine master at Rome,                                                                                      | 1596    | History,                                    | Rome, Florence,                    | 1669    |
| Mario Nuzzi de' Fiori,                                          | Tommaso Salini,                                                                                                   | 1599    | Flowers,                                    | Rome,                              | 1672    |
| Antony Vandyk,                                                  | Paul Rubens,                                                                                                      | 1599    | History, portrait,                          | Antwerp, Italy, London,            | 1660    |
| Gaspar Dughet, afterwards called Poussin,                       | His brother-in-law Nic. Poussin,                                                                                  | 1600    | Landscape,                                  | Rome,                              | 1660    |
| Michael Angelo Carozzini delle Battaglie,                       | Antonio Salvati, Bolognese,                                                                                       | 1600    | Battles, fruit,                             | Rome,                              |         |
| Benedetto del Castiglione, a Genoese,                           | Bart. Paggi, instructed by Vandyk, and studied Poussin,                                                           |         | History, landscape, animals,                | Travelled in Italy,                | 1682    |
| Claude-Gille de Lorraine,                                       | Augustino Taffi,                                                                                                  | 1600    | Landscape,                                  | Rome,                              | 1668    |
| Andrea Oucche, or Sacchi,                                       | Albani,                                                                                                           |         | History,                                    | Rome,                              | 1623    |
| Rembrandt van Rheyen,                                           | Lastman of Amsterdam,                                                                                             | 1606    | History, portrait,                          | Holland,                           |         |
| Giacomo Cortesi, a Jesuit, called il Bourguignone,              |                                                                                                                   |         | Battles,                                    |                                    |         |



# A LIST of the most celebrated PAINTERS.

| Painters Names.                          | Disciples of                      | Born in | Excelled in                | Resided at                      | Died in |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|
| Adrian Brouwer,                          | Francis Hals,                     | 1608    | Peasants and drollery,     | Antwerp,                        | 1640    |
| Samuel Cooper,                           | Hofkin, studied Vandyk,           | 1609    | Portrait in miniature,     | London,                         | 1672    |
| William Dobson,                          |                                   | 1610    | Portrait,                  | London, Oxford,                 | 1747    |
| Michael Angelo Pace, called Campidoglio, | Eioravanti,                       | 1610    | Fruit, inanimate subjects, | Rome,                           | 1570    |
| Abraham Diepenbeck,                      | Paul Rubens,                      |         | History,                   |                                 |         |
| Pietro Testa,                            |                                   | 1611    | History,                   | Rome,                           | 1648    |
| Salvator Rosa,                           | Daniel Falcone,                   | 1614    | History, landscape,        | Rome,                           | 1673    |
| Filippo Laura,                           |                                   |         | History, in little,        |                                 |         |
| Carlo Dolce,                             |                                   | 1616    | History,                   |                                 | 1694    |
| Eukache le Sueur,                        | Vouet,                            | 1617    | History,                   | Paris,                          | 1655    |
| Sir Peter Lely,                          | De Grebber of Haerlem,            | 1617    | Portrait,                  | London,                         | 1680    |
| Sebastian Bourdon,                       | Studied at Rome,                  | 1619    | History, landscape,        | Rome, Sweden, Paris,            | 1673    |
| Charles le Brun,                         | His father and Vouet,             | 1619    | History, battles,          | Paris,                          | 1690    |
| Carlo Maratti,                           | Andrea Sacchi,                    | 1624    | History, portrait,         | Rome,                           | 1713    |
| Luca Giordano, called Luca Frà Presto,   | Pietro da Cortona,                | 1626    | History,                   | Rome, Florence, Naples, Madrid, | 1694    |
| Ciro Ferri,                              | Pietro da Cortona,                |         | History,                   |                                 |         |
| John Riley,                              | Zouft Fuller,                     | 1646    | Portrait,                  | London,                         | 1691    |
| Gioseppe Passari,                        | Carlo Maratti,                    | 1654    | History,                   | Rome,                           | 1714    |
| Laurent de la Hire,                      |                                   |         | History,                   | Paris,                          | 1658    |
| Michael Corneille,                       | Vouet,                            | 1603    | History,                   | Paris,                          | 1664    |
| Michael Dorigny,                         | Vouet and his father,             | 1617    | History, engraving,        | Paris,                          | 1665    |
| Nicholas Mignard,                        | Vouet,                            |         | History, portrait,         | Avignon, Paris,                 | 1668    |
| Philippe de Champagne,                   | John Bouillon of Brussels,        | 1602    | History, portrait,         | Brussels, Paris,                | 1674    |
| Francis Chauveau,                        | De la Hire,                       |         | History, engraving,        | Paris,                          | 1674    |
| Nicolas Lorr,                            | Bourdon,                          |         | History,                   | Rome, Paris,                    | 1679    |
| Giacopo Stella,                          | Stella his father,                | 1606    | History,                   | Rome, Paris,                    | 1647    |
| Charles-Alfonse du Fresnoy,              | Perrier, Vouet, studied in Italy, | 1611    | History,                   | Rome, Venice, Paris,            | 1638    |
| Boulogne the elder,                      |                                   |         | History, portrait,         | Paris,                          |         |
| La Fosse,                                |                                   |         | History,                   | Paris,                          |         |
| Jouvenet,                                | Le Brun,                          | 1644    | History,                   | Paris, Rouen,                   | 1717    |
| Coytel,                                  |                                   |         | History, portrait,         | Paris,                          |         |
| Le Moine,                                |                                   |         | History,                   | Paris,                          |         |
| Sir Godfrey Kneller,                     |                                   | 1646    | Portrait,                  | London,                         | 1728    |

## SCHOOLS FOUNDED.

The school of Florence was founded by Michael Angelo.

The school of Rome was founded by Raphael d'Urbino.

The school of Milan was founded by Leonardo da Vinci.

The Lombard school flourished under Giorgione and Titian.



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## The Road from Prague to Halle.

|                             |           | Post-stages.    |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| From Prague to Turko        | — — — — — | 1               |
| From Turko to Welwarn       | — — — — — | 1               |
| From Welwarn to Budyn       | — — — — — | 1               |
| From Budyn to Lobeschuz     | — — — — — | 1               |
| From Lobeschuz to Auffig    | — — — — — | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| From Auffig to Peterſwalda  | — — — — — | 1               |
| From Peterſwalda to Schift  | — — — — — | 1               |
| From Schift to Dresden      | — — — — — | 1               |
| From Dresden to Meiſſen     | — — — — — | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| From Meiſſen to Stauchiz    | — — — — — | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| From Stauchiz to Wermſdorf  | — — — — — | 1               |
| From Wermſdorf to Wurzen    | — — — — — | 1               |
| From Wurzen to Leipſick     | — — — — — | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| From Leipſick to Groſskugel | — — — — — | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| From Groſskugel to Halle    | — — — — — | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

## Tour from Halle through Gotha to Ratiſbon.

|                                      |           |                 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| From Halle to Merſeberg              | — — — — — | 1               |
| From Merſeberg to Naumburg           | — — — — — | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| From Naumburg to Jena                | — — — — — | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| From Jena to Weymar                  | — — — — — | 1               |
| From Weymar to Erfurt                | — — — — — | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| From Erfurt to Gotha                 | — — — — — | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| From Gotha to Arnſtadt               | — — — — — | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| From Arnſtadt to Ilmenau             | — — — — — | 1               |
| From Ilmenau to Schleuffingen        | — — — — — | 2               |
| From Schleuffingen to Hildburghauſen | — — — — — | 0 $\frac{5}{4}$ |
| From Hildburghauſen to Rotach        | — — — — — | 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| From Rotach to Coburg                | — — — — — | 1               |

German miles.

|                                         |   |   |
|-----------------------------------------|---|---|
| The diſtance from Coburg to Culmbach is | — | 5 |
| And from Culmbach to Bareith            | — | 3 |
| From Coburg to Bamberg                  | — | 6 |

Hours or leagues.

|                               |   |   |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| From Pommersfield to Bamberg  | — | 3 |
| From Pommersfield to Erlangen | — | 5 |
| From Erlangen to Nurenberg    | — | 3 |

## A P P E N D I X.

From Nurenberg to Ratifbon are 6 single post-stages through Feucht, Poschbaur, Teining, Parsberg, and Laber.

## Road from Ratifbon to Heidelberg.

|                                |           | Post-stages.    |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| From Ratifbon to Sahl          | — — — — — | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| From Sahl to Neustadt          | — — — — — | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| From Neustadt to Ingolstadt    | — — — — — | 2               |
| From Ingolstadt to Neuburg     | — — — — — | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| From Neuburg to Donawerth      | — — — — — | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| From Donawerth to Nordling     | — — — — — | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| From Nordling to Dunkelspiel   | — — — — — | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| From Dunkelspiel to Krailsheim | — — — — — | 1               |
| From Krailsheim to Hall        | — — — — — | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| From Hall to Oehringen         | — — — — — | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| From Oehringen to Heilbrunn    | — — — — — | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| From Heilbrunn to Sinzheim     | — — — — — | 2               |
| From Sinzheim to Heidelberg    | — — — — — | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ |

## Stages along the Bergstrasse, or Mountain-Road.

|                                 | Hours or Leagues: |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| From Heidelberg to Weinheim are | 3                 |
| From Heildelberg to Manheim     | 3                 |
| From Weinheim to Heppenheim     | 2                 |
|                                 | German miles.     |
| From Heppenheim to Darmstadt    | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$   |
| From Darmstadt to Franckfort    | 3                 |
| From Franckfort to Ederlheim    | 2                 |
| From Edersheim to Mentz         | 2                 |

Here Homann's map is erroneous in several particulars:



Road from Manheim to Nancy.

|                                             | Hours or leagues. |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| From Manheim to Landau                      | 10                |
| From Landau to Otterbach 2 French posts, or | 4                 |
| From Otterbach to Weissenburg               | 2                 |
| From Weissenburg to Surburg                 | 4                 |
| From Surburg to Hagenau                     | 3                 |
| From Hagenau to Saverne                     | 7                 |
| From Saverne to Pfalzburg                   | 3                 |
| From Pfalzburg to Homerting                 | 3                 |
| From Homerting to Sarburg                   | 2                 |
| From Sarburg to Hemin                       | 2                 |
| From Hemin to Blamont                       | 4                 |
| From Blamont to Benamini                    | 3                 |
| From Benamini to Luneville                  | 3                 |
| From Luneville to St. Nicholas              | 3                 |
| From St. Nicholas to Nancy                  | 2                 |

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# I N D E X

TO THE

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